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January 3, 2014

Via email and Hand-delivery

Robert G. Mool
Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
bob.mool@illinois.gov

Re: Proposed administrative rules implementing the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act: TITLE 62: MINING, CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, PART 245

Dear Mr. Mool:

Please accept these comments from the Sierra Club Illinois Chapter concerning the proposed rules implementing the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act ("the Act"). We represent 23,000 Illinois Sierra Club members, several thousand of whom have also submitted their own individual comments on these proposed rules.

High-volume horizontal fracturing, or "fracking," is a dangerous practice that, unfortunately, is currently exempt from some of our most important federal environmental protections. This puts a great burden on states, and here in Illinois on the Department, to be the lead regulators of this dangerous practice. The safest and best approach for Illinois would be to enact a moratorium on the practice so that we can learn more from other states' experiences, and ongoing scientific and health research. However, we realize that, if fracking is to occur in Illinois, we must adopt the strongest possible regulations to protect ourselves. We view the new protections required by the Act not as the ultimate, or even sufficient regulations, but a bare minimum that should be strengthened over time.

We appreciate the work done to date to develop these proposed rules, and the efforts to collect and consider public input on them. However, we have serious concerns that the proposed rules do not reflect the minimum required by the Act, and will not provide the basic protections needed to protect the public and environment.

Over the last six weeks, the public has spoken loudly and clearly that we need significant changes to these proposed rules. At hearings in southern, central, and northern Illinois, speaker after speaker pointed out problems with the current draft and made suggestions for major improvements. Thousands have echoed these sentiments in their written comments. Please consider these, and other, suggestions for changes necessary to provide a minimum level of protection to citizens and their water supplies. No amount of regulation can ever make fracking safe, but the stronger Illinois' regulations are, the better protected our communities, water supply, air quality, and health will be.

Over the last six weeks we have heard many suggestions for necessary improvements to these proposed rules. We agree that improvements are needed in many areas. Our comments will focus on two

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of these areas in particular –enforcement public participation provisions.

ENFORCEMENT

Illinois must make it very clear that those who would bend or break the law would face severe penalties and fines. Given the nature of the activities permitted under these rules (the possible injection of toxic chemicals through underground public water supplies, potential releases of contaminants to air and water at the land's surface) and the extreme difficulty and expense of remediating problems resulting from unlawful activity, **the enforcement provisions of these rules must act as an overwhelming deterrent to potentially bad actors, and as hard and firm signals to all that noncompliance is not an option.**

The penalties in the draft proposed rules fall far short of this standard. It is imperative that penalties for violations are substantial enough to discourage non-compliance. At a minimum, fines should exceed any economic advantage gained by breaking the law. That is the standard practice for violations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and at least the same should apply to these rules. To avoid situations where operators simply view administrative and operational penalties as a cost of doing business, the penalty amounts must exceed any economic benefits realized by the violation in addition to the actual cost to the Department to administer the penalties. This standard should be the minimum, not the maximum penalty. The Department's authority to impose unlimited penalties would provide the most protective deterrent. Additionally, as we explain below under Subsection 245.1140 (f) the entirely civil penalty phase of the rules fails to meet the objective of the law and must be corrected.

In addition to financial penalties, the rules should be strengthened to facilitate the revocation and suspension of permits at the discretion of the Department. Permittees should be aware, in the design, engineering, and operation stages of their activity, that they face suspension or termination of work if they fail to meet standards. While Section 1-60(a)(2) of the Act clearly states the Department's authority to revoke or suspend a permit for violating any condition of the permit, reference to revocation and suspension in the Rules is inconsistent and not completely clear.

Subsection 245.1120 (c)(1)(A-E) and (2)(A). The penalty amounts for administrative and operating violations in this subsection appear to be very low. How were they calculated? Performing a quick calculation based on an average Department employee annual wage (not counting health, pension and other expenses) of \$90,000 per annum, \$50 barely covers one hour's time of one staff person. If the Director or legal staff is involved, \$50 represents less than one hour's time. Penalties should be larger and without caps, and must be sufficient to discourage operator non-compliance. In addition, if rigorous enforcement led to costs to the Department that became unsustainable under the proposed penalty scheme, it could potentially create a disincentive for staff to discover and pursue violations of the Act. Costs of enforcement also must not result in a drain on the resources available to the Department to execute its other important missions.

Subsection 245.1140 (f) states: "Any person who violates this Part **may** also be liable for a civil penalty as defined in Section 1-101 of the Act..." (Emphasis added.) The law however, clearly states a civil penalty is not an *option*. From the Act, Section 1-101(a): "Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any person who violates any provision of this Act or any rule or order adopted under this Act or any permit issued under this Act **shall** be liable for a civil penalty..." (Emphasis added.) One of the strengths of the law is meaningful civil, and when applicable, criminal penalties. Changing "shall" to "may" materially weakens this provision and leaves the door open to loopholes and inadequate penalties levied. If penalties are not high enough to discourage violations we run the risk of non-compliance becoming a routine cost of doing business. Therefore, it is imperative that the word "may" be revised to the word "shall" in Section 245.1140(f).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in decisions that ultimately may affect public and environmental health and safety defines the foundation of our organization. Decision-making without fair and transparent public involvement erodes the democratic process and public trust. One of the strongest features of the regulatory Act is the right of public participation in the permitting process through public hearings.

Whereas the Act lays out a robust baseline for implementing strong and meaningful public participation opportunities, the draft rules do not meet this standard, or the intent of the Act.

Section 245.230 Permit Application and Department Review

Subsection 245.230(e) fails to provide any time frame in governing submission of additional information to supplement applications deemed incomplete by the Department. Allowing additional information, of any level of import, to be submitted to the Department any time before the 60-day decision period has ended without adequate time for public input is unacceptable. Such a system rewards applicants who submit a deficient application, and fail to correct the deficiency until after the public comment period has ended (or nearly ended.) It is therefore imperative that the section be revised to ensure that there are significant consequences for failure to submit all necessary information at the time of application.

Two options the Department should consider include:

1) Until the Department deems the application complete, the Department's 60-day review period does not begin to run. The completeness determination, which could in principle be accomplished during the 5-day review period in Section 245.240, should assess not only whether all of the technical components of the application are present – *i.e.*, sections (1) through (28) as required by Section 1-35 of the Act – but whether the substance of these components reflects the requirements of the Act and regulations as well, and provides sufficient factual detail.

2) Allow the Department to identify a deficiency in the application at any time during the 60-day review period, but stop the clock on the Department's 60-day deadline until the deficiency has been corrected and the opportunity for public participation has been provided.

These two options are not mutually exclusive – both could be included in the rules as alternatives available to the Department.

Section 245.270 Public Hearings

Subsections 245.270(a)(3)(C)-(G) of the draft regulations should explicitly state that failure to include any of the additional items of a hearing request enumerated at subsections 245.270(a)(3)(C)-(G) of the draft regulations is not grounds for rejection of the hearing request. The Rules at Subsection 245.270(a) and the Act at Section 1-50(a) both clearly state that "any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected, any government agency that is or may be affected, or the county board of a county to be affected under a proposed permit, may file a written request for public hearing."

Subsection 245.270(a)(3)(E) should specify that the hearing requestor state the statutory or regulatory basis for the request "if applicable" rather than "if known." Nothing in the statute limits the basis for hearing requests to those grounded in specific legal provisions – a citizen who "is or may be affected" by hydraulic fracturing operations may simply want to raise questions or obtain further information about the operations and their potential impacts.

Subsection 245.270(a)(3)(F) requires the listing of all witnesses that will or may be called at the hearing, including their name, address and phone number and a summary of their expected testimony, if known. For absolute clarity, we suggest the word order be changed to: "... listing, if known, of all witnesses that will or may be called at the hearing, including their name, address and phone number and a summary of their expected testimony, if known."

Subsection 245.270(a)(6) requires that the intervention request be served upon the Department, the hearing officer, and the applicant. The Act Section 1-50(b) states, "The petitioner shall serve the petition upon the Department." Clearly, the Act does not require the request be served on the hearing officer and/or the applicant. This additional requirement is burdensome to the public and does not reflect the Act as written.

Subsection 245.270(b)(2) states: "All public hearings under this Part will be held in the county where the well site is located or *such other location as the Department deems appropriate*." (Emphasis added). It's not realistic to expect the public to travel long distances to participate in a public process; therefore, holding public hearings outside of the county where the well site is located is completely inappropriate and unacceptable. Citizens should not be expected to use their own resources or time for long distance travel. Plus it will hinder citizens' ability to call on local witnesses or the support of neighbors who are not able or willing to travel. Holding public hearings near the affected locations is fundamental to complete transparency and public accessibility to the permitting process.

Subsection 245.270(c)(2) should delete the reference to the Hearing Officer issuing a decision. The purpose of the hearing is to allow citizens to elicit information, raise issues of importance, and develop the administrative record. The hearing officer's job should be to report the proceedings back to the Department.

Subsection 245.270(f) states, "If the party failing to appear [at the hearing] is the applicant, the hearing will not proceed and, absent an emergency situation beyond the applicant's control, the Department will reject the permit application." In a situation where the applicant has a valid absence, a provision must be added to this section requiring the hearing to be rescheduled; and restart the 60-day time clock or stop the clock until a new hearing takes place.

Subsection 245.270(g)(6) should be amended to specify that a representative from the Department not only appear and "be given an opportunity" to provide evidence, but that the representative shall testify under oath. In addition, the provision should require that when any specific issues are raised in the hearing request, the Department shall provide a person or persons with knowledge of those specific issues to respond those issues.

Subsection 245.270(i) should not place the burden on the hearing requestor to prove that the issues raised are worthy of consideration. The Act places the burden on the permit applicant to demonstrate that they are entitled to a permit. To the extent those requesting the hearing raise legitimate questions as to whether a permit should be issued, or issued with particular conditions, it remains the applicant's responsibility to address those questions to the satisfaction of the Department. Furthermore, the concept of burden of proof may not be relevant or necessary in many cases, and it is well within the Department's discretion to not establish any burden of proof at all for these hearings. Neither the Act nor the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) mandate a particular burden of proof, nor do they require that a burden of proof be specified at all, for these public hearings.

Subsection 245.270(m) stating that the Hearing Officer "shall prepare a decision," should be revised to "shall report the proceedings back to the Department, and make recommendations as appropriate." The

purpose of the public hearing is to allow citizens to ask questions and provide information, which all must go into the administrative record.

Subsection 245.270(n), which allows the applicant to correct deficiencies identified at the hearing without any time limit for making the correction or opportunity for the public to review the corrections is unacceptable. The public must be allowed adequate time for meaningful review and comment of permit modifications, even if it means extending the 60-day deadline. At the minimum, the public should have 10 days to review and respond to new information. (see below).

Section 245.330 Permit Modifications

Subsection 245.330(b)(1) should be modified to state: "Sections of a permit modification application that are not the subject of *and/or not impacted by* a proposed deviation from an original permit are not required to be completed." Since it's possible that a potential significant impact of a modification would not be the "subject of" the modification but rather a consequence of it this change is necessary.

Subsections 245.300(b)(2) and (3) should be revised to delete reference to the "hearing decision." Public hearings may not result in decisions. Many people requesting hearings merely want to ask questions and get more information.

Subsection 245.330(c) states, "If a permit modification application proposes to move the well, including the horizontal well bore, add new horizontal well bores, or add length to any existing or planned horizontal well bores, such that any address of a different person, any different municipality or different county would receive notice if the proposed modification application were a new permit application, the permit modification shall be considered *a significant deviation from the original application and permit* (Section 1-55(c) of the Act)." As written, a permit modification proposing to do any or all of the aforementioned things that do not affect different entities would not require any form of public notice even though the *significant deviation* might well affect or cause concern to entities at addresses in the original application. The draft rules must be revised to reflect the Act that states, "The Department shall provide notice of the proposed modification and opportunity for comment and hearing to **the persons who received specific public notice under Section 1-40 of this Act and shall publish the notice and the proposed modification on its website.**" (Emphasis added.) Therefore, all entities that received special notice of the original permit application, or were party to a hearing concerning it, should receive notice about the significant deviation as well.

Furthermore, "significant deviation" is not clearly or thoroughly defined in the draft rules. The draft rules appear to define as a significant deviation *only* those modifications that "propose to move the well, including the horizontal well bore, add new horizontal well bores, or add length to any existing or planned horizontal well bores." We agree that these changes represent examples of significant deviations, but there are certainly additional situations that should be considered significant deviation, such as changing the well depth or target formation, relocation of access roads, or change in the traffic or water plans. Therefore, we recommend a revision that defines significant deviation as *any* proposed change that would differ significantly from the original permit application. Also, when examples are used it must be clear that they include but are not limited to those examples.

Subsection 245.330(d) should include the following language: "Such modification shall not be granted unless the proposed action is modified so that the criteria set forth in subsection 245.300(c)(4) are met." As written this subsection seems to imply that a permit modification that poses a "serious risk" to public health or the environment could nonetheless be granted without changes that eliminate that risk.

In addition to these two areas of particular concern to our membership—enforcement and public participation--we are also aware of and agree with the comments submitted by the Office of the Attorney General; by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Faith in Place, Respiratory Health Association, and the Illinois Environmental Council; and by Illinois People's Action/Fair Economy Illinois/IIRON.

We urge you to take the necessary time to thoroughly examine our comments, as well as those of others, and make the necessary revisions in order to implement the law as written. It is imperative that the regulations provide at a minimum the protections for the public and the environment set forth in the Act, especially since the Act itself represents the minimum acceptable regulation to our members.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Darin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jack Darin
Director

Sierra Club member comments on the administrative rules for hydraulic fracturing act

Last_Name	First_Name	Street	City	State	ZIP
Abbott	Lenice	366 Sandhurst	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-6661
Abella	Olga	12129 N 675th	Robinson	IL	62454-4227
Abrams	Ira	5441 S Kenwood	Chicago	IL	60615-5484
Acevez	Clemente	& E 3624 S Halsted	Chicago	IL	60609-1641
Ackermann	Dorelle	19254 Mansfield	Mokena	IL	60448-7845
Adams	Charlotte	5536 S Natchez	Chicago	IL	60638-2518
Adams	Cheshire	Chicago	Chicago	IL	60645
Adams	Jennifer	4879 Black Oak	Rockford	IL	61101-6018
Adams	M	Arlington Heights	Arlington Heights	IL	60004-3974
Adams	M. Ross	835 Arbor Ln	Glenview	IL	60025-3233
Adams	Shirley	209 Kedzie St	Evanston	IL	60202-2430
Addis	Andra	6041 N Talmadge	Chicago	IL	60659-4033
Adler	Barry	7502 Farmington	Darien	IL	60561-4734
Adler	Stephen	2015 W Berwyn	Chicago	IL	60625-1197
Affolter	Angie	1650 Winstons	Mundelein	IL	60060-3372
Agney	Michele	408 S Lombard	Oak Park	IL	60302-4244
Aguirre	Barbara	243 N Elm Av	Elmhurst	IL	60126-2647
Aguirre	Jim	243 N Elm Av	Elmhurst	IL	60126-2647
Aguirre	Tanya	2439 W Flour	Chicago	IL	60612-3520
Albanese	Dawn	156 Basswood	Elk Grove Village	IL	60007-1718
Albers	John	532 Linden Ln	Williamsville	IL	62693-9025
Albright	Christina	1645 W Gree	Chicago	IL	60626-2588
Alcantara	Anita	6930 N Greer	Chicago	IL	60626-3474
Allard	Edward	1814 Scoville	Berwyn	IL	60402-1908
Allen	Johnnie	132 Saint Thomas	Cahokia	IL	62206-1802
Allen	Kathryn Anderson	6 Velie Dr	Moline	IL	61265-6120
Allman	Esther	984 N Butterfield	Frankfort	IL	60423-2106
Alper	Andy	1837 W Fullerton	Chicago	IL	60612-2511
Alpert	Buzz	7220 N Keele	Lincolnwood	IL	60712-2021
Altpeter	Timothy	5036 Center	Lisle	IL	60532-2301
Ammon	Cara	4556 N Beaubien	Chicago	IL	60640-5519
Ammon	Cara	4556 N Beaubien	Chicago	IL	60640-5519
Anderson	Athena	330 1900th S	New Holland	IL	62671-6005
Angel	James	28775 Pilgrim	Lakemoor	IL	60051-8686
Angel	James	28775 Pilgrim	Lakemoor	IL	60051-8686
Angelakos	Pam	3428 N Bosworth	Chicago	IL	60657-1304
Angle	Carole	3201 Wilshire	Granite City	IL	62040-5257
Apach	Chapa	6735 W 64th	Chicago	IL	60638-4837
Arias	Jorge	2356 Blue Spruce	Aurora	IL	60502-6384

Armstrong	Jack	4519 Cleveland	Rockford	IL	61108-7727
Arneson	Cynthia	46 N Park Ave	Lombard	IL	60148-2258
Arnstein	Sylvia	306 W Healey	Champaign	IL	61820-8071
Asaad	Kolleen	122 Maplelea	Catlin	IL	61817-9646
Ashley-Raher	Amy	5519 N Fairm	Peoria	IL	61614-4246
Aslam	Nayeem	429 N Hamilt	Villa Park	IL	60181-1733
Aynilian	Katherine	1211 Loyola I	Libertyville	IL	60048-1290
Aynilian	Katherine	1211 Loyola I	Libertyville	IL	60048-1290
Ayres	Peter	25w640 India	Naperville	IL	60563-1468
Baffa	Valerie	3526 Clinton	Berwyn	IL	60402-3323
Bailey	Alan	715 Emerson	Rockford	IL	61108-3809
Bainbridge	Kathryn	4305 N Sacra	Chicago	IL	60618-1407
Bainbridge	Kathryn	4305 N Sacra	Chicago	IL	60618-1407
Baker	Alison	112 Morgan I	Swansea	IL	62226-1138
Baker	Don	212 N Crestla	Kankakee	IL	60901-2860
Baker	Scott	2658 N Semir	Chicago	IL	60614-1359
Baker	Susan	2660 Saint Jo	Highland Park	IL	60035-1948
Balassie	Elaine	3n954 Wild R	St Charles	IL	60174-1159
Balin	Diane	310 Bartram	Riverside	IL	60546-1819
Balk	Garrick	236 Prairie St	South Elgin	IL	60177-1528
Balk	Garrick	236 Prairie St	South Elgin	IL	60177-1528
Ballard	Simone	1595 County	Seymour	IL	61875-9721
Banducci	Diana	2626 N Lakev	Chicago	IL	60614-1809
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty	Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty	Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barclay	Don	945 E Bradley	Palatine	IL	60074-1204
Barisch	Stephanie	6 Holder Way	Bloomington	IL	61704-8152
Barker	Eileen	604 Cedar Av	Saint Charles	IL	60174-2132
Barker	Juliana	3527 Crosby	Rockford	IL	61107-4809
Barnes	Freda	9730 S Weste	Evergreen Pa	IL	60805-2814
Baron	Dolores	2111 N Halste	Chicago	IL	60614-4337
Barreras	Terri	6124 W Melr	Chicago	IL	60634-4107
Barrett	Donna	250 Manor D	Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-2416
Barrett	Donna	250 Manor D	Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-2416
Barrett	Lisa	923 Short St	Loves Park	IL	61111-4774
Barrons	Susan	1205 Court C	Hanover Park	IL	60133-5505
Barrons	Susan	1205 Court C	Hanover Park	IL	60133-5505
Barry	Maureen	1415 Sherma	Evanston	IL	60201-4454
Bartkowicz	Richard	1011 Atlantic	Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-3750
Bartlett	David	66 Water St	Park Forest	IL	60466-1417
Bartlett	J Frederick	42w540 Hidd	Saint Charles	IL	60175-8247

Barton	Roger	7730 W Kent	Frankfort	IL	60423-6978
Bartoszewicz	Andrea	500 S Clinton	Chicago	IL	60607-4329
Bates	Steven	718 Noyes St	Evanston	IL	60201-2849
Batteiger	Drew	1018 Pleasant	Oak Park	IL	60302-3002
Battistoli	David	5825 N Kimb	Chicago	IL	60659-3503
Bauman	Erich	6034 W Pana	Peoria	IL	61604-5213
Bauman	Erich	6034 W Pana	Peoria	IL	61604-5213
Beavers	John	4431 N Troy	Chicago	IL	60625-4519
Beck	Lee	820 Crestfield	Libertyville	IL	60048-3018
Becker	Alexandra	7139 N McAl	Chicago	IL	60646-1219
Becker	Amelia	300 S Lawnd	Elmhurst	IL	60126-3526
Becker	Leland	625 Woodlea	Kankakee	IL	60901-8197
Becker	Leland	625 Woodlea	Kankakee	IL	60901-8197
Bednaza	Joseph	124 Tealwood	Montgomery	IL	60538-2118
Bellantoni	Ellen	700 W Fabya	Batavia	IL	60510-1213
Benjamin	George	12965 Coven	Huntley	IL	60142-7612
Benjamin	George	12965 Coven	Huntley	IL	60142-7612
Bennett-Han	Janet	35480 N Fairf	Round Lake	IL	60073-1008
Benoit	Rachel	210 Pleasant	Oak Park	IL	60302-3318
Bentel	Marianne	13936 Cather	Orland Park	IL	60462-2041
Bergtraesse	Carole	1 Calvin Cir	Evanston	IL	60201-1929
Berger	Josh	24010 Il Rout	Harvard	IL	60033-8609
Bergh	Frank	3339 W Flour	Chicago	IL	60624-3717
Bergheger	Susan	131 Saint Chr	Mascoutah	IL	62258-1347
Bergstrom	Charity	805 S Clarem	Chicago	IL	60612-4639
Berkshire	Melissa	6105 N Talm	Chicago	IL	60659-2744
Berman	Pearl	18611 W Ster	Grayslake	IL	60030-4015
Bermudez	Juan	4318 N Lawn	Chicago	IL	60618-1041
Berns	Pam	PO Box 1131	Chicago	IL	60611-0311
Berrini	Peter	2701 Seacrof	Springfield	IL	62711-6765
Bertoncini	Peter & Linda	335 S Lomba	Oak Park	IL	60302-3523
Bertoncini	Peter & Linda	335 S Lomba	Oak Park	IL	60302-3523
Bertram	Harrison	1090 Groton	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3745
Bertram	Harrison	1090 Groton	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3745
Besaw	Suzanne	2902 Gilbert	Alton	IL	62002-5504
Beverly	J	803 Shurts St	Urbana	IL	61801-6858
Beverly	J	803 Shurts St	Urbana	IL	61801-6858
Bialczak	Deanna	8800 S Harler	Bridgeview	IL	60455-1921
Biedermann	Martin	190 Northfiel	Northfield	IL	60093-3319
Bierschenk	Donna	8035 Tennes	Willowbrook	IL	60527-2450
Bierschenk	Donna	8035 Tennes	Willowbrook	IL	60527-2450

Bijos	Teresa	6560 W Diver	Chicago	IL	60707-2307
Bilenko	Stephanie	627 Barnsdal	La Grange Pa	IL	60526-5703
Black	Christopher	6301 N Sheri	Chicago	IL	60660-1768
Black	Geo	PO Box 104	Downers Gro	IL	60515-0104
Black	Liz	Not Given	Chicago	IL	60605
Black	Mary Ann	101 N Long St	Caseyville	IL	62232-1003
Blackburn	Kathleen	2412 W Bryn	Chicago	IL	60659-5160
Blanke	Yuana	6048 N Fairfi	Chicago	IL	60659-3918
Bleck	Phyllis	PO Box 188	Big Rock	IL	60511-0188
Bledsoe	Gary	2839 W Jeror	Chicago	IL	60645-1230
Blobaum	Darrell	1131 Steinm	Dixon	IL	61021-1353
Blue	Cindy	1185 Sanders	Northbrook	IL	60062-2910
Bluestone	Joan	563 W Down	Aurora	IL	60506-5072
Blumenshine	Joyce	2419 E Reser	Peoria	IL	61614-8029
Bocian	Lucy	6058 W Byroi	Chicago	IL	60634-2543
Boeck	Diane	113 Hammitt	Normal	IL	61761-3250
Bojanowski	Beverly	6145 S 75th	Summit	IL	60501-1627
Bolger	Chris	1926 N Main	Wheaton	IL	60187-3151
Bolger	Chris	1926 N Main	Wheaton	IL	60187-3151
Borah	B.J.,	5 W. Addison	Chicago	IL	60639
Borah	Barb	W. Addison	Chicago	IL	60641
Borcean	David	21062 W Shir	Palatine	IL	60074-2028
Bosque	Edgar	PO Box 1537	Aurora	IL	60507-1537
Bossie	Robert	1421 E 53rd	Chicago	IL	60615-4568
Boudart	Jan	1132 W Lunt	Chicago	IL	60626-3563
Bowers	Annie	266 Charles	Sycamore	IL	60178-2144
Boyce	Trisha	1001 Dodge	Evanston	IL	60202-1004
Bradbury	Joan	2923 N Clare	Chicago	IL	60618-6249
Bradford	Charles	214 Burns Av	Mount Verno	IL	62864-5035
Bradley	Frederick	320 W Prairie	Itasca	IL	60143-1478
Bradt	Nancy	2216 N Wayn	Chicago	IL	60614-3123
Brady	Anne	1861 Olive R	Homewood	IL	60430-2325
Brady	Margaret	18632 Martir	Homewood	IL	60430-3624
Brandon	Alice	309 Wisconsi	Oak Park	IL	60302-3492
Brandt	Nancy	222 E Chestn	Chicago	IL	60611-2389
Brannon	Tisha	3703 W Agati	Chicago	IL	60625-5907
Braun	Beth	4457 N Mald	Chicago	IL	60640-6277
Bravo	Karen	108 Belleplai	Park Ridge	IL	60068-4916
Brawar	Wendy	340 W Divers	Chicago	IL	60657-6241
Bray	Evelyn	2052 N Lincol	Chicago	IL	60614-4743
Brayfield	David	915 W Harvai	Champaign	IL	61821-2534

Breckel	Dale	9462 Victoria Breese	IL	62230-3669
Breedlove	Charlene	1340 N Astor Chicago	IL	60610-2171
Brennan	Jean	4814 N McVie Chicago	IL	60630-1921
Brennan	Margaret	531 N Kenilw Oak Park	IL	60302-1611
Brenner	Stephen	2333 N Gene' Chicago	IL	60614-3388
Brenza	Tina	419 N Mulfor Rockford	IL	61107-5198
Brenza	Tina	419 N Mulfor Rockford	IL	61107-5198
Bridges	Linda	201 S Glen O; Athens	IL	62613-9701
Bridges	Linda	201 S Glen O; Athens	IL	62613-9701
Brightwell	Virginia And I	310 N Rose F. Woodstock	IL	60098-9540
Brittain	Doug	27w181 Oakv Winfield	IL	60190-1015
Brixey	Barb	805 Campbel Joliet	IL	60435-6909
Broutman	David & Lauri	1039 Devonsl Highland Parl	IL	60035-3712
Brown	Bettye	622 N 39th St East Saint Lot	IL	62205-2109
Brown	Chelsea	434 Galahad Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2153
Brown	Cordale	12444 S Laflir Calumet Park	IL	60827-5713
Brown	Linda	608 Cherryw North Aurora	IL	60542-1032
Brown	Marion	7919 S South Chicago	IL	60617-1628
Brown	Traci	548 Belleview West Chicag	IL	60185-2156
Brown	Traci	548 Belleview West Chicag	IL	60185-2156
Brueggemanr	Leslie	4821 Dorothy Waukegan	IL	60087-1866
Bryer	Gladys	550 Sheridan Evanston	IL	60202-3100
Buck	Roland	1280 Village I Arlington Hei	IL	60004-4536
Buckardt	Mrs. Pamela	1113 La Faye South Elgin	IL	60177-1816
Buley	Theresa	163 W Leisur Spring Bay	IL	61611-9764
Burbach	Alesa	961 Hyacynth Bartlett	IL	60103
Burgess	Wendy	630 Cedar St Park Ridge	IL	60068-3304
Burkhart	Don	218 W Clark S Morton	IL	61550-1519
Bush	Nancy	1364 N Wolc Chicago	IL	60622-3110
Busking	Cheryl	4223 N Marr Chicago	IL	60634-1738
Bustamante	Luz	123 S Fairvie Park Ridge	IL	60068-4017
Butche	Mike	2660 Carriag Aurora	IL	60504-5238
Butche	Mike	2660 Carriag Aurora	IL	60504-5238
Butkevicius	Chris	3333 N Marsl Chicago	IL	60657-2123
Butler	David	2211 Rainbov Urbana	IL	61802-5621
Buzzard	Robert	416 W Barry , Chicago	IL	60657-5575
Byrne	Anthony	41 S Naper Bl Naperville	IL	60540-6019
C	T	16 H ST CH	IL	60403-1532
C	T	16 H ST CH	IL	60403-1532
Cafagna	Phyllis	14001 Weste Harvey	IL	60426
Cahnman	Joanne	12118 S 86th Palos Park	IL	60464-1224

Callaghan	Maeve	7521 N Octav	Chicago	IL	60631-4438
Callahan	Amalie	1522 36th St	Rock Island	IL	61201-3051
Camp	Jeane	6520 Christin	Springfield	IL	62712-7519
Camp	Jeane	6520 Christin	Springfield	IL	62712-7519
Campbell	Jerry	411 N Van Bu	Freeport	IL	61032-3232
Campbell	Jerry	411 N Van Bu	Freeport	IL	61032-3232
Campos	Arturo	425 Columbia	Joliet	IL	60432-1827
Campos	Arturo	425 Columbia	Joliet	IL	60432-1827
Campton	Teresa	928 W Sunny	Chicago	IL	60640-6023
Cancilla	Trish	1314 W Gran	Chicago	IL	60660-1911
Canning	Rick	548 S Randall	Aurora	IL	60506-5381
Canning	Rick	548 S Randall	Aurora	IL	60506-5381
Cannon	Robert	606 Saint Mo	Cahokia	IL	62206-1744
Canovas-Wel	Nydia	3110 Hill Ln	Wilmette	IL	60091-2929
Capulong	Meghan	1607 Westmi	Naperville	IL	60563-9224
Capulong	Meghan	1607 Westmi	Naperville	IL	60563-9224
Cardosi	Zachary	1712 Bittersv	Saint Anne	IL	60964-4333
Carell	Judy	344 Birchwoc	Elk Grove Vill	IL	60007-4458
Carey	Meredith	2245 W Shak	Chicago	IL	60647-3292
Carey	Robert	2014 N Howe	Chicago	IL	60614-4414
Carlson	Kathleen	2800 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-6232
Carlson	Kathleen	2800 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-6232
Carrier	Benoit	2224 Plumtre	Naperville	IL	60565-3311
Carter	Kenneth	612 N Hickon	Jerseyville	IL	62052-1349
Carter	Robert	217 S 3rd Ave	St Charles	IL	60174-2907
Case	Joyce	38w322 Berq	Geneva	IL	60134-6139
Castelluccio	K	0s472 Circle I	West Chicagc	IL	60185-3718
Casten	Liane	1030 Asbury	Evanston	IL	60202-1165
Cauley	Judith	1515 W Ogde	La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1721
Cazares	Mario	10001 Mario	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3707
Certa	Roger	2008 Farming	Oswego	IL	60543-8098
Chan	Sonja	944 W Walnu	Kankakee	IL	60901-4645
Chan	Sonja	944 W Walnu	Kankakee	IL	60901-4645
Charland	Gloria	35430 N Ever	Ingleside	IL	60041-9167
Charlesworth	Mike	919 Wartbur	Bloomington	IL	61704-8747
Cheng	Sara	830 Roberts	Winthrop Hai	IL	60096-1053
Chimis	Robert	1807 N Thatc	Elmwood Par	IL	60707-3546
Choyna	Alan	2822 N Orcha	Chicago	IL	60657-5214
Christensen	Alice	412 N Koke	Springfield	IL	62711-8071
Christensen	Stella	504 Taylor Av	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4633
Christianson	Linda	131 S Edgewc	La Grange	IL	60525-2149

Cienkus	Matt	431 Engel Blv Park Ridge	IL	60068-4456
Cisna	Todd	11144 E Cam Effingham	IL	62401-7464
Clapper	Robert	1079 Bucks P Monticello	IL	61856-8058
Clark	Liz	3028 N Halstr Chicago	IL	60657-5197
Clark	Penny	838 N Taylor Oak Park	IL	60302-1456
Clark	Terry	1460 Sedona Aurora	IL	60504-3701
Clark	Terry	1460 Sedona Aurora	IL	60504-3701
Clark	Terry	1460 Sedona Aurora	IL	60504-3701
Clark	Virgena	3659 West 9 th Chicago	IL	60655
Clausen	Karen	5555 N Sherir Chicago	IL	60640-1612
Clausen	Karen	5555 N Sherir Chicago	IL	60640-1612
Clausen	Nicole	1746 W Winr Chicago	IL	60640-2747
Claxton-Bulli	Julie	630 W Fayett Springfield	IL	62704-2708
Clinch	Paul	18 Robin Hoc Oak Brook	IL	60523-2725
Clyne	Michael	165 N Canal S Chicago	IL	60606-1401
Cochrane	Barbara	11361 S Chan Chicago	IL	60628-5121
Cochrane	Barbara	11361 S Chan Chicago	IL	60628-5121
Coco	Joe	9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-1321
Coco	Joe	9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-1321
Coco	Joe	9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-1321
Coffey	Patrick	962 Dartmou Matteson	IL	60443-1515
Cohen	Anthony	904 W Green Urbana	IL	61801-3001
Cole	Dori	68 Sterling Ci Wheaton	IL	60189-2123
Cole	Merrill	421 S McArth Macomb	IL	61455-2929
Coleman	David	2104 Noel Dr Champaign	IL	61821-6553
Colin	Katia	1254 S Candlr Waukegan	IL	60085-8624
Collins	Dana	19186 Norwc Princeton	IL	61356
Collins	Katie	451 W Huron Chicago	IL	60654-3443
Collins	Rick	2604 Turnber Saint Charles	IL	60174-8708
Collins-Staple	Sean	3016 Central Evanston	IL	60201-1188
Condic	John	6200 151st St Oak Forest	IL	60452-1742
Conger	Shane	416 S Santa F Princeville	IL	61559-9200
Connolly	Janice	4726 Beau Bi Lisle	IL	60532-1012
Conway	Tom	PO Box 233 Troy	IL	62294-0233
Coon	Robert	3811 W Scho Chicago	IL	60618-5234
Corcoran	Katherine An	2434 N Fairfir Chicago	IL	60647-1806
Costa	Sandra D.	1022 N Raync Joliet	IL	60435-4547
Cote	Robert	267 1/2 S 5th Kankakee	IL	60901-3644
Couch	Sandra	2903 Bartlett Naperville	IL	60564-4694
Couch	Sandra	2903 Bartlett Naperville	IL	60564-4694
Cox	Catherine	29w060 Wag Warrenville	IL	60555-3524

Craig	Evan	116 Hamilton	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1041
Craig	Evan	116 Hamilton	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1041
Crail	Nathaniel	66 N Lambert	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-5629
Cray	Mary	63 N Cowley	Riverside	IL	60546-2041
Credille	Ellen	1218 W Nortl	Chicago	IL	60626-5602
Cress	Ronald	3060 Wedge	Dekalb	IL	60115-4930
Crombie	Jim	6800 N Califo	Chicago	IL	60645-4553
Cronin	Kate	954 W Washi	Chicago	IL	60607-2211
Cronin	Kate	954 W Washi	Chicago	IL	60607-2211
Crow	Jacqueline	PO Box 9393	Peoria	IL	61612-9393
Crowley	Sara	3106 Creek Si	Bloomington	IL	61704-2907
Cueto	Emma	5484 S Ellis A	Chicago	IL	60615-5059
Cullerton	Carolynne	528 W South	Woodstock	IL	60098-3749
Cullerton	Carolynne	528 W South	Woodstock	IL	60098-3749
Culp	Lisa	2611 Central	Evanston	IL	60201-6411
Cummings	Judy	2438 Cowper	Evanston	IL	60201-1846
Cummins, DD	Carol	3708 Ridge P	Geneva	IL	60134
Cunningham	Jon	PO Box 3051	Lisle	IL	60532-8051
Custer	Jessica	1126 S Chaml	Galesburg	IL	61401-6012
Cwik	Will	374 Olmsted	Riverside	IL	60546-2354
Cybula	Rosemary	9942 Melvina	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3710
D'Avolio	Josie	2430 N 75th	Elmwood Par	IL	60707-2528
DAlonzo	Robert	7285 Forest C	Rockford	IL	61114-8030
DAndrea	Anthony	845 Marengo	Forest Park	IL	60130-2032
Dabrowski	Linda	398 Hiawatha	Wood Dale	IL	60191-2436
Dabrowski	Linda	398 Hiawatha	Wood Dale	IL	60191-2436
Dadabo	Claudia	1456 E Algon	Des Plaines	IL	60016-6628
Daigle	Abbie	250 S Maple	Oak Park	IL	60302-3008
Dale	Byron	5765 Capeto	Rockford	IL	61108-6710
Dale	Stephen	2111 W Farra	Chicago	IL	60625-1232
Damkoehler	Dianna	19350 Woodl	Bloomington	IL	61705-5251
Daniel	Heather	6415 N Neva	Chicago	IL	60631-1686
Daniels	Bradley	901 S Mattis	Champaign	IL	61821-4336
Daniels	Tim	1507 Watkins	Naperville	IL	60540-7250
Daniels	Tim	1507 Watkins	Naperville	IL	60540-7250
Danzinger	Ryan	1536 N Hicko	Arlington Hei	IL	60004-4042
Dattilo	Beverly	15114 Evergr	Orland Park	IL	60462-5307
Daughenbau	Clayton	1311 Elmwo	Berwyn	IL	60402-1138
Davidson	Barbara	2317 W Sheri	West Peoria	IL	61604-5420
Davidson	Renee	396 Barkwoo	Glen Carbon	IL	62034-1528
Davies	Andrew	7748 W Oakt	Niles	IL	60714-2833

Davies	Andrew	7748 W Oakt Niles	IL	60714-2833
Davis	Donise	500 E Cedar S New Baden	IL	62265-1412
Davis	Laura	2134 Harrow Inverness	IL	60010-5425
Davis	Linda	3401 Lincoln Alton	IL	62002-1955
Davison	Elaine	161 S Grace A Elmhurst	IL	60126-3235
De La Baume	Elizabeth	2240 Dehne I Northbrook	IL	60062-6026
De La Torre	Maria	1153 S Harve Oak Park	IL	60304-2154
DeCarlo	Erika	3134 Timber Aurora	IL	60504-5965
Dean	Abigail	4107 N Lawle Chicago	IL	60641-1743
Dean	Diane	2703 Northpr Bloomington	IL	61704-1408
Decelle	Sharon	309 E Holmes Urbana	IL	61801-6731
Demarco	Tracy	785 S Greenv Kankakee	IL	60901-5251
Deslandes	Jacqueline	18101 Marlin Homewood	IL	60430-1519
Dessa	Su	PO Box 934 Normal	IL	61761-0934
Devine	Christopher	5143 N Neen Chicago	IL	60656-3728
Devine	Christopher	5143 N Neen Chicago	IL	60656-3728
Devlin	Cornelius	213 Old Gern East Peoria	IL	61611-1285
Devlin	Cornelius	213 Old Gern East Peoria	IL	61611-1285
Dewalt	Cindy	15058 Keeler Midlothian	IL	60445-3330
Diedrich	Gene	PO Box 486 Spring Grove	IL	60081-0486
Diekman	Patricia	7985 Haas Rd Savanna	IL	61074-8628
Dillon	Patrick	6483 N North Chicago	IL	60631-1418
Dimitrienko	Natalia	5355 N Wayn Chicago	IL	60640-2210
Divita	Lorraine	2324 W 22nd Chicago	IL	60608-3802
Dixon	Rosemary	1052 Dartmo Wheaton	IL	60189-6128
Dmukauskas	Simon	3620 S 54th C Cicero	IL	60804-4444
Domke	Ellen	1301 W Thorl Chicago	IL	60660-3305
Donnelly	Marlene	346 Wilmette Glenview	IL	60025-3372
Donovan	Stephan	4851 N Berna Chicago	IL	60625-5107
Donovan	Stephan	4851 N Berna Chicago	IL	60625-5107
Dostalek	Mike	244 S York Rc Bensenville	IL	60106-2628
Dostalek	Mike	244 S York Rc Bensenville	IL	60106-2628
Dotson	Mike	102 Andersor Carterville	IL	62918-1202
Dotson	Mike	102 Andersor Carterville	IL	62918-1202
Douglas	Elizabeth	6648 N Newg Chicago	IL	60626-4712
Drake	Caleb	531 Highland Oak Park	IL	60304-1522
Drechsler	Anna	1090 Horne T Des Plaines	IL	60016-6012
Drews	Jane	506 N Crestw Mchenry	IL	60051-7532
Duda	Christine	1715 N 15th , Melrose Park	IL	60160-2109
Dufek	Barbara	17425 Bruce Homer Glen	IL	60491-8263
Dufek	Barbara	17425 Bruce Homer Glen	IL	60491-8263

Duff	David	1363 Court P Hanover Park IL	60133-5450
Duff	Mary	2800 N Lake ! Chicago IL	60657-6256
Duffy Smith	Pat	811 N 3450th Utica IL	61373-9733
Dunlap	Patrick	414 Evergree Gilberts IL	60136-4054
Durdan	Paul	1690 E 20th F Streator IL	61364-9346
Dusek	Russ	1020 Dunlop Forest Park IL	60130-2216
Dutta	Nikhil	1313 S Tess L Round Lake IL	60073-5676
Dwyer	Edward	559 W Divers Chicago IL	60614-7640
Dynako	Stephen	212 W. Wash Chicago IL	60606
EDWARDS	ALEXANDRA	7745 US HWY DONGOLA IL	62926
Early	Margaret	503 S Campb Chicago IL	60612-3405
Easley	Douglas	3740 Camp C Cantrall IL	62625-8768
Eberle	Patricia	19 Eastings M South Barrin IL	60010-5318
Echols	Arlene	11329 S Saint Chicago IL	60628-5111
Edelson	Terri	2650 N Lakev Chicago IL	60614-1820
Eder	Carrie	5757 S Kenw Chicago IL	60637-1718
Edsey	Tracey	1616 S Ashlar Park Ridge IL	60068-5469
Edstrom	Gray	978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake IL	60014-1933
Edstrom	Gray	978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake IL	60014-1933
Edwards	Carol	905 Forest Av Evanston IL	60202-5405
Edwards	Donna	605 Brush Cr Marshall IL	62441-4353
Edwards	Donna	605 Brush Cr Marshall IL	62441-4353
Edwards	Eric	1373 Prairie (West Chicag IL	60185-5147
Edwards	Eric	1373 Prairie (West Chicag IL	60185-5147
Egan	Katharine	175 N Harbor Chicago IL	60601-7344
Ehrenford	Amanda	4645 N Sheri Chicago IL	60640-5089
Ehrenford	Amanda	4645 N Sheri Chicago IL	60640-6586
Eich	Suzy	1412 Annie L Libertyville IL	60048-4422
Eliades	Mary	2130 Forestvi Evanston IL	60201-2008
Ellis	Douglas	2623 W Moss Peoria IL	61604-5451
Emery	Susan	6846 Olympic Bridgeview IL	60455-2062
Engelbrecht	Barbara	376 Saginaw Calumet City IL	60409-2325
Englebretson	Robert	115 N Jeffers Millstadt IL	62260-1234
Ennis	Robert	3217 N Clifto Chicago IL	60657-9431
Enquist	Peggy	2655 E 1559t Ottawa IL	61350-9290
Erickson	Huts	6236 N Talisn Peoria IL	61615-2749
Estes	Donna	689a County Toledo IL	62468-4029
Etzkorn	Glen	2375 Wing Hi Cobden IL	62920-3506
Evan	V	1335 W Rose Chicago IL	60660-3490
Evans	Robert	324 N Park A Springfield IL	62702-6407
Evenson	Helen	2223 Greenb Springfield IL	62704-3227

Gallagher	Rev. Dr. Terre	140 S River St	Aurora	IL	60506-6079
Galloway	Gerald	1750 Briggs C	Lisle	IL	60532-4173
Galvin	Joe	422 S Craig Pl	Lombard	IL	60148-2712
Gandara	Veronica	2936 140th P	Blue Island	IL	60406-3355
Gannett	Gabriella	596 Arbor Vit	Winnetka	IL	60093-2302
Garcia	Kristin	4610 N Dover	Chicago	IL	60640-4610
Gardner Sr	Richard	342 W 94th P	Chicago	IL	60620-1504
Garkey	Troy	660 Sioux Dr	Freeport	IL	61032-2958
Garlish	Robin	39 Circle Dr	Pekin	IL	61554-2400
Garman	Carol	7215 13th St	Forest Park	IL	60130-2921
Garner	Jude	8610 Bard Rd	Crystal Lake	IL	60014-6807
Garrett	Joel	1517 N Deark	Chicago	IL	60610-7427
Garrett	Karen	5108 W 113tl	Alsip	IL	60803-6050
Gates	Kathleen	1190 Twisted	Buffalo Grove	IL	60089
Gebhardt	Georgia	411 3rd St	Wilmette	IL	60091-2869
Gebhardt	Georgia	411 3rd St	Wilmette	IL	60091-2869
Genaze	Matthew	3901 Clausen	Western Sprin	IL	60558-1226
Gentry	William	1644 W 107tl	Chicago	IL	60643-2906
George	Bob	911 Circle Av	Forest Park	IL	60130-2322
Gerberich	Vicki	4031 Woodla	Western Sprin	IL	60558-1123
Gere	Maxine	2333 N Gene	Chicago	IL	60614-3388
Gerhardt	Marken	7718 Carriage	Crystal Lake	IL	60012-2920
Gernady	John	1015 Kenton	Deerfield	IL	60015-3305
Giamberdino	Madonna	36w824 Red	St Charles	IL	60175-6295
Gibbons	Becky	1355 N King C	Palatine	IL	60067-2766
Gibson	Linda	1207 Geneva	Rockford	IL	61108-4222
Gibson	Maureen	3335 S Hamil	Chicago	IL	60608-6033
Gicela	Raymond & C	28w660 Hick	West Chicagc	IL	60185-2434
Gideon	Leo	1308 Elmwo	Evanston	IL	60201-4306
Gilbert	Robert	6719 Homest	Mchenry	IL	60050-8073
Gillies	Barbara	3620 N Troy	Chicago	IL	60618-4516
Gillono	Mark	1896 Sedgew	Aurora	IL	60503-7322
Ginter	Gene	1951 Windso	Schaumburg	IL	60194-4400
Glahn	Julia	405 S Webbe	Urbana	IL	61801-3435
Glasgow	Steph	14 Palm Rd	Roleystone	IL	61112
Glass	Robert	736 Hayes Av	Oak Park	IL	60302-1706
Glauster	Sylvia	1327 E 52nd	Chicago	IL	60615-4064
Gletty	Gary	1604 Bryan S	Normal	IL	61761-2762
Gliva	Stephen	713 Mulford	Evanston	IL	60202-3411
Gloor	Carol	946 N 4th St	Savanna	IL	61074-1363
Gluchman	Matt	331 E Jeffers	Hampshire	IL	60140-7608

Goble	Ryan	2284 Summe	Aurora	IL	60503-8204
Goebig	Hannah	105 8th Ave	Sterling	IL	61081-3811
Gold	Sherry	9560 Gross P	Skokie	IL	60076-1380
Goldberg	David	1728 W Berw	Chicago	IL	60640-2008
Goldberger	Gail	7625 N Eastl	Chicago	IL	60626-1469
Goldenberg	Georgean	7033 N Kedzi	Chicago	IL	60645-2810
Goldflies	Barrett	4824 W Balm	Chicago	IL	60630-1504
Goldman	Eugene	2593 Fairford	Northbrook	IL	60062-8101
Gonzalez	Maria	5117 N East F	Chicago	IL	60656-2634
Gorlicki	Mariusz	3406 N Nordi	Chicago	IL	60634-3635
Gorra	Brian	197 Gregory	Aurora	IL	60504-4139
Gorzkowski	Marianne	4952 N Neva	Chicago	IL	60656-3851
Gosker	Wendy	1636 Deerpal	Winthrop Hai	IL	60096-1323
Gossmann	Anni	26 Lincolnsh	Lincolnshire	IL	60069-3128
Goszczycki	Joanne	12076 Hillcre	Lemont	IL	60439-4148
Grage	Leona	467 Hiawath	Wood Dale	IL	60191-2114
Graham	Beth & Christ	1302 James S	Geneva	IL	60134-1922
Graham	Geoff	3110 Pheasar	Northbrook	IL	60062-3363
Graham	Geoff	3110 Pheasar	Northbrook	IL	60062-3363
Graham	Nita	8 Harvey Ln	Fairview Heig	IL	62208-1516
Gramse	Cynthia	105 E Ash St	Lombard	IL	60148-2603
Grant	Andrew	1237 Boeger	Westchester	IL	60154-3401
Grant	Martin	1601 N Cleve	Chicago	IL	60614-5601
Greenblatt	Miriam	2754 Roslyn I	Highland Parl	IL	60035-1408
Greene	Malinda	9437 Ironwo	Des Plaines	IL	60016-3715
Greer	Geoffrey	400 N Cuyler	Oak Park	IL	60302-2305
Greisch	Edward	5213 12th Av	Moline	IL	61265-2849
Gremar	Stan	507 Meadow	Bourbonnais	IL	60914-1148
Gress	Clifford	5 Westclox A	Peru	IL	61354-2049
Griffin	Anne	821 Valley Dr	East Alton	IL	62024-1623
Griffith	Ellen	1631 N 74th	Elmwood Par	IL	60707-4222
Griffith	Jesse	1707 E 5th St	Sterling	IL	61081-2925
Griffith	Julie	1020 Kehoe E	Saint Charles	IL	60174-3739
Gross	A	842 W Corne	Chicago	IL	60657-1716
Grossman	Mary Ann	2834 N Daws	Chicago	IL	60618-6732
Grotzke	Mark	18136 Rita R	Tinley Park	IL	60477-6465
Grushas	Chris	924 7th Ave	La Grange	IL	60525-2969
Gruszecki	Andrea	236 Benham	Saint Charles	IL	60174-1116
Gum Jr	Earl	317 Whistlin	Washington	IL	61571-4028
Gumm	Nancy	2024 N Clifto	Chicago	IL	60614-4120
Gunther	Peter	2318 W Sunn	Chicago	IL	60625-2114

Gunther	Peter	2318 W Sunn Chicago	IL	60625-2114
Gurtler	Barbara	6723 N Wilsh Peoria	IL	61614-2701
Gustafson	Marcy	5801 N Pulas Chicago	IL	60646-6007
Gysler	James	3629 N Magn Chicago	IL	60613-3820
Hagele	Bob	222 N Columl Chicago	IL	60601-7956
Hagele	Mary	9236 Harding Evanston	IL	60203-1516
Haggard	Edward	13553 Cicero Crestwood	IL	60445-1934
Haggerty	Anne	2215 N Clifto Chicago	IL	60614-3501
Haliday	Carol	497 Sheridan Evanston	IL	60202-3197
Hall	Jerry	507 W Brougl Salem	IL	62881-4214
Hall	Michael	115 W 1st St Spring Valley	IL	61362-1407
Hall-Skank	Nick	6 Aspen Ct Streamwood	IL	60107-1888
Hallock	Christine	712 E Rosewc Watseka	IL	60970-1411
Halm	Robert	3635 W 115tl Alsip	IL	60803-6225
Halpern	Carol	65 N Peck Av La Grange	IL	60525-5829
Ham	David	4835 Prospec Downers Gro	IL	60515-3713
Hamilton	Robert	6525 N Sheric Chicago	IL	60626-5761
Hammack	Barbara	801 59th St Lisle	IL	60532-3118
Hammadeh	Lina	1029 Oakwoc Westmont	IL	60559-1039
Hampton	Lana	6057 N Lincol Chicago	IL	60659-2432
Hanahan	Brad	1019 Havenw Libertyville	IL	60048-2526
Hanc	Joseph	3011 W Geor Chicago	IL	60618-7608
Hanley	Mary	436 Selborne Riverside	IL	60546-1627
Hanlon	Maureen	8309 Monticr Skokie	IL	60076-2827
Hanlon	Maureen	8309 Monticr Skokie	IL	60076-2827
Hanna	Penny	305 S Cottagc Urbana	IL	61802-3505
Hansen	Mike	874 Swan Ln Deerfield	IL	60015-3671
Hansen	Patricia Whit	1012 Emeralc Naperville	IL	60540-7216
Hansen	Sandra	401 S 5th St Saint Joseph	IL	61873-9041
Harder	Kristin	917 Washingl Evanston	IL	60202-2289
Harders	Regina	954 Pleasant Oak Park	IL	60302-3148
Hardt	Vincent	29w424 Buttl Warrenville	IL	60555-2632
Harp	Lowell	209 S 7th St Oregon	IL	61061-1701
Harper	Randy	1950 Manche Wheaton	IL	60187-4623
Harries	Lene	Bygaden Aalborg	IL	60610
Harris	Gerald	1250 N Wooc Chicago	IL	60622-3250
Harris	Ruth	319 S Scofielc Carthage	IL	62321-1724
Harrison	Helene	220 Cedarbrc Naperville	IL	60565-2283
Hart	Jessica	909 Greenwo Evanston	IL	60201-4362
Hart	Olivia	3707 N Newc Chicago	IL	60634-2351
Harting	Laura	1501 E Gardn Peoria Height	IL	61616-3609

Hasegawa-Ah	Carla	1405 Syracus	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3310
Hassig	William	102 N Russel	Mount Prosp	IL	60056-2443
Hatzilabrou	Labros & Geo	879 Pheasant	Saint Charles	IL	60174-8802
Hauser	Barbara	1135 N Maric	Oak Park	IL	60302-1252
Havener	Kevin	2970 N Sheric	Chicago	IL	60657-5834
Havener	Kevin	2970 N Sheric	Chicago	IL	60657-5834
Havlen	Pamela	118 Arnold St	Collinsville	IL	62234-1807
Heeter	Marcia	910 10th St	Wilmette	IL	60091-1766
Heiserman	Andrew	3311 N Drake	Chicago	IL	60618-5412
Heitz	Marcia	9706 E Sinnet	Cuba	IL	61427-9469
Helmerich	Gerald	14204 Marge	Orland Park	IL	60462-2349
Helms	Robin	2640 Springd	Rockford	IL	61114-6452
Helt	Ann	424 57th St	Downers Gro	IL	60516-1445
Hemmer	John	4045 Dixon D	Hoffman Esta	IL	60192-1428
Henaghan	Ellen	9s075 Nantur	Darien	IL	60561-5100
Henderson	Greg	1330 N La Sal	Chicago	IL	60610-1925
Henry	Alicia	36 Boardwalk	Bloomington	IL	61701-1459
Hensley	Jennfer	70 E Lake St S	Chicago	IL	60601-7447
Hensley	Jennifer	2010 W Lelan	Chicago	IL	60625-1514
Herald	Sandra	807 W Colleg	Jacksonville	IL	62650-2354
Herbener	Ellen	908 Dempste	Evanston	IL	60202-4245
Herbener	Rachel	1229 Dewey ,	Evanston	IL	60202-1122
Herman	Lee	5230 N Wayn	Chicago	IL	60640-2223
Hervert	Jan	14911 Perkin	Woodstock	IL	60098-8913
Hess	William	413 Scott St	Edwardsville	IL	62025-1539
Hidegkuti	Marta	822 W Cuyler	Chicago	IL	60613-3283
High	Richard	445 W Wellin	Chicago	IL	60657-5856
Hildner	David	600 Edgewoo	River Forest	IL	60305-1610
Hill	Barbara	1460 E Joan I	Palatine	IL	60074-5669
Hillenbrand	Mark	9716 S Karlov	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3351
Hillman	Carol	600 S Dearbo	Chicago	IL	60605-1821
Hills	Karin	680 Genoa St	Cherry Valley	IL	61016-9410
Hinds	Elenita	524 Sandy Ln	Libertyville	IL	60048-3554
Hinds	Elenita	524 Sandy Ln	Libertyville	IL	60048-3554
Hines	Janice	519 S Prairie	Bethalto	IL	62010-1817
Hjerpe	Karl	1618 N Cleve	Chicago	IL	60614-5640
Hoff	Megan	2250 N Sheffi	Chicago	IL	60614-3673
Hoffman	Sybil	9354 Bennett	Evanston	IL	60203-1428
Hoffmeister	Mary	1124 W Cypr	Arlington Hei	IL	60005-3018
Holland	Beth	3706 Grand A	Mchenry	IL	60050-3821
Holland	Karsten	5406 Florenci	Downers Gro	IL	60515-5305

Holliday	Larry	1274 Elizabet	Crete	IL	60417-2202
Hollingsworth	Kathleen	5568 Tasselb	Rockford	IL	61114-4983
Hollis	Michelle	3243 Willow	Granite City	IL	62040-5172
Holman	James L.	2220 Fountar	Lombard	IL	60148-5624
Holmes	Carolyn	7654 W Peter	Chicago	IL	60631-2244
Holmes	Keith	1117 Colony	O Fallon	IL	62269-2838
Holt	Randi	Stephen Dr.	Palatine	IL	60067
Holubek	Steven	7060 Brighto	Woodridge	IL	60517-2127
Holy	Pam	5520 N Glenv	Chicago	IL	60640-1217
Hopkins	Glenn	4531 W 89th	Hometown	IL	60456-1046
Hopper	Kitty	1835 N Whip	Chicago	IL	60647-5005
Hormann	Margaret	3910 N Octav	Chicago	IL	60634-3516
Horn	Ted	30 S 87th St	Belleville	IL	62223-1618
Horstmann	Justin	105 Walnut S	Damiansville	IL	62215-1323
Horvath	Mike	701 E Belmor	Addison	IL	60101-2989
Hosek	Ruth	175 E Delawa	Chicago	IL	60611-7722
Hossli	Jerome	1301 W Fillm	Chicago	IL	60607-4806
Hossli	Jerome	1301 W Fillm	Chicago	IL	60607-4806
Howarth	James	3320 Burr Oa	Waukegan	IL	60087-1857
Howe	Randy	1521 Dairy Lr	Ottawa	IL	61350-4762
Hoyt	Tim	644 W Arling	Chicago	IL	60614-6330
Hoyt	Tim	644 W Arling	Chicago	IL	60614-6330
Hoyt	Tim	644 W Arling	Chicago	IL	60614-6330
Hozjan	Patrick	1001 8th Ave	La Grange	IL	60525-6939
Hrebec	Michelle	583 W 3rd St	Trenton	IL	62293-1013
Huffman	Melodie	47 Shorewoo	Danville	IL	61832-1415
Hulburt	Michael	4750 N Clare	Chicago	IL	60640-6627
Humowiecki	Jennifer	2440 S 9th A	North Riversi	IL	60546-1114
Humphrey	Janice	1846 W Addi	Chicago	IL	60613-3503
Humphrey	Thomas	9630 Keeler	Skokie	IL	60076-1128
Huntoon	Gary	40w121 Russ	Elgin	IL	60124-8127
Huntoon	Wanda	40w121 Russ	Elgin	IL	60124-8127
Hyde Jr.	Lyle	351 W Dicker	Chicago	IL	60614-4615
Illing	Nancy	7000 Newpor	Woodridge	IL	60517-2157
Imperial	John	1108 W Nortl	Chicago	IL	60626-4688
Israel	P Denise	17 Country O	Barrington	IL	60010-9620
Israil	S	3355 Rain St	Skokie	IL	60076-2205
Izzo	Vickie	1244 N Red C	Round Lake B	IL	60073-4685
Jackson	N	PO Box 345	Palatine	IL	60078-0345
Jackson	Peter & Ellen	16 S Princeto	Arlington Hei	IL	60005-1613
Jaehng	Walter	173 May App	Carbondale	IL	62903-7693

Jain	Shreshtha	Brookridge H	Bloomington	IL	61704
Janicki	Diane	2230 Norfolk	Crete	IL	60417-9685
Janusauskas	Matthew	656 N Kenner	Kankakee	IL	60901-2921
Jelinek	Charles	1542 W Sher	Chicago	IL	60626-2136
Jenkins	Robin	815 Wabash	Belleville	IL	62220-3657
Jennings	Cheryl	221 Blackhaw	Highland Park	IL	60035-5266
Jennings	Christine	4015 N Paulir	Chicago	IL	60613-2519
Jensen	Cindy	508 Park Ct	Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1125
Jensen	Diane	13477 Wildw	Huntley	IL	60142-7783
Johnson	Calvin	1505 W Centi	Marion	IL	62959-1648
Johnson	Carol	28w141 Liber	Winfield	IL	60190-1955
Johnson	Carol	28w141 Liber	Winfield	IL	60190-1955
Johnson	Dr. Julie	7450 Kenton	Skokie	IL	60076
Johnson	Frank	2901 W 38th	Chicago	IL	60632-1739
Johnson	John	1109 Grant A	Rockford	IL	61103-6105
Johnson	Jolyn	7617 Kenton	Skokie	IL	60076-3737
Johnson	Judy	7807 Eleanor	Willowbrook	IL	60527-2635
Johnson	Lisa	532 Green V	Lombard	IL	60148-2530
Johnson	Shana	8775 State R	Simpson	IL	62985-2241
Johnston	Allan	548 Sheridan	Evanston	IL	60202-4719
Johnston	Steve	930 Prospect	Dekalb	IL	60115-4269
Jones	Catharine	2509 Harris	Evanston	IL	60201-1323
Jones	Charlotte	4825 W Graci	Chicago	IL	60641-3504
Jones	Cory	3811 W Scho	Chicago	IL	60618-5234
Jones	Eric	6103 S Kilken	Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4727
Jones	Gary	608 W Mario	Joliet	IL	60436-1636
Jones	Gary	608 W Mario	Joliet	IL	60436-1636
Jorgensen	Robert	212 Sunnybr	East Peoria	IL	61611-3462
Joseph	Cliff and Ann	10137 S Aven	Chicago	IL	60617-5925
Joseph	Vicki	6522 N Glenv	Chicago	IL	60626-7600
Jung	Anita	2001 Blackth	Riverwoods	IL	60015-3773
Jurczewski	Carol	452 Shenstor	Riverside	IL	60546-2032
Jurczewski	Carol	452 Shenstor	Riverside	IL	60546-2032
Kagan	Clare	1512 Camp A	Rockford	IL	61103-6302
Kalama	Gina	1602 N Park I	Mount Prosp	IL	60056-1731
Kalebich	Donna	1125 Harvest	Shorewood	IL	60404-8614
Kamen	Jonathan	913 B. N. Wa	Deerfield	IL	60015
Kamrath	Henry	421 S Wright	Naperville	IL	60540-5446
Kaplan	Allan	1015 S Hamp	Round Lake	IL	60073-5650
Kaplan	Allan	1015 S Hamp	Round Lake	IL	60073-5650
Kaptain	Sandra	749 Scott Dr	Elgin	IL	60123-2633

Kaptain	Sandra	749 Scott Dr	Elgin	IL	60123-2633
Kaptain	Sandra	749 Scott Dr	Elgin	IL	60123-2633
Kasparian	Armen	468 N Edgew	Wood Dale	IL	60191-1672
Kasparian	Jacob	437 N 6th Av	Addison	IL	60101-2465
Kastigar	Robert	5101 N Centr	Chicago	IL	60625-5500
Katzenmayer	John	2515 N Long	Mchenry	IL	60051-9799
Kavalunas	John	3883 Kingsmi	Elgin	IL	60124-3103
Kaye	Joy	2 Sunshine Ct	Bloomington	IL	61704-2342
Keifer	Kathryn	505 Schroede	Peotone	IL	60468-9441
Kelley	Ruth	330 Wiley Rd	Murphysborc	IL	62966-5761
Kelley	Ruth	330 Wiley Rd	Murphysborc	IL	62966-5761
Kelly	Arlene	920 Adams St	Wauconda	IL	60084-1302
Kelly	Arlene	920 Adams St	Wauconda	IL	60084-1302
Kelly	Linda	334 Hillandal	Round Lake	IL	60073-3318
Kennedy	Linda	1126 S Elmwr	Oak Park	IL	60304-2112
Kennedy	Page Marie	3611 Sterling	Downers Gro	IL	60515-1523
Kennedy	Robert	5220 W 63rd	Chicago	IL	60638-5706
Kennedy	Robert	1035 W Diver	Chicago	IL	60614-1360
Kersting	Pamela	176 Farm Gat	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-1501
Kibbey	Jesse	1809 N Lincol	Chicago	IL	60614-5357
Kierski	Terri	330 W 1st St	Spring Valley	IL	61362-1304
Killen	Brian	5917 N Paulir	Chicago	IL	60660-3244
King	Larry	802 Main St	Highland	IL	62249-1506
King-Wrenn	Kim	636 E Pleasar	Carbondale	IL	62902-7792
Kips	Sergio	726 Butterfie	Oakbrook Ter	IL	60181-4250
Kirkman	Jeremy	28w790 Calu	Warrenville	IL	60555-2814
Kivi	Lee	1015 Cedar L	Northbrook	IL	60062-3541
Klatt	Paul	1130 Harrisoi	Park Ridge	IL	60068-5520
Klein	Andrea	2601 Lakevie	Champaign	IL	61822-7543
Klein	Jill	9630 S Kome	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3360
Klein	Thomas	823 Michigan	Evanston	IL	60202-4403
Kling	Joanna	112 W White	Urbana	IL	61801-6658
Klinsky	Johanna	320 E 21st St	Chicago	IL	60616-3190
Kneip	Dennis	403 Jake Ct	Hampshire	IL	60140-8279
Knoblock	Glenn	12 Emery St	Joliet	IL	60436-1242
Knowles	Patricia	1 Shuman Cir	Urbana	IL	61801-6219
Knowlton	Tracey	714 N Throoç	Chicago	IL	60642-5770
Knowlton	Tracey	714 N Throoç	Chicago	IL	60642-5770
Knudson	Christine	341 S 15th St	St Charles	IL	60174-3601
Knutson	Kate	1596 Station	Grayslake	IL	60030-2719
Koblick	David	7938 164th P	Tinley Park	IL	60477-1477

Koe	Sharon	2543 Wood S River Grove	IL	60171-1614
Koerner	Mary A.	18 Juniper Ln Springfield	IL	62704-1014
Kohn	Carole	2120 Saint Jo Highland Park	IL	60035-2475
Kohn	Melanie	20832 W Highl Kildeer	IL	60047-8375
Kolar	Mark	2325 Potoma Lindenhurst	IL	60046-8570
Kolev	Nikolay	210 Travis Ct Schaumburg	IL	60195-5312
Konczak	Joy	1116 N 2803rd Utica	IL	61373-9753
Konold	James	1624 W Rose Chicago	IL	60660-4028
Kopala	Ruth	317 E Elm Ave La Grange	IL	60525-6427
Koppel	Tracy	5434 S Corne Chicago	IL	60615-5604
Koritko	Karen	2313 Evergre Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1624
Koritko	Karen	2313 Evergre Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1624
Korous	Lillian	109 Adele Ct Jacksonville	IL	62650-6561
Korthals	Kori	3205 7th St East Moline	IL	61244-3261
Kosar	Rebecca	521 S 10th Ave Saint Charles	IL	60174-3210
Kowalczyk	Patty	703 14th St Peru	IL	61354-1807
Kozak	Brandon	216 N Fillmor Edwardsville	IL	62025-1756
Kozak	Brandon	216 N Fillmor Edwardsville	IL	62025-1756
Krach	George	3517 Bordeau Hazel Crest	IL	60429-2220
Kraft	Cherie	1642 Oak St Hanover Park	IL	60133-4855
Kramer	J.	7705 Woodw Woodridge	IL	60517-3113
Krautkramer	Daniel	651 S Sutton Streamwood	IL	60107-2366
Kremske	Matthew	959 S Kirk Ave Elmhurst	IL	60126-5128
Kriston	Ira	900 Chicago / Evanston	IL	60202-4556
Kriston	Ira	900 Chicago / Evanston	IL	60202-4556
Krueger	Robert	6538 N Newg Chicago	IL	60626-5010
Kruse	Pam	827 Kendall S Geneva	IL	60134-3239
Kuhn	Kerry	419 Springsoil Schaumburg	IL	60193-3547
Kullman	Mary	1392 Mansfie Aurora	IL	60502-6781
Kullman	Mary	1392 Mansfie Aurora	IL	60502-6781
Kullman	Nancy	1327 Queen / Gurnee	IL	60031-1962
Kuna-Jacob	Thomas J.	PO Box 75 Kane	IL	62054-0075
Kuncl	Janet	3 Pine Lake D Collinsville	IL	62234-4918
Kurtz	Christy	841 Prairie Ave Bartlett	IL	60103-5079
Kurz	Carol	2025 Sherma Evanston	IL	60201-3268
Kurz	Carol	2025 Sherma Evanston	IL	60201-3268
Kusiolek	Robert	5550 Abbey [Lisle	IL	60532-2550
Kuzel	Frederic	114 Lawton R Riverside	IL	60546-2443
Kuzera	Tom	14624 S Shor Posen	IL	60469-1328
Kuzera	Tom	14624 S Shor Posen	IL	60469-1328
Kvernes	David	605 S Skyline Carbondale	IL	62901-2213

L'Hommedieu Rodney		1020 N Salem Arlington Heights IL	60004-5340
L. Faye		1855 W Crescent Park Ridge IL	60068-3830
La Marca William		513 Colbrook Springfield IL	62702-3384
LaPlante Matt		18000 Armita Homewood IL	60430-1925
Labb William		7233 1/2 Dixie Forest Park IL	60130-1257
Lackey Gerald		3832 State Rd Granite City IL	62040-6600
Lafferty Helena		38 Woodland Rochester IL	62563-9556
Lafferty Helena		38 Woodland Rochester IL	62563-9556
Lakebrink Joan		7518 N Bell A Chicago IL	60645-1907
Lamorte Bill		7427 W 109th Worth IL	60482-1016
Landers John		PO Box 126 Oneida IL	61467-0126
Landers Mark & Cryst		328 Glen Levi Schaumburg IL	60194-4942
Landers Mark & Cryst		328 Glen Levi Schaumburg IL	60194-4942
Lane Dorothy		2776 Whitlock Darien IL	60561-1789
Lanes Susan		2321 Fairview Johnsburg IL	60051-2539
Lang Diane		715 S Catherine La Grange IL	60525-2828
Lang Michael		1206 N Elmwood Peoria IL	61606-2615
Lang Stacy		708 S Bluff St South Beloit IL	61080-2109
Lange Florence		5335 W Winc Chicago IL	60630-3722
Lapetino Carol		6441 Loomes Downers Grove IL	60516-2458
Lapetino Carol		6441 Loomes Downers Grove IL	60516-2458
Larsen David		102 Augusta Dekalb IL	60115-3165
Larson Julie		465 Pheasant North Aurora IL	60542-1285
Larson Julie		465 Pheasant North Aurora IL	60542-1285
Lassandrello Noreen		307 Briargate Hinsdale IL	60521-2819
Lassandrello Noreen		307 Briargate Hinsdale IL	60521-2819
Lathrop Norman		308 Pierce Ct Bolingbrook IL	60440-1839
Lavris Haley		1383 Longchase Grayslake IL	60030-3788
Lawford Rhonda		PO Box 309 Morris IL	60450-0309
Laws Angela		762 N Dennis Wheeling IL	60090-4618
Lawson Thom		9 Woodland Macomb IL	61455-1039
Lazer Ron		310 S Fairview Park Ridge IL	60068-4022
LeMosy Kathryn		319 W Blackberry Paris IL	61944-1072
Lee Christopher		1343 W Touhy Chicago IL	60626-2676
Lee Christopher		1343 W Touhy Chicago IL	60626-2676
Lee Miwa		6962 N Ashland Chicago IL	60626-3336
Lee Susan		1354 Waukegan Northbrook IL	60062-4680
Lee Susan		1354 Waukegan Northbrook IL	60062-4680
Leeds A		Michigan Ave Evanston IL	60202
Legzdins Albert		4512 N Beaubien Chicago IL	60640-5519
Lehker Mike		3204 Palomir Herrin IL	62948-3781

Leisen	Pamela	9559 Arrowh Hickory Hills	IL	60457
Lemke	Marie	46 Equestriar Hawthorn Wc	IL	60047-7363
Leonard	Wayne	22 Manchest Streamwood	IL	60107-6623
Leonardi	John	110 Millard A Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1436
Lerner	Rudy	701 W Rand f Arlington Hei	IL	60004-8442
Levin	Marc	134 N La Sallc Chicago	IL	60602-1086
Levin	Marc	134 N La Sallc Chicago	IL	60602-1086
Levy	Judith	977 Princetor Highland Parl	IL	60035-2381
Levy	R	856 Tulip Ln Naperville	IL	60540-7334
Lewis	John	315 Marengo Forest Park	IL	60130-1641
Libbares	Georgia	505 N McClur Chicago	IL	60611-5381
Libbares	Georgia	505 N McClur Chicago	IL	60611-5381
Libman	Joel	5455 N Sheric Chicago	IL	60640-1940
Lichenbert	Bob	5307 W Nelsc Chicago	IL	60641-4954
Lickerman	Mark	712 W Divers Chicago	IL	60614-6222
Liedlich	Jill	615 N 5th Av Maywood	IL	60153-1141
Limperis	Stephen	1194 Chester Grayslake	IL	60030-3795
Lindblad	Andy	821 Happ Rd Northfield	IL	60093-1004
Lindblad	Mary	821 Happ Rd Northfield	IL	60093-1004
Linzmeier	Robert	950 E Wilmet Palatine	IL	60074-6812
Lippert	Amy	859 N Marshl Chicago	IL	60622-7745
Lipps	Teresa	42 Rottinghai Edwardsville	IL	62025-3685
Lofgren	Gary	6700 S Brainc Countryside	IL	60525-4671
Lofgren	Gary	6700 S Brainc Countryside	IL	60525-4671
Logan	Frederick	Apo Ap	IL	60148-2440
Logsdon	Cindy	PO Box 709 Riverton	IL	62561-0709
Logsdon	Cindy	PO Box 709 Riverton	IL	62561-0709
Lombardo	Scott	4022 N Hamli Chicago	IL	60618-2106
Londo	Michael	301 Windsor Bartlett	IL	60103-5175
Long	Laura	122 S Michigc Chicago	IL	60603-6191
Lorch	William	816 Douglas ! Joliet	IL	60435-6067
Loster	Kathryn	946 Hayes Av Oak Park	IL	60302-1412
Louis	Jeanette	13621 110th Orland Park	IL	60467-1203
Love	Sarah	110 Lincoln A Riverside	IL	60546-1998
Lovstad	Lee	15256 E Clark Marshall	IL	62441-3709
Lovstad	Lee	15256 E Clark Marshall	IL	62441-3709
Low	Garry	4211 N Moza Chicago	IL	60618-1517
Lowell	Kenneth	18223 Riegel Homewood	IL	60430-2320
Lownotes	M S	4453 N Whip Chicago	IL	60625-3850
Lowrie	Pamela	401 Wyndem Wheaton	IL	60187-2439
Lubawy	Martin	148 Kimberly North Barring	IL	60010-2218

Lubertozzi	Mary	3434 Attica R Olympia Field IL	60461
Luedtke	Anna	8766 E State Momence IL	60954-3489
Lusk	Shannon	602 N Clinton Bloomington IL	61701-3204
Luzzi	William	3430 E Norw; Crete IL	60417-1831
Luzzi	William	3430 E Norw; Crete IL	60417-1831
Lyman	John	1236 Chicago Evanston IL	60202-6509
Lynes	Chelsea	14300 W Sou Woodstock IL	60098-8954
Lyon	R. Terry	8110 158th S Taylor Ridge IL	61284
Lyons	Paul	10825 S Kent Oak Lawn IL	60453-5608
Maddox	Joy	12328 S Trurr Alsip IL	60803-1049
Maffeo	Samantha	3934 W Estes Lincolnwood IL	60712-1034
Magargee	Ian	450 W Melro Chicago IL	60657-3819
Maginel	Calvin	20601 Maggi Tamms IL	62988-3210
Malinowski	Linda	9199 North R Palos Hills IL	60465-2117
Mallie	Cheryl	908 E Madiso Pontiac IL	61764-2109
Mallory	Nancy	800 Mark Ln , Wheeling IL	60090-5345
Malone	William	427 South Gr Springfield IL	62704-3750
Malz	Leslie	200 W Camp1 Arlington Hei IL	60005-1498
Manis	Laurie	735 20th St Rock Island IL	61201-2643
Manis	Laurie	735 20th St Rock Island IL	61201-2643
Manley	Marianna	311 Bell Ave , La Grange IL	60525-5981
Mann	Renee	6114 N Herm Chicago IL	60660-2338
Manzella	Matt	26 River Roac River Grove IL	60171
March	Chris	1515 W Ogde La Grange Pa IL	60526-1721
Markert	M	1054 Willow Macomb IL	61455-3526
Marsh	Sandra	4346 S Saint I Chicago IL	60653-3402
Marsh	Sandra	4346 S Saint I Chicago IL	60653-3402
Marshall	Franklin	2809 Ruth Fit Plainfield IL	60586-7141
Marshall	Franklin	2809 Ruth Fit Plainfield IL	60586-7141
Martin	Jim	1192 Rose Ct Bartlett IL	60103-5771
Martinez	Lisa	1607 Maple 1 Lisle IL	60532-2517
Martinez	Samuel	12765 W Gro Waukegan IL	60085-1245
Marton	Robert	4170 N Marir Chicago IL	60613-2335
Marx	Keith	315 W 15th P Chicago Heigl IL	60411-3243
Masengarb	Harold	2422 18th Av Rock Island IL	61201-4732
Massey	Carolyn	632 1/2 N 6th Quincy IL	62301-2302
Mastropolo	Martha	2425 S 14th / Broadview IL	60155-4705
Mathews	Mary	1111 S Wauk Lake Forest IL	60045-7300
Mathis	Kristin	12606 Highla Blue Island IL	60406-1942
Matz	Pat	302 Roger Rd Darien IL	60561-3971
May	Joyce	45 Blue Stem Streamwood IL	60107-2354

May	Lana	300 S Edward Mt Prospect	IL	60056-3418
Mayer	Sandra	15701 Page A Harvey	IL	60426-4221
Mayers	Barbara	5300 S Shore Chicago	IL	60615-5727
Mayol	Leo	1455 W Holly Chicago	IL	60660-4214
Maziarz	Rosemary	1702 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles	IL	60174-4313
Mazias	Melissa	1620 Arbor Li Crest Hill	IL	60403
Mazrimas-Ot	Christy	3518 Randolph Lansing	IL	60438-3910
Mazrimas-Ot	Christy	3518 Randolph Lansing	IL	60438-3910
McCall	Birgit	1085 County Champaign	IL	61822-9433
McCallister	Helen	6947 N Oriole Chicago	IL	60631-1137
McCarthy	James	407 Centenni Normal	IL	61761-3125
McCarthy	Linda	18316 Maple Lansing	IL	60438-3370
McConville	Lori	1807 Blossom Crystal Lake	IL	60014-2331
McGee	Dennis	1424 N Ridge Chicago	IL	60651-2159
McGee	Sandra	945 Park Ave Winthrop Hai	IL	60096-1737
McIntosh	Barbara	3924 Belle M Rockford	IL	61108-2012
McIntosh	Barbara	3924 Belle M Rockford	IL	61108-2012
McKasson	Barbara	2 Hillcrest Dr. Carbondale	IL	62958
McKasson	Barbara	2 Hillcrest Dri Carbondale	IL	62901
McKeever	Tim	209 E Center Yorkville	IL	60560-1251
McLean	David	3902 Tamaris Crystal Lake	IL	60012-1881
McMahon	Anah	1000 Geneva Saint Charles	IL	60174-4237
Mcallister	Crystal	330 Duane St Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4361
Mcarthur	Patrick & Kim	262 Kansas St Frankfort	IL	60423-1467
Mccarthy	John	1017 Oakwoc Westmont	IL	60559-1039
Mccarthy	Patricia	28 Briar Ln Rockford	IL	61103-1601
Mcclelland	Tina	240 Belaire C East Peoria	IL	61611-4704
Mcclelland	Tina	240 Belaire C East Peoria	IL	61611-4704
Mccrory	Tim	1116 Pember West Dundee	IL	60118-3516
Mccurdy	Dan	PO Box 762 Rochester	IL	62563-0762
Mcdonnell	Matthew	1518 Spencer Wilmette	IL	60091-2435
Mcfarland	Brian	345 W Fullert Chicago	IL	60614-2854
Mcfarland	Brian	345 W Fullert Chicago	IL	60614-2854
Mcgee Lopez	C.	Oak Grv Mbl Milan	IL	61264
Mcgrath	Pat	6000 Chase A Downers Gro	IL	60516-1636
Mckelvie	Kevin	3645 N Moza Chicago	IL	60618-4604
Mclain	Russell	710 Loomis D Rockton	IL	61072-2154
Mclauchlin	Julie	1421 E 54th F Chicago	IL	60615-5404
Mcmeyer	Jessica	416 S Grove / Oak Park	IL	60302-3802
Mcmeyer	Jessica	416 S Grove / Oak Park	IL	60302-3802
Mcshane	Julie	4844 N Paulir Chicago	IL	60640-4147

Mcshane	Larry	1525 North A Waukegan	IL	60085-1956
Mead	Caroline	728 Carriage Glenview	IL	60025-5404
Mead	Caroline	728 Carriage Glenview	IL	60025-5404
Meinrich	Jay	118 E Northri Peoria	IL	61614-5019
Meives	Judith	PO Box 84 Oregon	IL	61061-0084
Mele	Matt	4460 Trailside Hoffman Esta	IL	60192-1143
Mellor	Paul	2305 Tracy Lr Algonquin	IL	60102-6621
Melton	Brace	1357 Highridg Westchester	IL	60154-3424
Menegaz	R.M.	5532 S Shore Chicago	IL	60637-1922
Menges	Pat	645 Hill Ave Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-5077
Messenger	Wendy	28153 N Hick Wauconda	IL	60084-1321
Mest	Chris	218 Country Prospect Heig	IL	60070-2566
Metallo	Rosalie	108 Fairfield Lindenhurst	IL	60046-8895
Metcalf	Kevin	509 N Prospe Mt Prospect	IL	60056-2047
Metz	Anja	1506 Maywo Champaign	IL	61821-5016
Meyer	Pam	573 S Lombard Lombard	IL	60148-2866
Miceli	Thomas	14841 W Kais Wadsworth	IL	60083-9680
Miceli	Thomas	14841 W Kais Wadsworth	IL	60083-9680
Michael	Maureen	3634 Wiscon: Berwyn	IL	60402-3344
Michaels	Patricia	3442 Rfd Long Grove	IL	60047-8106
Mies	Charles	3417 Wild Pr: Geneva	IL	60134-3963
Mieszala	Mike	34090 N Alm: Gurnee	IL	60031-5310
Miklavcic	Mark	306 Desoto S Ottawa	IL	61350-1457
Mikolajczyk	Michael	247 Terrance Naperville	IL	60565-1255
Milius	Mike	707 Wood Rd Rockford	IL	61107-3621
Milkowski	George E.	3026 W Chas: Chicago	IL	60645-1124
Miller	Jared	401 Ginger Br Champaign	IL	61822-3557
Miller	Kristin	2512 N Bosw: Chicago	IL	60614-2050
Miller	Kristin	2512 N Bosw: Chicago	IL	60614-2050
Miller	Michele	771 Garfield / Libertyville	IL	60048-4702
Miller	Nena	502 N Longw: Glenwood	IL	60425-1213
Miller	Sandra	1359 Mulber: Cary	IL	60013-6507
Miller	Sandra	1359 Mulber: Cary	IL	60013-6507
Miller	Timothy	1020 23rd St Rock Island	IL	61201-2710
Minarik	Mari	731 S Euclid / Oak Park	IL	60304-1205
Miranda	Amanda	4329 N Sprin: Chicago	IL	60618-1075
Miranda	Amanda	4329 N Sprin: Chicago	IL	60618-1075
Mistretta	Stephanie	913 W Culler: Chicago	IL	60608-3780
Miyagawa	Lana	5772 N Ridge Chicago	IL	60660-3444
Miyagawa	Lana	5772 N Ridge Chicago	IL	60660-3444
Mlsna	Alicia	PO Box 2751 Naperville	IL	60567-2751

MIsna	Alicia	PO Box 2751 Naperville	IL	60567-2751
Mobley	Burgette	770 Vine St New Haven	IL	62867-2059
Mock	Howard	2611 W Lunt Chicago	IL	60645-3216
Moe	Brian	15605 Stonec South Beloit	IL	61080-9243
Monier	Barbara	545 Michigan Evanston	IL	60202-3064
Monroe	George	1580 Sherma Evanston	IL	60201-4482
Montes	Mike	1360 Amberv Crystal Lake	IL	60014-1835
Moore	John	114 E State St Harrisburg	IL	62946-2720
Moot	Tifani	1007 Galen D Champaign	IL	61821-6926
Moran	CJ	1709 Madser Wheaton	IL	60187-3772
Mores	Frank	968 Casa Solz Wheaton	IL	60189-8210
Morgan	Lynda	111 E Conron Danville	IL	61832-1803
Morin	Chris	634 N High St Carlinville	IL	62626-1356
Morris	Linda	1404 S 13th / Maywood	IL	60153-1832
Moseley	Blair	16026 284th Illinois City	IL	61259-9717
Mossman	Malcolm	1514 Cleveland La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1308
Moyer	Chris	302 W Dodso Urbana	IL	61802-2217
Mroczek	Janet	2431 W Bertz Chicago	IL	60618-2803
Muehler	Barbara	1415 Citadel Joliet	IL	60435-5193
Mueller	James	0s062 Evans / Wheaton	IL	60187-3910
Muellman	Dina	1411 W Touh Chicago	IL	60626-1993
Muench	J F	4120 N Moza Chicago	IL	60618-2709
Mulholland	Sarah	1463 Laurel A Greenville	IL	62246-2809
Mulholland	Sarah	1463 Laurel A Greenville	IL	62246-2809
Mulliken	Barbara	31w102 Wols Elgin	IL	60120-7521
Mullins	Emilie	1039 S Hamp Round Lake	IL	60073-5650
Mundstock	Joan	709 Cambridg Schaumburg	IL	60193-2664
Mundstock	Joan	709 Cambridg Schaumburg	IL	60193-2664
Munro	Chuck	1228 W Norw Chicago	IL	60660-2519
Muraski-Stot:	Francie	10850 Martir Westchester	IL	60154-5021
Murphy	Darlene	860 Tylerton Grayslake	IL	60030-1197
Murphy	Stephanie	20130 E 115C Marshall	IL	62441-5225
Murray	Ben	2027 Pratt Ct Evanston	IL	60201-3115
Murray	Rpbm	1028 Oxford Charleston	IL	61920-1705
Murrell	Patricia	187 W 19th S Alton	IL	62002-2365
Mustain	Brian	407 W Illinois Urbana	IL	61801-3214
Mvc Dermott Sr.	Marybeth	1515 W Ogde La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1721
Myers	Helen	2220 Wagon White Heath	IL	61884-9315
Myers	Karen	337 Wabash / Elgin	IL	60123-7417
Nagel	Margaret	631 Hinman / Evanston	IL	60202-2514
Narayan	Prakash	10617 N Dan: Peoria	IL	61615-1159

Nardone	Barbara	212 Indepenc	Bloomington	IL	60108-1406
Natof	Tyler	315 N Main	S Rio	IL	61472-9420
Nave	Patricia	606 W Oak St	Carbondale	IL	62901-1419
Naversen	Ronald	16 Felix Ln	Makanda	IL	62958-3117
Needham	Jennifer	21 Hillcrest D	Carbondale	IL	62901-2444
Neill	William	923 W Altgelr	Chicago	IL	60614-2968
Nelson	Chris	1848 Vassar I	Naperville	IL	60565-9265
Nessel	Paula	285 E Quincy	Riverside	IL	60546-2174
Nessel	Paula	285 E Quincy	Riverside	IL	60546-2174
Nester	Marjorie	711 S Cottage	Normal	IL	61761-4359
Neubecker	Mary	1104 Carol St	Downers Gro	IL	60516-2846
Neukranz-Bur	A	260 Iowa St	Oak Park	IL	60302-2346
Newell	Daniel	11787 N 700t	Martinsville	IL	62442-2729
Nielsen	Dr R J Mike	PO Box 221	Cambria	IL	62915-0221
Nikolaides	Costa	575 W Madis	Chicago	IL	60661-2515
Nikolaides	Costa	575 W Madis	Chicago	IL	60661-2515
Nodurft	Shane	4025 N Pulas	Chicago	IL	60641-2457
Noel	Letitia	55 W Goethe	Chicago	IL	60610-7406
Nolan	S	1076 Il Route	Monticello	IL	61856-8041
Norman-Burk	Catherine	1248 W Fletc	Chicago	IL	60657-3279
Norton	Brittanny	309 Laurel Av	Libertyville	IL	60048-2129
Norton	Valorie	1537 N 42nd	Earlville	IL	60518-6091
Norton	Valorie	1537 N 42nd	Earlville	IL	60518-6091
Noty	Elisabeth	7914 S Luella	Chicago	IL	60617-1148
Noty	Elisabeth	7914 S Luella	Chicago	IL	60617-1148
Novak	Mark & Debo	724 Chesterfi	Naperville	IL	60540-7038
Novoselac	Suzanne	601 S 7th St	Coulterville	IL	62237-1535
Nylander	Rick	3080 Serenity	Naperville	IL	60564-4669
O'Brien	Karen	4034 W Corn	Chicago	IL	60641-3916
O'Connell	Chris	1666a Vermo	Elk Grove Vill	IL	60007-2708
O'Connell	Patrick	17613 71st C	Tinley Park	IL	60477-3655
O'Connor	Winifred	1580 Sherma	Evanston	IL	60201-4482
O'Donnell	Wm	5525 N Wintf	Chicago	IL	60640-1403
O'Grady	John	1808 Deerpat	Naperville	IL	60565-2833
O'Hara	Mary	104 N Parrish	Carbondale	IL	62901-2025
O'Keefe	Linda	2944 W 101s	Evergreen Pa	IL	60805-3545
O'Kiersey	Mary E	1025 Pleasan	Oak Park	IL	60302-3164
O'Neil	Jim	14721 N Cou	Effingham	IL	62401-7646
Oakley	Cynthia	725 E Glover	Ottawa	IL	61350-4147
Odonnell	Mark	9525 S 79th /	Hickory Hills	IL	60457-2261
Odonnell	Mark	9525 S 79th /	Hickory Hills	IL	60457-2261

Ogren	Ben	4209 Ravine I Crystal Lake	IL	60012-3018
Oliver	Phyllis	5960 W Eden Cypress	IL	62923-2408
Olmsted	Thomas	2532 W Lynd Chicago	IL	60647-3113
Olson	David & Beck	7784 N 850th Cambridge	IL	61238-9249
Olson	Neil	17119 Clinto Danville	IL	61834-6203
Oncale	Wayne	116 Robert A Rockford	IL	61107-4535
Orbach	Shelley	8247 E Prairie Skokie	IL	60076-3306
Orlik	Kristi	164 N Califor Mundelein	IL	60060-2004
Orlofske	Sarah	6530 N Mont Lincolnwood	IL	60712-4026
Osborne	Leslie	1012 W 32nd Chicago	IL	60608-6526
Osowski	Maryjo	315 N Stone / La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1818
Ostrowski	Janet	PO Box 815 Waukegan	IL	60079-0815
Oursler	Jeanne	176 Barron St Bensenville	IL	60106-2404
Oviedo	Ana	1822 S Bisho Chicago	IL	60608-3047
Owen	Jean	1420 Raymor Joliet	IL	60431-8718
Owen	Jeannie	1420 Raymor Joliet	IL	60431-8718
Owens	Jay	1560 N Sand Chicago	IL	60610-7713
Owens	Richard	2524 Huntlei Springfield	IL	62704-3163
Ower	Doug	1812 Dusk Dr Zion	IL	60099-5117
Packard	Steven	PO Box 445 Buckley	IL	60918-0445
Paille	Philip	710 Chestnut Mount Carmel	IL	62863-1455
Pappas	George	3422 N Alban Chicago	IL	60618-5602
Parker	Richard	PO Box 3889 Chicago	IL	60638-8953
Parr	James	2009 Castle A Bloomington	IL	61701-5729
Pasqual	Nicholas	10812 S Prosj Chicago	IL	60643-3414
Pauli	Miles	2040 Heathe Geneva	IL	60134-3136
Paulus	Jill	1806 Marion Wheaton	IL	60187-3319
Pavlik	Darlene	3301 N Hamil Chicago	IL	60618-6216
Pearson	John	3913 W 82nd Chicago	IL	60652-2909
Pearson	Stuart	1005 Campbe Joliet	IL	60435-6975
Peden	Tamara	910 Judson A Evanston	IL	60202-1852
Peerman	Dean	929 W Foster Chicago	IL	60640-1685
Peeters	John	428 S Indiana Kankakee	IL	60901-5114
Pell	Diane	8824 Jody Ln Des Plaines	IL	60016-4182
Pence	Martha	806 Ramblew Savoy	IL	61874-6015
Pence	Martha	806 Ramblew Savoy	IL	61874-6015
Penderghest	Gregory	3974 N Skipp Decatur	IL	62526-1261
Perkins	Chip	Winnemac A Chicago	IL	60625
Petersen	James	1274 Clare Ct Carol Stream	IL	60188-6011
Petrigala	Barry	2500 Archbur Park Ridge	IL	60068-3670
Petrulis	Bryan	7818 Lakesid Tinley Park	IL	60487-5182

Pettis	Claude	2386 S Goebt Arlington Hei IL	60005-5142
Pettis	Claude	2386 S Goebt Arlington Hei IL	60005-5142
Phalen	Sara	131 Hill Ct West Chicagc IL	60185-5113
Phillips	Anne	77 Starlight L Carbondale IL	62902-7466
Phillips	Jean	3417 Campbe Rolling Mead IL	60008-1420
Picchetti	Gloria	553 W Oakda Chicago IL	60657-5753
Picchetti	Gloria	553 W Oakda Chicago IL	60657-5753
Pickens	Pat	423 E Franklii Naperville IL	60540-4719
Pigggott	Harold	25 Evergreen Glen Carbon IL	62034-1707
Pilcher	Ryan	1531 N Talmæ Chicago IL	60622-1630
Pinsof	Robin	2784 Fort Shæ Highland Parl IL	60035-1417
Pinsof	Robin	2784 Fort Shæ Highland Parl IL	60035-1417
Plasencia	Roseann	11536 S Lave Alsip IL	60803-3921
Pledger	Rosa	12443 S Perry Chicago IL	60628-7320
Pokempner	Marc	1453 W Addi: Chicago IL	60613-3729
Poland	Carol	325 Northlan Warrensburg IL	62573-9788
Polczynski	Jamie	2305 N Major Chicago IL	60639-2935
Politzer	Simon	105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect IL	60056-3124
Politzer	Simon	105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect IL	60056-3124
Pollina	Ron	401 Devon A Park Ridge IL	60068-4849
Pollock	Wendy	1410 Oak Ave Evanston IL	60201-4207
Poltorak	Alex	1014 W 32nd Chicago IL	60608-6537
Pooler	Carole	4942 N Wash Chicago IL	60625-2724
Pooler	Carole	4942 N Wash Chicago IL	60625-2724
Pope	Olga	12 Ashstead ! Perth IL	60625
Posluszny	John	2833 W 40th Chicago IL	60632-1810
Postell	Elizabeth	425 Davis St l Evanston IL	60201-4825
Poteracki	Steven	3812 Harrisoi Brookfield IL	60513-1518
Poteracki	Steven	3812 Harrisoi Brookfield IL	60513
Powell	Cecile	13290 Mockii Huntley IL	60142-6413
Powell	Kathy	6710 S Clarer Chicago IL	60636-2453
Pranke	John	1643 Windso West Chicagc IL	60185-4138
Pranke	John	1643 Windso West Chicagc IL	60185-4138
Pritchard	Colin	2676 Pecos C Montgomery IL	60538-3709
Pritz	Anne	1318 Camp A Rockford IL	61103-7104
Probst	Francis	17699 E 100C Effingham IL	62401-5830
Propp	Marilyn	6830 N Lakev Chicago IL	60626-3731
Prosser	Dorcy	111 S Tower l Carbondale IL	62901-1936
Prosser	Dorcy	111 S Tower l Carbondale IL	62901-1936
Pruitt	Patricia	1032 Randolç Oak Park IL	60302-3406
Pruitt	Patricia	1032 Randolç Oak Park IL	60302-3406

Puthoff	Marsha	165 Jan St	Manhattan	IL	60442-9281
Pyatt	Catherine	3505 Piasa Tr	Godfrey	IL	62035-1009
Pyterek	Edward and	3415 Ralmark	Glenview	IL	60026-1552
Quaid	Mary	450 Davis St	Evanston	IL	60201-7603
Quigg	Catherine	811 E Central	Arlington Heights	IL	60005-3244
Quigg	Catherine	811 E Central	Arlington Heights	IL	60005-3244
Raab	Ken	Adams St.	Oswego	IL	60543-8883
Rabichow	Barry	435 N Oak Pa	Oak Park	IL	60302-2122
Radzienta	Sharon	530 S Sleight	Naperville	IL	60540-6649
Ragon	Randy	2418 N Clybo	Chicago	IL	60614-1918
Rahn	Elke	1300 Gaslight	Algonquin	IL	60102-3253
Rahuba	Elizabeth	1126 E 47th S	Chicago	IL	60653-4446
Rake	A	wellington	Mundelein	IL	60060-1783
Rams	Thomas	214 Crabtree	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-2107
Ramsdell	Karlene	1124 Moorlar	Shorewood	IL	60404-9618
Raum	Sharon	518 Carriage	Gibson City	IL	60936-1729
Rayburn	Bob	10706 S Aven	Chicago	IL	60617-6721
Raynis	Beth	1537 Warbler	Naperville	IL	60565-1313
Raynis	Beth	1537 Warbler	Naperville	IL	60565-1313
Razo	Tiffany	7209 Summit	Darien	IL	60561-3526
Recalde	Denise	2608 Helm Rd	Carpentersville	IL	60110-1302
Rechs	David	221 S Maple	Oak Park	IL	60302-3095
Reddington	Dr/ Karol Sue	2 Wheaton Ct	Wheaton	IL	60187-2311
Reed	Herbert	1906 21st Ave	Sterling	IL	61081-1650
Reed	Liz	21363 W Eng	Lake Villa	IL	60046-5409
Reed	Robin	317 N Park St	Westmont	IL	60559-1424
Reeves	Lenore	19934 Hickor	Mokena	IL	60448-1368
Refvik	Eric & Judie	14 Ascot Cir	Schaumburg	IL	60194-3678
Reid	Stephen	299 Quinlan	Dekalb	IL	60115-8204
Reid	Stephen	299 Quinlan	Dekalb	IL	60115-8204
Rejsek	Gary	446 Rothbury	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2253
Renelt	Tanya	4230 N Ashla	Chicago	IL	60613-1264
Renelt	Tanya	4230 N Ashla	Chicago	IL	60613-1264
Rhoades	Bruce	4509 Saratog	Downers Grove	IL	60515-2753
Rhoades	Diana	4509 Saratog	Downers Grove	IL	60515-2753
Rhodes	Steven	1420 S Prairie	Chicago	IL	60605-2884
Richard	Walter G.	1524 W Estes	Chicago	IL	60626-2618
Richardson	Margaret	12412 S Oak	Palos Heights	IL	60463-1674
Rickert	Jerome	21 Spinning V	Hinsdale	IL	60521-7631
Riddle	Jane	416 Nebraska	Ottawa	IL	61350-1670
Rieser	Mark	363 S Julian S	Naperville	IL	60540-5519

Rieser	Mark	363 S Julian S Naperville	IL	60540-5519
Riff	Christopher	2930 N Comn Chicago	IL	60657-6220
Rincon	Alberto	9964 S Excha Chicago	IL	60617-5448
Rivera	Abel	2414 W 36th Chicago	IL	60632-1007
Rivera	Jorge-Luis	921 S Na Wa Mount Prosp	IL	60056-4145
Rivera	Jorge-Luis	921 S Na Wa Mount Prosp	IL	60056-4145
Rivera	Sergio	3319 N Karlov Chicago	IL	60641-4611
Roach	Matthew	77 Deerfield Freeburg	IL	62243-4018
Robbins	C	6142 Knoll W Willowbrook	IL	60527-2054
Robbins	Mary	5176 US High Oswego	IL	60543-9167
Roberson	Robert	PO Box 66 Richview	IL	62877-0066
Roberts	Brenda	425 N Linden Bloomington	IL	61701-3321
Roberts	Daniel	839 S Clifton Park Ridge	IL	60068-4663
Robison	Rebekah	20354 Windy Harvard	IL	60033-8325
Robitaille	Matthew	3540 N Reta Chicago	IL	60657-1711
Roby	George	305 Starwood Lake IN The F	IL	60156-4882
Roche	Rick	327 Otis Ave Downers Gro	IL	60515-3114
Rodin	Lee	8853 Kennetf Skokie	IL	60076-1818
Roeder	Gabrielle	936 Ridge Av Evanston	IL	60202-1720
Rohde	Janet	617 Dunsten Northbrook	IL	60062-2612
Rohling	Kevin	2345 Fischer South Beloit	IL	61080-9729
Rolek	Sharon	13346 S Buffa Chicago	IL	60633-1436
Rolffs	Alessandra	4935 N Talm Chicago	IL	60625-2721
Romans	Jennifer	705 Ascot Ct Libertyville	IL	60048-5238
Rose	Richard	1438 N Wash Chicago	IL	60622-1631
Rosenbaum	Gerold	14608 136th Lemont	IL	60439-7927
Rosenberg	Daniel	1217 Hobson Naperville	IL	60540-8135
Rosenlund	Judith	9138 S 52nd Oak Lawn	IL	60453-1663
Rosenstein	Robert	5801e N Pula Chicago	IL	60646-6058
Rosentreter	Donald	130 N Vernor Princeton	IL	61356-1713
Ross	Mark	Wilbur5 Chicago	IL	60660
Rossman	Jeremy	674 Driftwoo Northbrook	IL	60062-5502
Rossman	Jeremy	674 Driftwoo Northbrook	IL	60062-5502
Rot	Clifford	1005 Meadow Elgin	IL	60123-1429
Rottschalk	Robert	226 N Cornell Villa Park	IL	60181-2161
Rowe	Julie	947 25th St Moline	IL	61265-2235
Rowlas	Andrew	2328 W Farw Chicago	IL	60645-4737
Royer	Sharon	1126 W Gilbe Peoria	IL	61604-2660
Rubin	David	9 Scenic Pt Bloomington	IL	61701-7840
Rublev	E.J.	1527 W Touh Chicago	IL	60626-2623
Runge	Judy	347 Westmor Lombard	IL	60148-3068

Runk	Rich	3394 Hillside	Woodridge	IL	60517-1438
Ruopp	Kathy	9631 S Vande	Chicago	IL	60643-1229
Ruppert	Melissa	15524 130th	Lemont	IL	60439-7454
Russell	Desi	3125 Sprucev	Wilmette	IL	60091-1108
Russo	Deborah	1013 Fox Gle	Saint Charles	IL	60174-8838
Russo	Susan	219 Raymonc	Barrington	IL	60010-3018
Ruzich	Joann	680 S Federal	Chicago	IL	60605-1844
S.	Ross	S Michigan A	Chicago	IL	60616
Sabin	Connie	835 N 8th St	Rochelle	IL	61068-1407
Sabin	Connie	835 N 8th St	Rochelle	IL	61068-1407
Sabol	Patrick	53 Redwood	Wheeling	IL	60090-4445
Sabol	Patrick	53 Redwood	Wheeling	IL	60090-4445
Salgat	Michael	460 W Barry	Chicago	IL	60657-5518
Samartano	Jennifer	353 Pearson	Naperville	IL	60563-3051
Sammons	Mark	508 S Highlan	Champaign	IL	61821-3913
Samson	Eileen	422 E Mill Val	Palatine	IL	60074-3714
Samuelson	Rob	7606 N Eastla	Chicago	IL	60626-1450
San	Sri	123 Schaumburg		IL	60173
Sanchez	Albert	2509 N Ridge	Chicago	IL	60647-1117
Sanchez	Alejandro	1518 Sherma	Evanston	IL	60201-4435
Sanders	Jeffrey	1577 Winnetl	Glenview	IL	60025-1821
Saponara-Ror	Francis	1010 Brighto	Wheaton	IL	60189-8146
Sarelas	Valerie	4442 N Kennr	Chicago	IL	60630-4112
Savolainen	Lori	1416 N Lincol	Benton	IL	62812-1945
Scarboroughh	Jared	1311 N 400th	Payson	IL	62360-2105
Schaefer	David	6101 S Wood	Chicago	IL	60637-2875
Schaefer	David	6101 S Wood	Chicago	IL	60637-2875
Schaefer	Robert	5832 W Wilsr	Chicago	IL	60630-3324
Schaefer	Robert	5832 W Wilsr	Chicago	IL	60630-3324
Schafer	Peter	600 S Dearbo	Chicago	IL	60605-1836
Schaff	P And A	1034 Chestnu	Wilmette	IL	60091-1732
Scheuneman	Craig	2111 N Kedzi	Chicago	IL	60647-2701
Scheuneman	Craig	7453 N Westl	Chicago	IL	60645-1780
Schmidt	Holly	Prairie Ave	Mchenry	IL	60050
Schmidt	Joseph	4 Wedgewoo	Belleville	IL	62223-1208
Schmidt	Ken	178 S Lombar	Lombard	IL	60148-2750
Schmit	Jane	Chicago	Chicago	IL	60643
Schmitt	Lana	10005 Gentia	Machesney P	IL	61115-1542
Schmitt	Lana	10005 Gentia	Machesney P	IL	61115-1542
Schmitt	Walter	10005 Gentia	Machesney P	IL	61115-1542
Schmitt	Walter	10005 Gentia	Machesney P	IL	61115-1542

Schmitz	Mary	411 W 3rd St Delavan	IL	61734-9654
Schmitz	Mary	411 W 3rd St Delavan	IL	61734-9654
Schmitz	Matthew	2307 Springh Lindenhurst	IL	60046-8326
Schneider	Carol	1719 E 54th S Chicago	IL	60615-5703
Schneider	Erin	3719 N Pine C Chicago	IL	60613-4154
Schneider	Misti	438 Red Bird Troy	IL	62294-2121
Schneider	Patrick	231 Blackberi Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2609
Schneier	Janet	266 12th St A Wheeling	IL	60090-2780
Schneier	Janet	266 12th St A Wheeling	IL	60090-2780
Schoenbache	Gail	1224 Grove A Berwyn	IL	60402-1015
Schomburg	Andy	1847 W Farw Chicago	IL	60626-3117
Schoof	Neil	2039 W Poto Chicago	IL	60622-3153
Schramm	Peggy	1335 N Jacks Waukegan	IL	60085-1858
Schramm	Peggy	1335 N Jacks Waukegan	IL	60085-1858
Schroeder	Clara	901 S Chicagc Kankakee	IL	60901-5236
Schueler Jr.	Harry E.	1360 Brittany Aurora	IL	60504-6007
Schulman	Ken	233 Chandler Mundelein	IL	60060-1732
Schulte	Georgiann	204 S Maple , Oak Park	IL	60302-3027
Schultheis	Misty	8260 E Cottoi Chana	IL	61015-9537
Schultz	Sheila	393 Meadow Wheeling	IL	60090-6028
Schumann	Char	1020 S Gull C Palatine	IL	60067-7025
Schwartz	Chuck	242 Kenmore Deerfield	IL	60015-4745
Scoles	Richard	549 Victoria I Wood Dale	IL	60191-1719
Scott	Eric	113 N 9th St Herrin	IL	62948-3314
Scown	William	860 N Bennet Geneva	IL	60134-1468
Searle	Jim	5744 S Kenwr Chicago	IL	60637-1719
Sebastian	Scott	8040 Greenb Burr Ridge	IL	60527-8020
Seiler	Helen	1500 Chapel Northbrook	IL	60062-4650
Seitz	Richard	32 State St A Charleston	IL	61920-1481
Serlin	Alan	2548 N Norm Chicago	IL	60707-2222
Sertich	Andrew	619 State St Wood River	IL	62095-1110
Serxner	Brant	1637 N Larral Chicago	IL	60614-8046
Sessa	Joseph	2151 W Bowl Chicago	IL	60612-4201
Seth	Frances	2323 Central Evanston	IL	60201-1809
Sewick	Karen	4133 Saratog Downers Gro	IL	60515-2064
Sewick	Karen	4133 Saratog Downers Gro	IL	60515-2064
Shankel	Georgia	15 S Homan / Chicago	IL	60624-2953
Shapiro	Ellenne	650 Laurel Av Highland Parl	IL	60035-3584
Shapiro	Ellenne	650 Laurel Av Highland Parl	IL	60035-3584
Sharp	Nora	600 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-1897
Shaver	Geoff	428 Rome Av Rockford	IL	61107-4453

Shaver	Glenda	2409 Montec	Rockford	IL	61107-1056
Shaw	Lloyd	1010 Rose Ct	Woodstock	IL	60098-3040
Shelby	Charles	2233 N Kenm	Chicago	IL	60614-3547
Shellko	Kirk	7231 N Dame	Chicago	IL	60645-2431
Shepard	Carol	1200 Kaolin F	Cobden	IL	62920-3751
Sher	David	145 N Milwat	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-4177
Sherman	Barbara	PO Box 494	Downers Gro	IL	60515-0494
Sherr	Joel	611 N Marior	Oak Park	IL	60302-1631
Shields	Bob	8 Poplar Rd	Yorkville	IL	60560-9519
Shulman	Sue	920 E Old Wil	Prospect Heig	IL	60070-2409
Siebers	Susan & Bill	3949 Foster S	Evanston	IL	60203-1026
Siegel	Ann	400 Park Ave	Highland Parl	IL	60035-2629
Silverman	Barbara	2148 Old Gle	Wilmette	IL	60091-3111
Simko	Kathleen	1004 Catalpa	Naperville	IL	60540-7502
Simmons	Joan	2043 N Moha	Chicago	IL	60614-4565
Simon	Daniel	5555 N Sheri	Chicago	IL	60640-1623
Simonin	Lisa	143 S 33rd St	Belleville	IL	62226-6335
Simonin	Lisa	143 S 33rd St	Belleville	IL	62226-6335
Simpson	Janet	2611 Pebblet	Rolling Mead	IL	60008-2165
Simpson	William John	2524 Country	Rockford	IL	61103-3102
Sims	Jillian	4505 N Lincol	Chicago	IL	60625-2160
Sincox	David	540 W Briar F	Chicago	IL	60657-4650
Singwi	Veena	823 Forest A	Evanston	IL	60202-2424
Sipiora	Alexandra	40 E Chicago	Chicago	IL	60611-2026
Sipiora	Alexandra	40 E Chicago	Chicago	IL	60611-2026
Sirt	Joshua	2119 N Sedgv	Chicago	IL	60614-4779
Sitt	Richard	1017 Concor	Mundelein	IL	60060-2543
Skalitzky	Karen	2524 N Moza	Chicago	IL	60647-2616
Skidmore	Michael	6101 N Sheri	Chicago	IL	60660-2870
Skisak	Linda	15415 S Doug	Lockport	IL	60441-6159
Skomski	Thomas	2057 N. 35th	Wedron	IL	60557
Skovie	Jerry	511 Aurora A	Naperville	IL	60540-6292
Skovie	Jerry	511 Aurora A	Naperville	IL	60540-6292
Skovie	Jerry	511 Aurora A	Naperville	IL	60540-6292
Skwor	Troy	2615 Burrmo	Rockford	IL	61107-1843
Slade	Matt	230 Theodori	Loves Park	IL	61111-4052
Slager	Michael	4701 N Kewa	Chicago	IL	60630-4323
Sleeth	Janet	10121 N Sprii	Peoria	IL	61615-1345
Sleeth	Janet	10121 N Sprii	Peoria	IL	61615-1345
Slone	Ricca	3520 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-1808
Smalley	William	277 Seabury	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2466

Smelkinson	Joan	3160 N Camb	Chicago	IL	60657-6831
Smerken	Tim	620 N 11th St	Murphysboro	IL	62966-1851
Smiltars	Mairita	1449 W Victo	Chicago	IL	60660-4288
Smith	Carol	26219 W Tall	Channahon	IL	60410-8739
Smith	Carol	26219 W Tall	Channahon	IL	60410-8739
Smith	Cynthia	PO Box 83	Plymouth	IL	62367-0083
Smith	Janell	PO Box 26	New Douglas	IL	62074-0026
Smith	Kelvin	1111 SW 7th	Fairfield	IL	62837-1489
Smith	Lloyd	503 N Washir	Atkinson	IL	61235-9719
Smith	Ronald	536 Selborne	Riverside	IL	60546-1629
Smith	Ronald	536 Selborne	Riverside	IL	60546-1629
Smith	Wendy	14 Vermillion	Pontiac	IL	61764-9186
Snawadzki	Mark	5649 N Canfir	Chicago	IL	60631-3320
Snawadzki	Mark	5649 N Canfir	Chicago	IL	60631-3320
Snell	Juleigh	1783 Storey	Alton	IL	62002-7372
Snow	Muriel	5414 Springfi	Edwardsville	IL	62025-4904
Snyder	Ronaele	5320 Lee Ave	Downers Gro	IL	60515-4416
Soble	Elaine	910 S Michig	Chicago	IL	60605-2286
Solivan	Georgina	3141 N Berna	Chicago	IL	60618-6714
Sonders	Dawn	622 Hamptor	Elgin	IL	60120-7630
Sontag	Anthony	6137 N Saint	Chicago	IL	60659-2227
Sorensen	Gary	333 W North	Chicago	IL	60610-1293
Soule	Marjorie	1114 Harvard	Evanston	IL	60202-3309
Soule	Melinda	5959 S Kilbou	Chicago	IL	60629-5232
Soulias	Audra	299 Cardinal	Bloomington	IL	60108-1348
Southard	Mary	1515 W Ogde	La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1721
Spaeth	Lawrence	3107 Il Route	Harvard	IL	60033-9431
Spatafore	Cyndy	1244 State St	Lemont	IL	60439-4489
Speitz	Barbara	638 Dunham	Gurnee	IL	60031-3139
Spencer	Carole	14537 Turner	Midlothian	IL	60445-3029
Spizzo	Oriana	815 S Church	Belleville	IL	62220-2661
Sprinkel	Juli	2009 Lindsay	Springfield	IL	62704-3241
Spurgeon	D	PO Box 527	Wadsworth	IL	60083-0527
St Clair	Rebecca	800 S Wells S	Chicago	IL	60607-4539
St Clair	Rebecca	800 S Wells S	Chicago	IL	60607-4539
Staas	Bonita	11294 N Hen	Orangeville	IL	61060-9676
Stacey	Karen	3534 N Wolc	Chicago	IL	60657-1045
Stack	Andrew	137 Sterling S	La Salle	IL	61301-2641
Stafford	Daniel	40 N Tower R	Oak Brook	IL	60523-1120
Stagman	Terry	605 W Madis	Chicago	IL	60661-2410
Stainthorp	John	1247 W Colu	Chicago	IL	60626-4323

Stalker	Minerva	2700 Gerson	Godfrey	IL	62035-3312
Stanfa	John	54 Frances Ln	Chicago Heights	IL	60411-1156
Stanley	David	1505 Glenside	Champaign	IL	61822-7704
Stanton	Kathy	PO Box 186	Dowell	IL	62927-0186
Stanton	Kathy	PO Box 186	Dowell	IL	62927-0186
Stanton	Robert	706 W Church	Champaign	IL	61820-3356
Starck	Daniel	PO Box 3973	Carbondale	IL	62902-3973
Stark	Mel	2540 N 4645th	Somonauk	IL	60552-9629
Stark	Mel	2540 N 4645th	Somonauk	IL	60552-9629
Stark	Richard	108 E Dee St	Lebanon	IL	62254-1623
Stawinoga	Greg	1247 E 168th	South Holland	IL	60473-3151
Stawinoga	Greg	1247 E 168th	South Holland	IL	60473-3151
Steinhoff	Connie	1327 Modaff	Naperville	IL	60565-6182
Stenberg	Fran	604 Ridgewood	Oak Brook	IL	60523-2610
Stepens	James	276 Kenston	Geneva	IL	60134-2062
Stern	Stephen	6840 S Euclid	Chicago	IL	60649-1510
Steward	Marcia	118 Pacific St	Frankfort	IL	60423-1618
Stewart	Maeghan	1815 Howe Ln	Hanover Park	IL	60133-5915
Stieglitz	Joseph	1981 Southfield	Bartlett	IL	60103-1332
Stitt	Mary	2118 W. Minn	Arlington Heights	IL	60004
Stoner	Cynthia J	1130 Longford	Bartlett	IL	60103-1939
Story	Elizabeth	2421 Oak Ave	Northbrook	IL	60062-5221
Strean	Michael	38764 Linden	Beach Park	IL	60099-3424
Strickland	Nancy	204 Kiowa St	Edwardsville	IL	62025-1828
Strombeck	Joyce	2237 Grove A	Berwyn	IL	60402-2202
Stuart	Michael	3116 Shady Ct	Wonder Lake	IL	60097-9318
Stuart	Michael	3116 Shady Ct	Wonder Lake	IL	60097-9318
Stuckey	Richard	1931 N Fremont	Chicago	IL	60614-5016
Studzinski	Alice & Bill	19998 Oakwood	Petersburg	IL	62675-7163
Stukel	Tom	629 Fair Oaks	Oak Park	IL	60302-1737
Stutzman	Pamela	203 Bluegrass	Oswego	IL	60543-7707
Sugden	Barbara	2002 N Fernside	Arlington Heights	IL	60004-3030
Sullivan	Barbara	2229 N Bright	Arlington Heights	IL	60004-3349
Sullivan	Jennifer	Fulton Ave	At Charles	IL	60174
Sullivan	Linda	302 W Windsor	Lombard	IL	60148-2227
Sum	Dave	710 N Lake St	Chicago	IL	60611-3006
Summers	Lela	RR 1 Box 212	Neoga	IL	62447-9611
Surdyk	John	4034 Joliet Ave	Lyons	IL	60534-1362
Sutherland	Abbey	618 Hinman	Evanston	IL	60202-4638
Sutton	Russell	189 Meadow	Bethalto	IL	62010-1888
Swan	Tom	917 W Eastwood	Chicago	IL	60640-5179

Swanson	Carol Ann	1931 W Pratt Chicago	IL	60626-3104
Swanson	Mark	1408 Brumm Evanston	IL	60202-3746
Swisher	Mary	551 W Belder Chicago	IL	60614-6438
Swisher	Mary	551 W Belder Chicago	IL	60614-6438
Szumal	Raymond	7730 Kedvale Skokie	IL	60076-3602
Szumal	Raymond	7730 Kedvale Skokie	IL	60076-3602
Takada	Marie	1106 Madison Evanston	IL	60202-2125
Talbott	Cathy	521 N 16th St Herrin	IL	62948-1428
Taliaferro	Kay	35597 130th Pleasant hill	IL	62366
Taylor	Eric	225 Indianw Park Forest	IL	60466-1602
Taylor	Ladonna	827 Madison Evanston	IL	60202-2206
Tervydis	Jan	113 W Linder Edwardsville	IL	62025-2000
Tervydis	Jan	113 W Linder Edwardsville	IL	62025-2000
Theobald	Geri	1844 Evergre Alton	IL	62002-4752
Thiele	B	2031 Wagner Glenview	IL	60025-1945
Thompsin	David	1325 W Touh Chicago	IL	60626-2639
Thompson	Douglas	10617 S Vern Chicago	IL	60628-2957
Thompson	Douglas	10617 S Vern Chicago	IL	60628-2957
Thompson	Douglas	10617 S Vern Chicago	IL	60628-2957
Thompson	Gerald	2845 Grand A Granite City	IL	62040-3604
Thompson	Gerald	2845 Grand A Granite City	IL	62040-3604
Thompson	Heather	1255 Seabury Carol Stream	IL	60188-6026
Thompson	Heather	1255 Seabury Carol Stream	IL	60188-6026
Thornburg	Merrie	6311 N Wayn Chicago	IL	60660-1307
Thornburg	Merrie	6311 N Wayn Chicago	IL	60660-1307
Thorp	Frank	12614 Rail Ln Palos Park	IL	60464-1546
Tijerina	Peter	4365 W Lelan Chicago	IL	60630-4040
Tineo	Vivian	6599 Fernwo Lisle	IL	60532-3451
Tobias	Chris	2553 E Hunte Arlington Hts	IL	60004-7270
Tolentino	Dagmar	8 Mallard Ct Bloomington	IL	61704-4803
Toms	Fred	405 Arbor Av West Chicagc	IL	60185-2149
Toomey	Sandra	4313 Elm Lyons	IL	60534-1507
Torres	Andrea	710 S Shanno Romeoville	IL	60446-5263
Tosic	Andrej	585 Huntingt Lake Villa	IL	60046-5231
Tosic	Andrej	585 Huntingt Lake Villa	IL	60046-5231
Townill	Linda	24037 W Oak Plainfield	IL	60544-2834
Trevarthen	Kay	1256 Tinker V Glenview	IL	60025-2908
Trimble	Carolyn	404 W Iowa S Urbana	IL	61801-4032
Tristani	Omar	1102 Sarasot. Pingree Grov	IL	60140-2026
Truesdale	James	1709 Madser Wheaton	IL	60187-3772
Trusdell	Kathy	1409 Crain St Evanston	IL	60202-1144

Fadze	Anne	403 Washing Oak Park	IL	60302-4035
Fagan	Beverly	512 W Nevad Urbana	IL	61801-4016
Faisal	Daniel	5594 S Oak St Hinsdale	IL	60521-5017
Fast	Ruth	9401 S Winch Chicago	IL	60643-6351
Fastner	Shirley	1460 N Sandt Chicago	IL	60610-1542
Favia	James	2s610 Enrico Warrenville	IL	60555-2052
Feiertag	Dan	733 S Grove / Oak Park	IL	60304-1155
Felix	Cathy	2706 Deerfiel Rolling Mead	IL	60008-2139
Fergus	Megan	6849 N Olmst Chicago	IL	60631-1205
Fields	Matthew	221 Harding I East Peoria	IL	61611-2856
Fifer	Jody	1676 Jonatha Sullivan	IL	61951-6615
Fifer	Jody	1676 Jonatha Sullivan	IL	61951-6615
Figtree	Craig	1906 N Bissel Chicago	IL	60614-5015
Fillipan	Franco	339 Mulberry Bartlett	IL	60103-7963
Fink	Patti	60 S Shaddle Mundelein	IL	60060-4703
Finn	Nada	3315 Victoria Waukegan	IL	60087-5346
Fiore	Janet	5929 Muriel I Saint Anne	IL	60964-4440
Fiore	Mia	370b Whitew Bolingbrook	IL	60440-7974
Flandreau	Janice	122 Carlyle A Belleville	IL	62220-3903
Fleagle	Kathleen	308 Cedar Dr Mount Verno	IL	62864-2312
Fleming	William	141 N Julian S Naperville	IL	60540-4822
Foras	George	1899 N Cedar Round Lake BIL		60073-1872
Fortner	John	2435 Elm St Quincy	IL	62301-3533
Fox	Joel	2419 Cowper Evanston	IL	60201-1845
Fox	Linda	11 Sauk Trl Indian Head F IL		60525-9076
Franz	Bill	8 E Kenilwort Villa Park	IL	60181-2632
Franz	Bill	8 E Kenilwort Villa Park	IL	60181-2632
Franz	Sandra	1130 W Corn Chicago	IL	60657-1549
Fraser	Patrice	20596 Timbe Carlinville	IL	62626-3947
Freese	Lisanne	6205 N Melvi Chicago	IL	60646-3718
Freese	Lisanne	6205 N Melvi Chicago	IL	60646-3718
Fregoso	Maria	30 E Lake St Chicago	IL	60601-2408
Freiler	Kyle	690 Duane St Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4610
Frink	Allyson	26637 E 180C Cooksville	IL	61730-7501
Fry	Mark	322 S Illinois Villa Park	IL	60181-2922
Fuchs	Michael	562 Bovidae I Naperville	IL	60565-6184
Fuller	Victoria	1949 W Wab. Chicago	IL	60622-1343
Funkhouser	Bob	3251 W Barry Chicago	IL	60618-6826
Furlan	Jean	911 W White Arlington Hei	IL	60005-3028
Fuson	Devon	11450 Old Hi Flora	IL	62839-3431
Gal	Miro	1076 Kenilwc Wheeling	IL	60090-3918

Trusdell	Kathy	1409 Crain St Evanston	IL	60202-1144
Trutter	Al	PO Box 75 Glenarm	IL	62536-0075
Tuckedr	Meredith	498 Inverway Inverness	IL	60067-4350
Turner	Susan	415 Park Ave Warren	IL	61087-9374
Turner	William	517 N Merrill Park Ridge	IL	60068-3403
Ulibarri	David	6032 N Oriole Chicago	IL	60631-3829
Ulibarri	David	6032 N Oriole Chicago	IL	60631-3829
Urbon	Jennifer	846 Fox Chas Round Lk Bch	IL	60073-4102
Urbon	Robert	846 Fox Chas Round Lk Bch	IL	60073-4102
Urquizu	Hugo	3450 N Lake ! Chicago	IL	60657-2874
Vaiciulis	A	9141 S Leavit Chicago	IL	60643-6441
Van Kavage	L	51 Odom Dr Collinsville	IL	62234-5808
Van Ness	Erin	1530 W Supe Chicago	IL	60642-7654
VanOosting	Kathryn	1275 Vines Rl Cobden	IL	62920-3612
Vandiver	Diane	530 Princetor Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2757
Vandiver	Diane	530 Princetor Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2757
Vedder	David	1914 George Glenview	IL	60025-5044
Velasquez	April	212 Briar Ln North Aurora	IL	60542-1255
Velic	Mirna	2353 Goldfinr Woodridge	IL	60517-1857
Velic	Mirna	2353 Goldfinr Woodridge	IL	60517-1857
Verner	Pam	38w686 Foxw St Charles	IL	60175-6145
Vertrees	Gerald	36249 200th Pleasant Hill	IL	62366-2452
Verwiel	Maureen	2129 N Magn Chicago	IL	60614-4011
Vesely	Karly	100 Prairie Pz Wheeling	IL	60090-2803
Vieregg	James	1322 S Prairie Chicago	IL	60605-3081
Vieregg	Mary	1116 Golf Ln Wheaton	IL	60189-6306
Villeda	Felicity	9244 Seymou Schiller Park	IL	60176-2342
Vintika	Maryann	315 Cimarron Lombard	IL	60148-1467
Vitale	Vincent	2009 Tracy Ct Hanover Park	IL	60133-5124
Vito	John	104 Ardley Ct Naperville	IL	60565-3250
Voigt	Julie	1697 Bucking Des Plaines	IL	60018-3600
Voit	Mateusz	8608 Sayre A Burbank	IL	60459-2289
Voland	V	800 Wabash , Belleville	IL	62220-3656
Voland	V	800 Wabash , Belleville	IL	62220-3656
Volz	Anne	2025 S Indian Chicago	IL	60616-4890
W	Kevin	1700 Nations Gurnee	IL	60031-9136
WILLIAMS	SHERRY	406 Dellwooc Lockport	IL	60441-5012
Waak	Brian	Address With Aurora	IL	60505
Wachpress	Eric	417 S Jeffersc Chicago	IL	60607-3818
Wade	Julia	1112 N Walnut Arlington Hei	IL	60004-4631
Wagner	Russ	47 Briar Ln Geneva	IL	60134-2413

Wakat	Cynthia	11554 W Oak Deerfield	IL	60015-1254
Wakefield	Sharon	501 Cheever Geneva	IL	60134-3019
Wakefield	Sharon	501 Cheever Geneva	IL	60134-3019
Wakefield	Sharon	501 Cheever Geneva	IL	60134-3019
Wakefield	Sharon	501 Cheever Geneva	IL	60134-3019
Walker	Brad	2149 Llewelly Swansea	IL	62223-7907
Walters	Elizabeth	1281 Oak Spr Libertyville	IL	60048-1689
Walters	Lindsey	601 N Iris Ct West Peoria	IL	61604-5023
Wandel	Joyce	4924 N Keyst Chicago	IL	60630-2809
Ward	Lolly	1753 W State Kankakee	IL	60901-7407
Ware	Adam	1632 E 93rd S Chicago	IL	60617-3607
Warren	Megan	202 W Locust Bloomington	IL	61701-2959
Watkins	Evelyn	4006 172nd S East Moline	IL	61244-9730
Watson	Natalie	820 Oakton S Evanston	IL	60202-2842
Watson	Tom	1616 Sandcas Pingree Grov	IL	60140-2055
Weaver	Michael	1636 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles	IL	60174-4311
Weaver	William	500 W Superi Chicago	IL	60654-8132
Webber	Sherri	PO Box 134 Galva	IL	61434-0134
Weber	John	236 Monee R Park Forest	IL	60466-2444
Weber	John	236 Monee R Park Forest	IL	60466-2444
Wedow	Nancy & Verr	228 N Middle Palatine	IL	60067-4856
Wedow	Nancy & Verr	228 N Middle Palatine	IL	60067-4856
Wegrzyn	Linda	9 Holly Belleville	IL	62221
Weil	Steven	721 McClaras Aurora	IL	60506-5617
Weil	Steven	721 McClaras Aurora	IL	60506-5617
Weiss	Jackie	748 Lake Rd New Lenox	IL	60451-3644
Welch	Eileen	2134 3rd St Moline	IL	61265-4639
Welch	Janice	1217 21st St Rock Island	IL	61201-2758
Weld	Robert	2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-2407
Weld	Robert	2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-2407
Weldon	George	5300 Walnut Downers Gro	IL	60515-4121
Wells	Holly	1814 S Calum Chicago	IL	60616-2956
Wendland	Gary	1908 W Newj Chicago	IL	60657-1026
West	Kristin	111 Tenney S Kewanee	IL	61443-3447
Weston	William	4223 N Kildar Chicago	IL	60641-2035
Wettersten	Jill	5244 N Sawy Chicago	IL	60625-4716
Wettersten	Jill	5244 N Sawy Chicago	IL	60625-4716
Weyhrich	Patty	38 Southmoo Carbondale	IL	62903-7696
Whaley	Keith	423 Mill St Batavia	IL	60510-9250
Whalum	Fredrick	3905 Tower E Richton Park	IL	60471-1341
Whipple	Wyman	1427 Knox Hi Dahinda	IL	61428-9301

White	Judy	328 Catalpa A Roselle	IL	60172-2404
White	Lois	9418 Lindsay Orland Hills	IL	60487-5957
White	M	3950 N Lake Chicago	IL	60613-3436
White	Ronda	2308 Halsted Rockford	IL	61103-2854
Whorton	Frank	214 Shawnee O Fallon	IL	62269-8702
Whyte	Harold	550 Seegers f Des Plaines	IL	60016-3056
Wies	Jim	627 Parkshor Shorewood	IL	60404-9764
Wiest	Cheryl	PO Box 77 Topeka	IL	61567-0077
Wilcox	C.	Stirlingshire C Mchenry	IL	60050-7503
Wildman	Charlotte	716 W Fayett Springfield	IL	62704-2710
Wilkosz	Gina	565 Thornwo Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-3321
Williams	Ashley	602 Gentlem: Ottawa	IL	61350-4137
Williams	Cheryl	688 Lincoln S Oswego	IL	60543-8138
Williams	Dawn	1957 N Ruthe Chicago	IL	60707-3933
Williams	Dawn	164 Village Cr Lake IN The F	IL	60156-5600
Williams	Dolph	734 Windsor Glenview	IL	60025-4455
Williams	Michael	1509 N Kenni Arlington Hei	IL	60004-3601
Willman	Roger	720 North Av Panama	IL	62077
Wilner	Susan	5849 N Wash Chicago	IL	60659-3952
Wilson	Don	1864 East Sky Lindenhurst	IL	60046
Wilson	Kay	1205 N Walnut Normal	IL	61761-1464
Wilson	Terri	3225 W Pierc Chicago	IL	60651-2454
Wimsatt	William	5484 S Everet Chicago	IL	60615-5918
Winblad	Sarah	918 S Carpen Chicago	IL	60607-4283
Winblad	Sarah	918 S Carpen Chicago	IL	60607-4283
Witt	Cuck	3 Ravinia Pl Bourbonnais	IL	60914-1502
Witt	Terry	471 S Wester Bartlett	IL	60103-4582
Wituk	Cathy	233 S Prairie Batavia	IL	60510-2769
Woelfle	Dean	2432 Willow Pekin	IL	61554-3035
Wojciechows	Janice	1608 Washin, Evanston	IL	60202-1630
Wolcott	Stephanie	2052 N Lincol Chicago	IL	60614-4753
Wolf	Rohana	6709 N Franc Chicago	IL	60645-4315
Wolf	Wesley	77 Waterviev Lake Barringt	IL	60010-3893
Wolter	Leslie	101 E Jacksor O Fallon	IL	62269-1317
Womack	Carla	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Womack	Carla	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Womack	Jon	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Wood	Joanne	503 W 13th S Sterling	IL	61081-2213
Wood	Margaret	2921 Portage Naperville	IL	60564-6012
Woodhouse	Joe	1100 Cedar L Marion	IL	62959-4280
Wooten	Caroline	5117 S Ellis A Chicago	IL	60615-3837

Albarran	Rafael	7513 Savoy Ln Bridgeview	IL	60455-5501
Albers	John	532 Linden Ln Williamsville	IL	62693-9025
Albert	Theodore	22237 Martir Topeka	IL	61567-9221
Alcantara	Anita	6930 N Greer Chicago	IL	60626-3474
Alek	Ellen	2275 Aurora Pingree Grov	IL	60140-6440
Alessi	J.	3555 N Racine Chicago	IL	60657-1521
Alexander	Diana	338 Interurb: Auburn	IL	62615-9768
Alfini	Jeffrey	120 S Lancastr Mt Prospect	IL	60056-2920
Allard	Edward	1814 Scoville Berwyn	IL	60402-1908
Allen	Johnnie	132 Saint Thc Cahokia	IL	62206-1802
Allen	Maureen	1119 S 3rd St St Charles	IL	60174-4007
Alms	Tom	4705 Waukeg Rockford	IL	61108-7840
Alper	Andy	1837 W Fulto Chicago	IL	60612-2511
Alpert	Buzz	7220 N Keele Lincolnwood	IL	60712-2021
Alpert	Michael	711 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-3821
Alpert	Michael	711 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-3821
Alschuler	Matthew	PO Box 325 Warren	IL	61087-0325
Alstrum	James	809 N School Normal	IL	61761-1328
Alvarez	Angela	444 N Hoover Los Angeles	CA	90004-2391
Alvarez	Christa	5033 W Agati Chicago	IL	60630-3907
Alvarez	Ruben	2616 S Centr: Chicago	IL	60623-4630
Alvera	Denise	2033 W Race Chicago	IL	60612-1507
Alves	Tara	271 Dansfort Framinghamc	MA	1701
Amann	Marianne	39450 N Gud Ingleside	IL	60041-9509
Ammon	Cara	4556 N Beacc Chicago	IL	60640-5519
Ammon	Cara	4556 N Beacc Chicago	IL	60640-5519
Amorelli	Lucia	1690 Sheppa Makanda	IL	62958-2918
Anderson	Bruce	4378 Wilson Rolling Mead	IL	60008-2018
Anderson	Ellen	88 Artists Pl Carbondale	IL	62903-8300
Anderson	George	721 S Clayton Bloomington	IL	61701-6808
Anderson	Stephen	1000 Springfi Deerfield	IL	60015-3031
Anderson	Walter	1024 Clevelar Evanston	IL	60202-2113
Andler	Sandra	719 Edelweis Lake Zurich	IL	60047-2492
Andrews	Linda	11635 Kluth (Mokena	IL	60448-8203
Andrews	Teagen	28465 Highvi Mchenry	IL	60051-7217
Andrews	Teagen	28465 Highvi Mchenry	IL	60051-7217
Angel	James	28775 Pilgrinr Lakemoor	IL	60051-8686
Angelakos	Pam	3428 N Bosw Chicago	IL	60657-1304
Annoreno	Ellyn	217 N Oak Av Bartlett	IL	60103-4063
Aram	Karen	803 E Green ! Urbana	IL	61802-3411
Ard	Karen	827 N Marior Oak Park	IL	60302-1532

Arneson	Cynthia	46 N Park Ave Lombard	IL	60148-2258
Arnold	David	14242 Twig R Silver Spring	MD	20905-7036
Arveson	Michael	PO Box 1874 Sumner	WA	98390-0400
Asaad	Kolleen	122 Maplele: Catlin	IL	61817-9646
Askew	David	2709 Bay Vie Algonquin	IL	60102-6830
Aslam	Nayeem	429 N Hamilt Villa Park	IL	60181-1733
Asproyerakas	Artemis	1322 W Ohio Chicago	IL	60642-6456
Atarodi	Habib	3709 N North Decatur	IL	62526-9224
Atnip	Lindsay	1648 E 54th S Chicago	IL	60615-5792
Audrain	James	1708 N Whip Chicago	IL	60647-5027
Austin	Christine	606 N Saluki I Marion	IL	62959-4819
Avril	Susan	234 Greenwo Evanston	IL	60201-4714
Ayalin	Ellen P	4240 N Lawn Chicago	IL	60618-2009
Ayres	Peter	25w640 India Naperville	IL	60563-1468
Baffa	Erica	1806 N 21st / Melrose Park	IL	60160-1922
Baffa	Valerie	3526 Clinton Berwyn	IL	60402-3323
Bagge	Marla	525 W Madis Wheaton	IL	60187-4069
Bagley	Mary	1485 Maple F Williamsville	NY	14221-3611
Bailey	Alan	715 Emerson Rockford	IL	61108-3809
Bainbridge	Kathryn	4305 N Sacra Chicago	IL	60618-1407
Baker	Alison	112 Morgan I Swansea	IL	62226-1138
Baker	Susan	2660 Saint Jo Highland Park	IL	60035-1948
Baker	Thomas	1221 W Lunt Chicago	IL	60626-3076
Baldwin	Sara	706 Quassey Lake Bluff	IL	60044-1638
Balin	Diane and Jer	310 Bartram Riverside	IL	60546-1819
Balk	Garrick	236 Prairie St South Elgin	IL	60177-1528
Balk	Garrick	236 Prairie St South Elgin	IL	60177-1528
Banducci	Diana	2626 N Lakev Chicago	IL	60614-1809
Banke	Robert	1537 Rogers I Dekalb	IL	60115-2021
Bantz	Jeff	3209 N Clark Chicago	IL	60657-1625
Bapton	Todd	1011 N Oakle Chicago	IL	60622-3528
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barbezat	Mary	353 N Liberty Elgin	IL	60120-4207
Barclay	Don	945 E Bradley Palatine	IL	60074-1204
Barger	John	7752 SE 44th Portland	OR	97206-8418
Bargiel	Paula	PO Box 1418 Park Ridge	IL	60068-7418
Baria	Nic	4718 N Saint Chicago	IL	60625-5376
Barker	Eileen	604 Cedar Av Saint Charles	IL	60174-2132
Barker	Juliana	3527 Crosby I Rockford	IL	61107-4809

Barkley	Traci	701 W Penns Urbana	IL	61801-4820
Barnett	David	1774 W Ainsl Chicago	IL	60640-3420
Barnum	Phyllis	1028 N Euclid Oak Park	IL	60302-1322
Barnwell	John	125 Faye St Farmersville	IL	62533-7854
Barrett	Lisa	923 Short St Loves Park	IL	61111-4774
Barrett	Mike	1403 Mill Cre Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-4218
Barrons	Susan	1205 Court C Hanover Park	IL	60133-5505
Barshis	Jan	2344 Pomona Wilmette	IL	60091-2216
Barshis	Jan	2344 Pomona Wilmette	IL	60091-2216
Barshis	Jan	2344 Pomona Wilmette	IL	60091-2216
Bartkowicz	Richard	1011 Atlantic Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-3750
Barton	Roger	7730 W Kent Frankfort	IL	60423-6978
Bates	Barbara	26335 N Willis Mundelein	IL	60060-3516
Bates	William	415 N Scoville Oak Park	IL	60302-2260
Batka	Ellen	9216 W 147th Orland Park	IL	60462-2710
Bauchat	Marilyn	1512 Copper Carmel	IN	46033-9050
Bauer	Thomas	340 W Divers Chicago	IL	60657-6243
Baur	Klay	4959 Chamber Hoffman Esta	IL	60010-5650
Beato	Michael	171 Brookside Elgin	IL	60123-4801
Beaudoin	C	3470 N Lake Chicago	IL	60657-2892
Beavers	John	4431 N Troy Chicago	IL	60625-4519
Bebak	Rich	350 Wething Wauconda	IL	60084-1598
Becker	Alexandra	7139 N McAl Chicago	IL	60646-1219
Becker	Leland	625 Woodlea Kankakee	IL	60901-8197
Becker	Oksana	2300 S 2nd A Riverside	IL	60546-1309
Beer	David	11306 S Forre Chicago	IL	60628-5108
Behrens	Jonny	5484 S Ellis A Chicago	IL	60615-5059
Bell	Amy	470 Joren Trl Antioch	IL	60002-2501
Bellarario	Catherine	335 S Collins South Elgin	IL	60177-2360
Bellos	Marlies	910 Thorney Schaumburg	IL	60193-2644
Benda	Linda	5124 Oak Cer Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3940
Benham	Fred	303 W Ellis Av Champaign	IL	61820-6425
Benjamin	George	12965 Coven Huntley	IL	60142-7612
Benkendorf	Reed	7 Braeburn Ln Barrington	IL	60010-9619
Bennett	Michael	720 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-3835
Bennett-Han	Janet	35480 N Fair Round Lake	IL	60073-1008
Bentel	Marianne	13936 Cather Orland Park	IL	60462-2041
Berg	Jason	150 W Wood New Lenox	IL	60451-1150
Bergholt	Sharyn	150 Parkwood Elgin	IL	60123-1644
Berkshire	Melissa	6105 N Talm Chicago	IL	60659-2744
Berman	Pearl	18611 W Ster Grayslake	IL	60030-4015

Bertoncini	Peter & Linda	335 S Lombard	Oak Park	IL	60302-3523
Bertram	Harrison	1090 Groton	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3745
Bertram	Harrison	1090 Groton	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3745
Besaw	Suzanne	2902 Gilbert	Alton	IL	62002-5504
Best	Tyrome-Alex	449 Putney Ln	Newport News	VA	23602-6424
Bettega	Gary	13801 Secret	Orland Park	IL	60467-1015
Bichao	Isabel	1158 E 49th St	Chicago	IL	60615-1908
Bierschenk	Donna	8035 Tennessee	Willowbrook	IL	60527-2450
Birr	Susan	6508 Fairfax	Carpentersville	IL	60110-3241
Bisek	Paul	933 W Gilbert	Palatine	IL	60067-5903
Blacik	Lawrence	124 N Park Ave	Waukegan	IL	60085-4132
Black	Marilyn	1630 Sherida	Wilmette	IL	60091-1876
Black	Mary Ann	101 N Long St	Caseyville	IL	62232-1003
Blackall	Matt	2622 N Spaul	Chicago	IL	60647-1411
Blaker	Debra	2465 Skyline	Eugene	OR	97403-2181
Bland	Harold	5040 Arbor Ln	Northfield	IL	60093-3365
Blando	Celine	3614 Arthur	Brookfield	IL	60513-1552
Blanke	Yuana	6048 N Fairfax	Chicago	IL	60659-3918
Bleck	Phyllis	PO Box 188	Big Rock	IL	60511-0188
Bleich	Leah	814 Oakland	Urbana	IL	61802-1925
Blue	Cindy	1185 Sanders	Northbrook	IL	60062-2910
Blumenshine	Joyce	2419 E Reser	Peoria	IL	61614-8029
Bocian	Lisa	1165 Tower F	Schaumburg	IL	60173-4305
Bohnenstiehl	Matthew	5 Sherry Dr	O Fallon	IL	62269-1813
Boling	Thomas	432 Burdick S	Libertyville	IL	60048-2618
Bollendorf	Robert	2498 Sun Vall	Lisle	IL	60532-3431
Bonnes	William	4513 N Malden	Chicago	IL	60640-6227
Borjas	Julian	10950 Jodan	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-5052
Bovenkerk	Janet	245 Somonal	Park Forest	IL	60466-2214
Bowers	Annie	266 Charles S	Sycamore	IL	60178-2144
Bowman	Lee	5847 Cleveland	Morton Grove	IL	60053-3321
Boyce	Trisha	1001 Dodge	Evanston	IL	60202-1004
Boyle	Leslie	2442 W 107th	Chicago	IL	60655-1135
Boyle	Tom	1479 W Remi	Round Lake	IL	60073-2387
Bradford	Katy	6165 N Wint	Chicago	IL	60660-6601
Bradley	Frederick	320 W Prairie	Itasca	IL	60143-1478
Bradshaw	Kim	16430 Teton	Lockport	IL	60441-7693
Brady	Bill	138 W Wash	West Chicago	IL	60185-6702
Brady	William	20942 S 78th	Frankfort	IL	60423-9163
Brandys	Kirk	179 Knobb Hi	Gurnee	IL	60031-4427
Brannon	Tisha	3703 W Agati	Chicago	IL	60625-5907

Braun	Beth	4457 N Mald	Chicago	IL	60640-6277
Bravo	Karen	108 Belleplai	Park Ridge	IL	60068-4916
Brayfield	David	915 W Harvai	Champaign	IL	61821-2534
Brennan	Michael	6058 N Camp	Chicago	IL	60659-4107
Brenza	Tina	419 N Mulfor	Rockford	IL	61107-5198
Brewster	Tod	18103 Yosem	Fountain Vall	CA	92708-5954
Brexel	Charles Sr.	12085 Wexfo	Roswell	GA	30075-1455
Bridges	Linda	201 S Glen O	Athens	IL	62613-9701
Broadfoot	Sarah	1322 Bladon	Schaumburg	IL	60195-3208
Brooks	Felecia	11230 Highw	Arlington	TN	38002-9564
Broten	Karen	42w194 Cam	Campton Hill	IL	60119-9432
Brown	Chelsea	434 Galahad	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2153
Brown	Cordale	12444 S Laflir	Calumet Park	IL	60827-5713
Brown	Marty	23 N Harvard	Villa Park	IL	60181-2328
Brown	Monica	1327 W Gran	Chicago	IL	60660-1910
Brown	Nahid	540 N Hillside	Hillside	IL	60162-1248
Brown	Ted	2001 Dewes	Glenview	IL	60025-4238
Brown	Traci	548 Belevew	West Chicago	IL	60185-2156
Browne	Patricia	3422 Sunnysi	Brookfield	IL	60513-1342
Brownstein	Brita	660 Hill St	Highland Park	IL	60035-1251
Brumann	Elizabeth	6244 W Barry	Chicago	IL	60634-4031
Brumund	Marilyn	1048 N Lomb	Oak Park	IL	60302-1435
Bruns	Carol	956 Lange Av	Beecher	IL	60401-3704
Bryant	Clarence	17124 Green	South Holland	IL	60473-3540
Bryer	Gladys	550 Sheridan	Evanston	IL	60202-3100
Bryson	Michael	712 Cornelia	Joliet	IL	60435-5912
Buck	Roland	1280 Village	Arlington Heights	IL	60004-4536
Buckardt	Pamela & Ru	1113 La Faye	South Elgin	IL	60177-1816
Burgess	Wendy	630 Cedar St	Park Ridge	IL	60068-3304
Burke	Ted	915 Cedar Ln	Northbrook	IL	60062-3539
Burkey	Bruce & June	15354 N Card	Effingham	IL	62401-7663
Burkhart	Don	218 W Clark	Morton	IL	61550-1519
Burt	Susan	602 Normal	Normal	IL	61761-1528
Burton	Elizabeth	2319 Queen	Winston Sale	NC	27103-2001
Bush	Nancy	1364 N Wolc	Chicago	IL	60622-3110
Busking	Cheryl	4223 N Marr	Chicago	IL	60634-1738
Bustamante	Luz	123 S Fairvie	Park Ridge	IL	60068-4017
Butkevicius	Chris	3333 N Marsl	Chicago	IL	60657-2123
Butler	David	2211 Rainbo	Urbana	IL	61802-5621
Byrne	Lindsay	3816 N Dame	Chicago	IL	60618-3904
Byshenk	June	720 7th Ave	La Grange	IL	60525-6706

C	N	1129 Schaumburg	IL	60173
C	T	16 H ST	CH IL	60403-1532
Caffee	Fran	726 W Downr	Aurora IL	60506-4902
Calcagno	Rita	1915 234th C	Sammamish WA	98074-4432
Calcagno	Rita	1915 234th C	Sammamish WA	98074-4432
Caldwell	Roy	562 30th Ave	East Moline IL	61244-3154
Callaghan	Maeve	7521 N Octav	Chicago IL	60631-4438
Callaghan	Pearl	16 W. 215 94	Burr Ridge IL	60527
Callahan	Amalie	1522 36th St	Rock Island IL	61201-3051
Camardo	Mary	315 Burnett /	Lake Villa IL	60046-7150
Camcan	Gloria	3731 W Winc	Chicago IL	60625-5960
Cameron	Patty	200 Rosehall	Lake Zurich IL	60047-6266
Campbell	Kevin	811 Fair Oaks	Oak Park IL	60302-1546
Campbell	Laura	13 Phillippi	Cl Elgin IL	60120-7586
Campos	Fidencio	400 E 10th St	Rock Falls IL	61071-1772
Cancilla	Trish	1314 W Gran	Chicago IL	60660-1911
Candela	Kevin	5001 Michael	Godfrey IL	62035-1371
Canel	Lee	2124 Birchwc	Wilmette IL	60091-2306
Canel	Lee	2124 Birchwc	Wilmette IL	60091-2306
Canning	Rick	548 S Randall	Aurora IL	60506-5381
Canovas-Wel	Nydia	3110 Hill Ln	Wilmette IL	60091-2929
Canter	Linda	1613 Henry S	Springfield IL	62703-4239
Canter	Linda	1613 Henry S	Springfield IL	62703-4239
Caperelli	Michael	107 Highpoin	Normal IL	61761-2842
Capulong	Meghan	1607 Westmi	Naperville IL	60563-9224
Caquias	Veronica	5376 Lake M:	Orlando FL	32812-6021
Cardosi	Zachary	1712 Bittersv	Saint Anne IL	60964-4333
Carey	Meredith	2245 W Shak	Chicago IL	60647-3292
Carey	R.Peter	24 W Erie St	Chicago IL	60654-7573
Carey	Robert	2014 N Howe	Chicago IL	60614-4414
Carlson	Rachel	121 S East Av	Oak Park IL	60302-2909
Carmichael	Jady	3746 S Walla	Chicago IL	60609-1677
Carney	Ginger	6451d N Nort	Chicago IL	60631-1475
Carr	Marcy	334 S Walnut	Bensenville IL	60106-2663
Carrara	Wayne	125 Wildwoo	Round Lake B IL	60073-2038
Carrollp	Paula	4407 Lindwal	Harvard IL	60033-8847
Carruthers	Dj	6 Camino De	Corrales NM	87048-8571
Carruthers	Dj	6 Camino De	Corrales NM	87048-8571
Carson	Katherine	Wells	Chicago IL	60614-5807
Carter	Robert	217 S 3rd Ave	St Charles IL	60174-2907
Cascia	Cathleen	1305 Swainw	Glenview IL	60025-2841

Case	Joyce	38w322 Berq Geneva	IL	60134-6139
Casten	Liane	1030 Asbury Evanston	IL	60202-1165
Certa	Roger	2008 Farming Oswego	IL	60543-8098
Cervantes	Alyson	6109 W Gidd Chicago	IL	60630-2929
Challacombe	Joanna	11 S Wille St Mount Prosp	IL	60056-3111
Chamberlain	Lora	6341 N Glenv Chicago	IL	60660
Chambers	Claire	38118 Calle C Murrieta	CA	92563-5634
Chamness	John	6119 Lincoln Morton Grov	IL	60053-2964
Chan	Sonja	944 W Walnu Kankakee	IL	60901-4645
Chenault	Linda	5812 W Alto Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4060
Chesire	Mary	1503 E Cedar Mt Prospect	IL	60056-1515
Chidlow	Jennifer	67 N Elizabet Lombard	IL	60148-2201
Childress	Tim	Diana ave Champaign	IL	61821-1531
Chilton	Margaret	906 Jefferson Pekin	IL	61554-1639
Chin	Eugene	1082 Horizon Bartlett	IL	60103-1235
Chomko	Marsha	2739 Sunset I Granite City	IL	62040-5832
Christ	Cathie	15509 Lamor Oak Forest	IL	60452-3516
Christensen	Deb	191 W Adam Manteno	IL	60950-1439
Christensen	Sheila	32 Old Barn F Hawthorn W	IL	60047-9150
Christmas	Katharine	601 Bonnie B River Forest	IL	60305-1928
Christopher	Ann	15419 129th Lemont	IL	60439-6449
Cimo	Joann Dakota	3850 N Lawn Chicago	IL	60618-4115
Cittadino	Sienna	1513 Dogwoc Carbondale	IL	62902-5095
Clancy	Susan	15 Hickok Ave Bethel	CT	06801-1407
Clapper	Robert	1079 Bucks P Monticello	IL	61856-8058
Clark	Kevin	PO Box 5344 Lansing	IL	60438-5344
Clark	Leigh	16349 Los Ali Granada Hills	CA	91344-6858
Clark	Liz	3028 N Halst Chicago	IL	60657-5197
Clark	Penny	838 N Taylor Oak Park	IL	60302-1456
Clark	Terry	1460 Sedona Aurora	IL	60504-3701
Claus	Nancy	On485 Herricl Wheaton	IL	60187-3087
Claxton-Bulli	Julie	630 W Fayett Springfield	IL	62704-2708
Clesen	Helen	1944 Woodh Bartlett	IL	60103-1325
Cleveland	Laura	175 W Burlin Riverside	IL	60546-1901
Cmar	Thomas	5042 N Leavit Chicago	IL	60625-2093
Cochrane	Barbara	11361 S Chan Chicago	IL	60628-5121
Coco	Joe	9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grov	IL	60089-1321
Coco	Joe	9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grov	IL	60089-1321
Cody	Jeff	1220 W Chas Chicago	IL	60626-2393
Coe West	Kristin	111 Tenney S Kewanee	IL	61443-3447
Cole	Dori	68 Sterling Ci Wheaton	IL	60189-2123

Cole	Dori	68 Sterling Ci Wheaton	IL	60189-2123
Cole	Merrill	421 S McArth Macomb	IL	61455-2929
Cole	Nancy	405 Winneba Park Forest	IL	60466-1319
Coleman	David	2104 Noel Dr Champaign	IL	61821-6553
Colletti	Kerem	3249 W Beac Chicago	IL	60651-2432
Collier	Victoria	2506 Spruce River Grove	IL	60171-1600
Collins	N. Dana	19186 Norwc Princeton	IL	61356-8351
Conger	Shane	416 S Santa F Princeville	IL	61559-9200
Conrad	Marc	716 W Wavel Chicago	IL	60613-4167
Contreras	Carlos	48w935 Imm Hampshire	IL	60140-8387
Cooper	Phyllis	730 S Villa Av Villa Park	IL	60181-3011
Cordaro	Tom	1450 Green T Naperville	IL	60540-8359
Cornwell	Edward	2504 Propes Granite City	IL	62040-5614
Costa	Dino	5201 S Mayfi Chicago	IL	60638-1511
Cote	Robert	267 1/2 S 5th Kankakee	IL	60901-3644
Couch	Sandra	2903 Bartlett Naperville	IL	60564-4694
Courter	Jeffrey	2844 Alexand Flossmoor	IL	60422-1702
Courts	John	1250 S Stone La Grange	IL	60525-6625
Cowan	Kathy	2674 N Burlir Chicago	IL	60614-1514
Cowger	Nancy	1538 Heathe Wheeling	IL	60090-5273
Cozad	Mary	120 E Sunset Dekalb	IL	60115-4472
Craig	Evan	116 Hamilton Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1041
Cray	Mary	63 N Cowley Riverside	IL	60546-2041
Croan	Stacy	1623 West Bl Belleville	IL	62221-5059
Croasdale	Victor	906 Bern St Spring Valley	IL	61362-1121
Crombie	Jim	6800 N Califo Chicago	IL	60645-4553
Cross	Stephen H	501 N Elm St Mount Prosp	IL	60056-2120
Crow	Jacqueline	PO Box 9393 Peoria	IL	61612-9393
Crowley	Inge	672 Dunham Gurnee	IL	60031-3828
Crowley	Inge	672 Dunham Gurnee	IL	60031-3828
Crowley	Jane	3317 Golden Bloomington	IL	61704-2593
Cruickshank	George	2212 S Ander Urbana	IL	61801-6755
Cruz	Maria	801 Lavergne Wilmette	IL	60091-2029
Csaszar	Sonia	4800 S Chigo Chicago	IL	60615-2055
Cueto	Emma	5484 S Ellis A Chicago	IL	60615-5059
Culp	Lisa	2611 Central Evanston	IL	60201-6411
Cummings	Judy	2438 Cowper Evanston	IL	60201-1846
Curtis	Pam	5315 Clark Rc Conesus	NY	14435-9762
Cushing	Daniel	1210 Chicago Evanston	IL	60202-6515
Cusick	Madeleine	1015 Sherida Evanston	IL	60202-1439
Cwynar	Micheal	2106 Washin Wilmette	IL	60091-2373

D'Alessandro	Kathleen	5716 N Virgin	Chicago	IL	60659-3719
Dabrowski	Linda	398 Hiawath	Wood Dale	IL	60191-2436
Dadban	Sean	21w161 Coro	Lombard	IL	60148-5249
Dahlgren	Carolyn	508 Bryant A	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4704
Dale	Byron	5765 Capeto	Rockford	IL	61108-6710
Dallas	Suzanne	8415 Karlov	Skokie	IL	60076-2102
Dally	Leta	2424 W Estes	Chicago	IL	60645-3343
Damkoehler	Dianna	19350 Woodl	Bloomington	IL	61705-5251
Damsky	Rabbi Robin	1221 Lee Ave	Melrose Park	IL	60160-2330
Daniels	Bradley	901 S Mattis	Champaign	IL	61821-4336
Danley	Eric	22250 W Niaj	Plainfield	IL	60544-6038
Danley	Melody	1879 Slippery	Naperville	IL	60565-6766
Danzinger	Ryan	1536 N Hicco	Arlington Hei	IL	60004-4042
Dattilo	Beverly	15114 Evergr	Orland Park	IL	60462-5307
Davidson	Ann	4217 N Ashla	Chicago	IL	60613-1251
Davidson	Barbara	2317 W Sheri	West Peoria	IL	61604-5420
Davidson	Robert	9216 Robinsc	Franklin Park	IL	60131-2020
Davidson	Sharon	13203 N Carc	Chillicothe	IL	61523-9299
Davis	Candace	1001 N Bridg	Carbondale	IL	62901-1260
Davis	Candy	1001 N Bridg	Carbondale	IL	62901-1260
Davis	Jennifer	905 E Oregon	Urbana	IL	61801-4406
Davis	Linda	3401 Lincoln	Alton	IL	62002-1955
Davis	Ryan	6435 Oak Cre	Loves Park	IL	61111-3529
Davy	Judy	717 Home Av	Oak Park	IL	60304-1013
Dayton	Janice	PO Box 436	Deerfield	IL	60015-0436
De Cicco	Joan	5n845 Il Rout	St Charles	IL	60174-5633
De La Rosa-Yr	Maria	5125 N Saint	Chicago	IL	60625-5508
De La Torre	Maria	1153 S Harve	Oak Park	IL	60304-2154
DeCarlo	Erika	3134 Timber	Aurora	IL	60504-5965
DeClue	Mary Ellen	366 Westlake	Litchfield	IL	62056-4220
DeGrave	steven	1121 W Eato	Palatine	IL	60067-6612
Dean	Abigail	4107 N Lawle	Chicago	IL	60641-1743
Defosset	Kellie	7769 Saddle	Bethalto	IL	62010-2527
Demarco	Tracy	785 S Greenv	Kankakee	IL	60901-5251
Dempsey	Peter	581 Lakehurs	Waukegan	IL	60085-6630
Denenberg	Kenneth	1301 Heathe	Glenview	IL	60025-2326
Derbick-John	Mary	1930 N Harle	Elmwood Par	IL	60707-3742
Deshane	Daniel	11313 102nd	Coal Valley	IL	61240-9502
Deslandes	Jacqueline	18101 Marlin	Homewood	IL	60430-1519
Deslandes	Jacqueline	18101 Marlin	Homewood	IL	60430-1519
Deutsch	Diana	3428 E 8th R	Utica	IL	61373-9799

Devine	Christopher	5143 N Neen	Chicago	IL	60656-3728
Devine	Susan	1350 W Gran	Chicago	IL	60642-6406
Devlin	Cornelius	213 Old Gern	East Peoria	IL	61611-1285
DiPaolo	Brian	317 Oak St	Poplar Grove	IL	61065-8553
Dicker	Amy	203 E Keith A	Waukegan	IL	60085-2136
Dickson	Stewart	60 Chestnut C	Champaign	IL	61822-7121
Diedrich	Gene	PO Box 486	Spring Grove	IL	60081-0486
Diekman	Patricia	7985 Haas Rd	Savanna	IL	61074-8628
Dietz	Sterling	201 S Carmel	Los Angeles	CA	90049-3903
Dillon	Patrick	6483 N North	Chicago	IL	60631-1418
Dittemore	Kathryn	3005 W Fulto	Chicago	IL	60612-1725
Dobbyn	Denis	6122 S Parksi	Chicago	IL	60638-4520
Dodd	Damien	557 George S	Wood Dale	IL	60191-1814
Doerr	Diane	3107 Mission	Alton	IL	62002-5516
Doherty	Jeanne	3434 N Nottii	Chicago	IL	60634-3638
Domke	Ellen	1301 W Thor	Chicago	IL	60660-3305
Donovan	Stephan	4851 N Berna	Chicago	IL	60625-5107
Dooley	Amy	525 Taylor Dr	Chillicothe	IL	61523-1371
Dostalek	Mike	244 S York Rc	Bensenville	IL	60106-2628
Dostalek	Patricia	113 S Old Co	Springfield	IL	62711-6025
Dotson	Mike	102 Andersor	Carterville	IL	62918-1202
Dotson	Mike	102 Andersor	Carterville	IL	62918-1202
Dotson	Mike	102 Andersor	Carterville	IL	62918-1202
Draeger	Kristie	4102 W Rusti	Peoria	IL	61615-2429
Drake	Caleb	531 Highland	Oak Park	IL	60304-1522
Dreier	Tammi	830 Cardiff C	O Fallon	IL	62269-6863
Drell	Roberta	1658 Forest E	Glenview	IL	60025-1406
Drew	Sherrilyn	9271 Hamlin	Des Plaines	IL	60016-4237
Drews	Jane	506 N Crestw	Mchenry	IL	60051-7532
Drucker	Steve	1691 320th S	Sherrard	IL	61281-8503
Duda	Christine	1715 N 15th	Melrose Park	IL	60160-2109
Dufek	Barbara	17425 Bruce	Homer Glen	IL	60491-8263
Dunal	Cathie	494 Park Ave	Glencoe	IL	60022-1548
Dunlap	Patrick	414 Evergree	Gilberts	IL	60136-4054
Duplex	Janice	1212 Heathei	Naperville	IL	60563-2229
Dusek	Russ	1020 Dunlop	Forest Park	IL	60130-2216
Dymmoch	Michael	PO Box 2254	Northbrook	IL	60065-2254
E	Mercy	1008 Franklin	Rockford	IL	61103-7063
Easley	Douglas	3740 Camp C	Cantrall	IL	62625-8768
Eberle	Patricia	19 Eastings W	South Barrin	IL	60010-5318
Echols	Arlene	11329 S Saint	Chicago	IL	60628-5111

Eckert	Kathy	1310 S Linder Normal	IL	61761-3718
Eckmann	Robert	1532 Forever Libertyville	IL	60048-4452
Edstrom	Gray	978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake	IL	60014-1933
Edwards	Eric	1373 Prairie (West Chicago	IL	60185-5147
Eggert	Robert	8425 Dolfor (Burr Ridge	IL	60527-8370
Ehrenford	Amanda	4645 N Sheric Chicago	IL	60640-6586
Ehrenhaft	Jan	17525 N Brec Mount Verno	IL	62864-8617
Ehrenhaft	Janice	17525 N Brec Mount Verno	IL	62864-8617
Ehrenhaft	Janice	17525 N Brec Mount Verno	IL	62864-8617
Eich	Suzy	1412 Annie Li Libertyville	IL	60048-4422
Eichman	James	1037 W Welli Chicago	IL	60657-4377
Eisenlohr	Mary	1119 Lyman / Oak Park	IL	60304-2227
Eldon	Bria	112 N Garfiel Hinsdale	IL	60521-3720
Eldon	Donald	112 N Garfiel Hinsdale	IL	60521-3720
Eliades	Mary	2130 Forestvi Evanston	IL	60201-2008
Ellenstein	Marshall	5975 N Odell Chicago	IL	60631-2362
Ellis	James	2007 S Ander Urbana	IL	61801-6223
Energy-Envirc	DENNIS R. NE	3817 S Winch Chicago	IL	60609-2011
Energy-Envirc	DENNIS R. NE	3817 S Winch Chicago	IL	60609-2011
Engelman	Nora	2109 Sanford New Lenox	IL	60451-2541
Ennis	Robert	3217 N Clifto Chicago	IL	60657-9431
Enstrom	Harold	367 Bedford / Park City	IL	60085-4756
Ericksen	Allen	4948 W Stror Chicago	IL	60630-2420
Erickson	Scott	8002 Harney Omaha	NE	68114-4451
Erlebacher	Albert	2320 N Kenm Chicago	IL	60614-3210
Ervin	Heather	1322 W Elmd Chicago	IL	60660-2516
Etzkorn	Glen	2375 Wing Hi Cobden	IL	62920-3506
Eubnks	Ben	129 S Peach & Du Quoin	IL	62832-2323
Evan	V	1335 W Rose Chicago	IL	60660-3490
Evan	V	1338 W Rose Chicago	IL	60660-3438
Everly	Edwin	111 N Seaver Rantoul	IL	61866-2523
Faisal	Daniel	5594 S Oak St Hinsdale	IL	60521-5017
Farano	Shirley	140 Lorraine Lake Zurich	IL	60047-1387
Farano	Shirley	140 Lorraine Lake Zurich	IL	60047-1387
Faulisi	Tina	3823 S Austir Cicero	IL	60804-4155
Feeney	Ann	1340 N Dearl Chicago	IL	60610-6038
Fehr	Linda	3445 Wenon; Berwyn	IL	60402-3349
Feiertag	Dan	733 S Grove / Oak Park	IL	60304-1155
Feinsmith	Samuel	3551 Davis St Evanston	IL	60203-1615
Fenza	Judy	824 Columbu Ottawa	IL	61350-2135
Ferrans	Jonathan	5928 Woodw Downers Gro	IL	60516-1701

Ferrell	Randy	5301 Riviera Plainfield	IL	60586-7599
Field	Rodger	5514 S Corne Chicago	IL	60637-2080
Figtree	Craig	1906 N Bissel Chicago	IL	60614-5015
Finch	Mickey	299 E Jeffers Anna	IL	62906-1521
Finn	Nada	3315 Victoria Waukegan	IL	60087-5346
Fiore	Mia	370b Whitew Bolingbrook	IL	60440-7974
Fischbein	Connie	420 Hamilton Evanston	IL	60202-1368
Fischer	Louis	10s110 Leon Willowbrook	IL	60527-6055
Fitzgerald	Pat	17731 S Robe Homer Glen	IL	60491-8261
Flanagan	Marianne	1714 E Forest Des Plaines	IL	60018-1642
Flint	Cameron	2620 Highlan Evanston	IL	60201-1132
Fockens	Pieter	2625 Techny Northbrook	IL	60062-5996
Follman	Darrel	300 Circle Av Forest Park	IL	60130-1668
Fonken	Miryam	429 Falmouth Elmwood Par NJ		07407-3306
Forbes	J. Dana	4037 N Troy Chicago	IL	60618-2403
Ford	Dee	420 S 23rd St Mount Verno	IL	62864-4462
Ford	Viktoria	4 Burnett Cir Urbana	IL	61801-5806
Forman	Bill	8900 Moody Morton Grov	IL	60053-2434
Foulke	Dennis	1965 E Water Byron	IL	61010-9608
Fourman	Mrs. Marlin	1205 Janet Di Mahomet	IL	61853-9321
Fournier	Phil	9948 S Hoyne Chicago	IL	60643-1816
Fowler	Ralph	9604 Beech A Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4831
Frade	Marilyn	1036 Washin Oak Park	IL	60302-3788
Francis	Lorri	1949 W Erie Chicago	IL	60622-5522
Franz	Bill	8 E Kenilwort Villa Park	IL	60181-2632
Franz	Sandra	1130 W Corn Chicago	IL	60657-1549
Fraser	Patrice	20596 Timbe Carlinville	IL	62626-3947
Fregin	Nancy	PO Box 1326 Palatine	IL	60078-1326
French	Stephen	29 Pine Circle Tuscola	IL	61953-2024
Frey	Lawrence	219 W Washi Villa Park	IL	60181-2826
Fricke	Robert	3913 W 124tl Alsip	IL	60803-1434
Frink	Timothy	211 Morey P Nassau	NY	12123-3110
Fritzinger	Margaret	517 Lake Ct Wauconda	IL	60084-1566
Fuller	Victoria	1949 W Wab Chicago	IL	60622-1343
Fumarolo	Michael	1426 Wales E Wheaton	IL	60189-7541
Funkhouser	Lynn	1310 N Ritchi Chicago	IL	60610-2168
Furlan	Carol	818 Barclay E Bolingbrook	IL	60440-6121
Futo	Diane	603 E Prospe Mount Prosp	IL	60056-3358
Futterman	Jay	1399 Green E Highland Parl	IL	60035-3614
G.	Vanessa	6742 N Camp Chicago	IL	60645-4616
Gabrini	Karine	108 S Maple Carbondale	IL	62901-2610

Gagliardi	Michael	5700 W Pens Chicago	IL	60634-1721
Gahriss	Jeffrey	520 Longfello Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4715
Gaines	Ann	1165 County Highland Park	IL	60035-4501
Gal	Miro	1076 Kenilwo Wheeling	IL	60090-3918
Galan	Gerardo	541 N Ashlan Chicago	IL	60622-6355
Galbreath	Beth	2700 75th St Woodridge	IL	60517-2860
Galla	Sarah	1126 N Dryde Arlington Hei	IL	60004-4919
Gallagher	Terry	140 S River St Aurora	IL	60506-6079
Garbe	Heidi	365 N Kingsw Aurora	IL	60506-4522
Garcy	Anthony	14434 S 87th Orland Park	IL	60462-2732
Gard	Stephen	17764 N Oak Marshall	IL	62441-3746
Gardner Sr	Richard	342 W 94th P Chicago	IL	60620-1504
Garman	Carol	7215 13th St Forest Park	IL	60130-2921
Garner-Jones	Gemini	1422 W Farw Chicago	IL	60626-3434
Garrett	Karen	5108 W 113tl Alsip	IL	60803-6050
Garrity	Tina	200 East Park Elmhurst	IL	60126
Gary	Ron	7455 N Greer Chicago	IL	60626-1741
Gaul	Ann	671 Lincolnsh Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-2772
Gautsch	Michelle	689 Valley Pa Libertyville	IL	60048-3421
Gawel	Jean	16753 Hillside Tinley Park	IL	60477-1931
Geer	Matt	8155 Roseme Willow Spring	IL	60480-1026
Genaze	Matthew	3901 Clausen Western Spri	IL	60558-1226
Gendron	Bob	6134 N Mapl Chicago	IL	60659-2804
Genutis	Carol	PO Box 1241 Tinley Park	IL	60477-8041
Gerberich	Vicki	4031 Woodla Western Spri	IL	60558-1123
Gerding	Jeanne	509 Mill Stre Utica	IL	61373
Gere	Maxine	2333 N Gene Chicago	IL	60614-3388
Gerhardt	Marken	7718 Carriage Crystal Lake	IL	60012-2920
Gibbons	Becky	1355 N King C Palatine	IL	60067-2766
Gibbons	Lourdes	8817 W 89th Hickory Hills	IL	60457-1202
Gibbons	Susan	339 Ridge Rd Barrington	IL	60010-2331
Gicela	Raymond & C	28w660 Hick West Chicago	IL	60185-2434
Gideon	Leo	1308 Elmwo Evanston	IL	60201-4306
Gilbert	Robert	6719 Homest Mchenry	IL	60050-8073
Gilbert	Robert	6719 Homest Mchenry	IL	60050-8073
Gillies	Barbara	3620 N Troy Chicago	IL	60618-4516
Gilliland	Charles	4810 Gamling Orlando	FL	32821-8263
Gillono	Mark	1896 Sedgew Aurora	IL	60503-7322
Giner	Germain	W Farragut A Chicago	IL	60640-1021
Gintzler	Janice	5241 James L Crestwood	IL	60445-4125
Gintzler	Janice	5241 James L Crestwood	IL	60445-4125

Gittings	Timothy	3738 W Shak	Chicago	IL	60647-3429
Gjuraj	Sander	760 S Vintage	Round Lake	IL	60073-4262
Glahn	Julia	405 S Webbe	Urbana	IL	61801-3435
Glasgow	Steph	14 Palm Rd	Roleystone	IL	61112
Glass	Robert	736 Hayes Av	Oak Park	IL	60302-1706
Glauster	Sylvia	1327 E 52nd	Chicago	IL	60615-4064
Glees	Jerry	218 N 3rd St	West Dundee	IL	60118-1201
Gleitsman	Judy	402 Waterfor	Olympia Field	IL	60461-1454
Glendale	David	9521 Brandt	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3022
Glenn	Mary	1126 Laurel L	Naperville	IL	60540-7835
Gliva	Dave	313 Emery St	Joliet	IL	60436-1216
Gliva	Stephen	713 Mulford	Evanston	IL	60202-3411
Gliva	Stephen	713 Mulford	Evanston	IL	60202-3411
Gliva	Stephen	713 Mulford	Evanston	IL	60202-3411
Gloor	Carol	946 N 4th St	Savanna	IL	61074-1363
Glover	Candice	735 N Humpf	Oak Park	IL	60302-1709
Goble	Ryan	2284 Summe	Aurora	IL	60503-8204
Gocel	Steven	5315 W Schu	Chicago	IL	60639-1522
Goebig	Hannah	105 8th Ave	Sterling	IL	61081-3811
Goetz	Kate	6635 N Moza	Chicago	IL	60645-4307
Goetz	Laura	5318 N Melvi	Chicago	IL	60630-1047
Gogolewski	John	7765 US High	Hawley	TX	79525-2129
Gokl	Renate	5838 S Stn Isl	Chicago	IL	60637-2028
Gold	Sherry	9560 Gross P	Skokie	IL	60076-1371
Golden	Jerry	307 S Sherm	Clinton	IL	61727-2512
Goldenberg	Georgean	7033 N Kedzi	Chicago	IL	60645-2810
Goldflies	Barrett	4824 W Balm	Chicago	IL	60630-1504
Gollrad	Karen	1007 Wesley	Evanston	IL	60202-1160
Gonzalez	Maria	5117 N East F	Chicago	IL	60656-2634
Gorski	Roger	1208 Janas Lr	Lemont	IL	60439-6121
Gossett	Jeff	4613 N Alby F	Godfrey	IL	62035-1957
Gossmann	Anni	26 Lincolnshi	Lincolnshire	IL	60069-3128
Gould	Edward	3323 N Paulir	Chicago	IL	60657-1077
Gould	Edward	3323 N Paulir	Chicago	IL	60657-1077
Goyal	Sarita	1920 N Sayre	Chicago	IL	60707-3838
Grace	Emmy	1337 Asbury	Winnetka	IL	60093-1405
Graham	Beth & Christ	1302 James S	Geneva	IL	60134-1922
Graham	Nita	8 Harvey Ln	Fairview Heig	IL	62208-1516
Gramza	Amy	59 Rollins Rd	Fox Lake	IL	60020-1877
Grant	Andrew	1237 Boeger	Westchester	IL	60154-3401
Grant	William	1500 Duval D	Godfrey	IL	62035-1608

Gravander	Geri	33988 N Fiscl	Ingleside	IL	60041-8827
Gray	Jennifer	214 N Oak Pa	Oak Park	IL	60302-2166
Greco	Claudia	1715 Hendric	Brooklyn	NY	11234-4317
Green	Jeff	102 S Maple	Frankfort	IL	60423-1414
Greer	Geoffrey	400 N Cuyler	Oak Park	IL	60302-2305
Gregoire	Erin	127 Jewett St	Manchester	NH	03103-2967
Grenzow	S	2283 Hiram C	Wheaton	IL	60189-8911
Griffin	Anne	821 Valley Dr	East Alton	IL	62024-1623
Griffin	M	5308 S Ashlar	Countryside	IL	60525-2836
Griffith	Julie	1020 Kehoe C	Saint Charles	IL	60174-3739
Grigsby	Shirley	7713 S Corne	Chicago	IL	60649-4509
Grimm	Krista	558 N Edgew	La Grange Pa	IL	60526-5510
Grindle	David	2443 53rd Str	Moline	IL	61265-5050
Groom	Karen	307 N Owen	Mount Prosp	IL	60056-2536
Grotzke	Charles	18136 Rita R	Tinley Park	IL	60477-6465
Groves	Michelle	416 E Divisior	Itasca	IL	60143-1828
Grushas	Chris	924 7th Ave	La Grange	IL	60525-2969
Grushas	Chris	924 7th Ave	La Grange	IL	60525-2969
Gruszecki	Andrea	353 Brittany	Geneva	IL	60134-3608
Guran	David	2760 Crawfor	Evanston	IL	60201-4963
Gurtler	Barbara	6723 N Wilsh	Peoria	IL	61614-2701
Gustafson	Anne	601 E Front S	Bloomington	IL	61701-5313
Gustafson	Marcy	5801 N Pulas	Chicago	IL	60646-6007
Gut	Sheila	PO Box 33	Lafox	IL	60147-0033
Gysler	James	3629 N Magn	Chicago	IL	60613-3820
Hackler-Sulliv	Denna	2250 N Mapl	Chicago	IL	60647-3146
Haddad	Christopher	5345 S Harpe	Chicago	IL	60615-4535
Hadley	Patricia	255 Glenwoo	Glen Carbon	IL	62034-1015
Hafizi	Niloufar	5630 S Unive	Chicago	IL	60637-1524
Hagele	Bob	222 N Columl	Chicago	IL	60601-7956
Hagele	Mary	9236 Harding	Evanston	IL	60203-1516
Hagen	Wayne	15568 N. Stat	Mason City	IL	62664
Hajduk	Kelly	640 W Rosco	Chicago	IL	60657-9375
Hall	Jerry	507 W Brougl	Salem	IL	62881-4214
Hall	Michael	115 W 1st St	Spring Valley	IL	61362-1407
Hall	Steven	7706 La Harv	Rockford	IL	61103-7725
Hall-Skank	Nick	6 Aspen Ct	Streamwood	IL	60107-1888
Hallwas	Sue	315 Burnett	Lake Villa	IL	60046-7150
Halpern	Carol	65 N Peck Av	La Grange	IL	60525-5829
Ham	David	4835 Prospec	Downers Gro	IL	60515-3713
Hamby	John	8 Mancheste	Elmhurst	IL	60126-3969

Hamilton	Mark	915 Franklin	IL	60115-4249
Hamilton	Robert	6525 N Sheric	IL	60626-5761
Hammadeh	Lina	1029 Oakwo	IL	60559-1039
Hammond	Lindsey	1906 W Bradl	IL	60613-3514
Hanahan	Brad	1019 Havenw	IL	60048-2526
Hanlon	Maureen	8309 Monticc	IL	60076-2827
Hanna	Penny	305 S Cottag	IL	61802-3505
Hanneken	Kimberley	1125 Notting	IL	62549-1036
Hanns	Michael	1738 Rand R	IL	60016-3510
Hansen	Mike	214 Walnut S	IL	60174-2836
Hansondoh	Don	1405 Hawtho	IL	60014-2310
Hanzel	Justin	201 E Cook A	IL	60048-2045
Harries	Lene	Bygaden	IL	60610
Harris	Paul	523 Sawgrass	FL	33325-6259
Harris	Sharon	1354 W Berw	IL	60640-2213
Harris	Suzanne	5630 N Kenm	IL	60660-4629
Harrison	Helene	220 Cedarbr	IL	60565-2283
Hart	Jessica	909 Greenwo	IL	60201-4362
Hartman	Jenny	1603 Imperia	IL	60026-1543
Hartzell	Carol	PO Box 304	IL	61748-0304
Hasegawa-Ah	Carla	1405 Syracus	IL	60193-3310
Hasesler	Mark	3951 N Paulir	IL	60613-2517
Haugh	Cheryl	328 N Ridgel	IL	60302-2325
Hauser	Barbara	1135 N Maric	IL	60302-1252
Havlik	Marilyn	3514 Hollywc	IL	60513-1716
Haznedl	Alice	128 Hickory F	IL	60156-1379
Hedblom	Mary	26721 N Oak	IL	60060-3490
Hegberg	Erik	1628 Elderbe	IL	60046-5775
Heger	Keith	1130 Greenle	IL	60091-2709
Heitzinger	Robert	420 Church S	IL	60201-4582
Hejl	Crystal	5423 S Spring	IL	60632-3730
Helm	Bonnie	1332 Dean St	IL	60174-1609
Helmerich	Gerald	14204 Marge	IL	60462-2349
Helt	Diane	3744 E 58th	OK	74135-4153
Henderson	Greg	1330 N La Sal	IL	60610-1925
Henderson	Greg	1330 N La Sal	IL	60610-1925
Henderson	Jackie	16346 Carver	IL	60403-1620
Hendricks	Rich	12197 Sunset	IL	61546-8817
Henry	Alicia	36 Boardwalk	IL	61701-1459
Henry	Patrick	95 Circle Dr	IL	60538-2527
Henry	Patrick	95 Circle Dr	IL	60538-2527

Herbert	Melaine	8330 S Kenne	Chicago	IL	60652-3108
Hermanson	Garth	3618 N Fremi	Chicago	IL	60613-4348
Hershey	June	117 Fernwoo	Naperville	IL	60540-7303
Herst	Jerry	325 Dodge A	Evanston	IL	60202-3252
Hess	William	413 Scott St	Edwardsville	IL	62025-1539
Hettich	Kristin	3130 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-4916
Hicks	Dixie	3319 40th St	Moline	IL	61265-7817
Hicks	Jerry	14605 W Hicl	Lemont	IL	60439-7908
Hicks	Jerry	245 S Ridgela	Oak Park	IL	60302-3225
Hicks	Phillip	116 Cottage	O Fallon	IL	62269-1823
Hidegkuti	Marta	822 W Cuyler	Chicago	IL	60613-3283
High	Richard	445 W Wellin	Chicago	IL	60657-5856
Hightower	James	1711 Ashland	Evanston	IL	60201-3545
Hill	Pam	30600 South	Genoa	IL	60135-8163
Hill Donnelly	Marlene	346 Wilmette	Glenview	IL	60025-3372
Hillery	Robert	302 Richards	Geneva	IL	60134-1257
Hilton	Nancy	3237 E Lake	S Wonder Lake	IL	60097-8564
Hiltz	Dan	50 William Ln	Sandwich	IL	60548-7029
Hinton-Chave	Tracie	1302 S Feder	Chicago	IL	60605-3438
Hirt	Jeanette	116 Columbi	Batavia	IL	60510-2340
Hixson	Ronald	3 Kaydon Dr	Decatur	IL	62521-5308
Hjerpe	Karl	1618 N Cleve	Chicago	IL	60614-5640
Hoban	Nancy	420 Linden A	Wilmette	IL	60091-3608
Hoening	Mary	7414 N Overl	Chicago	IL	60631-4210
Hoff	Megan	2250 N Sheffi	Chicago	IL	60614-3673
Hoffman	Andrew	6023 S Park	A Morton Grov	IL	60053-2947
Hoffman	Jim	110 W Madis	Chicago	IL	60602-4102
Hoffman	Nancy	1227 Flora	Gl Sparks	NV	89434-0742
Hoffmeister	Mary	1124 W Cypr	Arlington Hei	IL	60005-3018
Hoffmeister	Mary	1124 W Cypr	Arlington Hei	IL	60005-3018
Hofgren	Donald	2606 Austin	I Springfield	IL	62704-5911
Hofslund	Joel	632 Melrose	Beecher	IL	60401-3612
Hohl	Susan	5474 S Hyde	Chicago	IL	60615-5842
Holland	Beth	3706 Grand	A Mchenry	IL	60050-3821
Holland	Emilie	804 W Illinois	Urbana	IL	61801-7816
Hollick	Deborah	276 S Elm St	Palatine	IL	60067-6049
Hollis	Michelle	3243 Willow	Granite City	IL	62040-5172
Holt-Harris	Ann	911 James St	Geneva	IL	60134-2015
Homeier	Edwin	109 Sun St	Cabery	IL	60919-5502
Homola	John	1308 Knollwc	Crystal Lake	IL	60014-1829
Hood	Peter	1303 E McHe	Urbana	IL	61801-6918

Hopkins	Glenn	4531 W 89th Hometown	IL	60456-1046
Hopper	Kitty	1835 N Whip Chicago	IL	60647-5005
Hormann	Margaret	3910 N Octav Chicago	IL	60634-3516
Horn	Ted	30 S 87th St Belleville	IL	62223-1618
Horne	Barbara	207 W Vine S Champaign	IL	61820-2918
Horne	Jenifer	1459 E Main Madison	WI	53703-3065
Horstmann	Justin	105 Walnut S Damiansville	IL	62215-1323
Hossli	Jerome	1301 W Fillm Chicago	IL	60607-4806
House	Nathan	Casebeer St Newman	IL	61942
Howe	Randy	1521 Dairy Lr Ottawa	IL	61350-4762
Hoyt	Tim	644 W Arling Chicago	IL	60614-6330
Hriljac	Donna	8229 N Olear Niles	IL	60714-2549
Huffman	Melodie	47 Shorewoo Danville	IL	61832-1415
Hulburt	Michael	4750 N Clarei Chicago	IL	60640-6627
Hull	Chris	2569 Woodcl Lisle	IL	60532-3292
Hult	Philip	401a County Mahomet	IL	61853-9704
Hultz	Patricia	402 E 2nd St Saint Jacob	IL	62281-1628
Humphrey	Thomas	9630 Keeler / Skokie	IL	60076-1128
Huntoon	Gary	40w121 Russ Elgin	IL	60124-8127
Huntoon	Wanda	40w121 Russ Elgin	IL	60124-8127
Hutchison	Regina	515 N Santa f Chillicothe	IL	61523-2024
Hyde	Jacqueline	5642 W 65th Chicago	IL	60638-5502
Hyde Jr.	Lyle	351 W Dicker Chicago	IL	60614-4694
Imperial	John	1108 W Nortl Chicago	IL	60626-4688
Israel	P Denise	17 Country O Barrington	IL	60010-9620
Israil	S	3355 Rain St Skokie	IL	60076-2205
JANUS	JOAN	6121 N North Chicago	IL	60631-2100
Jackson	N	PO Box 345 Palatine	IL	60078-0345
Jacobsen	Terri	760 Cole Dr South Elgin	IL	60177-2273
Jahn	Maggie	703 N 105th ! Seattle	WA	98133-9272
James	Donna	119 E 3rd St Coal Valley	IL	61240-9305
James	Hansen	802 Lake Ave Wilmette	IL	60091-1726
Janicki	Diane	2230 Norfolk Crete	IL	60417-9685
Janovsky	Donna	333 E Ontaric Chicago	IL	60611-4804
Janssen	Dale	17101 S Park Homer Glen	IL	60491-6102
Jelinek	Charles	1542 W Sher Chicago	IL	60626-2136
Jensen	Cindy	508 Park Ct Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1125
Jensen	Michael	2029 Ashland Evanston	IL	60201-3401
Jiang	Sarah	2014 Farnsw Northbrook	IL	60062-6054
Jimenez	Arci	2126 S Wash Chicago	IL	60608-3511
Johns	Kristen	805 S Prairie Champaign	IL	61820-5109

Johnson	Carol	28w141 Liber Winfield	IL	60190-1955
Johnson	Curt	36 Kenfield C Bloomington	IL	61704-6295
Johnson	Frank	2901 W 38th Chicago	IL	60632-1739
Johnson	John	1109 Grant A Rockford	IL	61103-6105
Johnson	Jolyn	7617 Kenton Skokie	IL	60076-3737
Johnson	Lee	220 S Griffin ! Grant Park	IL	60940-5501
Johnson	Lisa	532 Green V ₂ Lombard	IL	60148-2530
Johnson	Perry	5820 Carol A Morton Grov	IL	60053-3005
Johnson	Ruthanne	77 S Evergree Arlington Hei	IL	60005-1491
Johnson	Sue	510 Exeter Pl Lake Forest	IL	60045-1521
Johnson	Wayne	232 S Buell A Aurora	IL	60506-4626
Johnson MD	Amy	2115 N Whip Chicago	IL	60647-3810
Johnston	Allan	548 Sheridan Evanston	IL	60202-4719
Johnston	Steve	930 Prospect Dekalb	IL	60115-4269
Jolliffe	Mark	1501 W Cottc Mount Prosp	IL	60056-4983
Jones	Kenneth	9058 Forestvi Evanston	IL	60203-1913
Jones	Robin	362 140th St Avon	IL	61415-9255
Joplin	Gary	1425 Peace C Belleville	IL	62220-3348
Jordan	Martin	11070 Campk Loami	IL	62661-3155
Joseph	Cliff and Ann	10137 S Aven Chicago	IL	60617-5925
Joseph	Vicki	6522 N Glenv Chicago	IL	60626-7600
Josifi	Reda	1101 W Mine Arlington Hei	IL	60005-1230
Jung	Anita	2001 Blackth _r Riverwoods	IL	60015-3773
Jung	Anita	2001 Blackth _r Riverwoods	IL	60015-3773
Juras	Randy	14351 S Oak Homer Glen	IL	60491-5966
Jurczewski	Carol	452 Shenstor Riverside	IL	60546-2032
Jurek	James	15006 Hardin Midlothian	IL	60445-3435
Jurgens-Harri	Marsha	34295 Rhond Pauma Valley CA		92061-9552
Jurgensen	Catherine	2579 Westga Montgomery	IL	60538
Justis	Sandra	900 Grand Av Elgin	IL	60120-4304
Kacouris	George	6807 N Milw ₂ Niles	IL	60714-4557
Kaczor	Michael	742 Bluejay C Elk Grove Vill	IL	60007-6913
Kain	Lois	1602 S Carle Urbana	IL	61801-4903
Kain	Rita	219 Bates St Earlville	IL	60518-8133
Kamrath	Henry	421 S Wright Naperville	IL	60540-5446
Kanter	Louis	565 Lakeview Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1857
Kaplan	Allan	1015 S Hamp Round Lake	IL	60073-5650
Kaplan	Phyllis	1034 Central Highland Parl	IL	60035-3285
Kaptain	Sandra	749 Scott Dr Elgin	IL	60123-2633
Kaptain	Sandra	749 Scott Dr Elgin	IL	60123-2633
Kaptain	Sandra & Dav	749 Scott Dr Elgin	IL	60123-2633

Kasparian	Armen	468 N Edgewood Dale	IL	60191-1672
Kasparian	Jacob	437 N 6th Ave Addison	IL	60101-2465
Kasserman	Katherine	5535 N Camp Chicago	IL	60625-2207
Katz	Donna	2970 N Lake Chicago	IL	60657-5674
Katz	Richard	408 Barton A Evanston	IL	60202-3303
Kavanagh	William	710 S Oak Park Oak Park	IL	60304-1216
Kaye	Joy	2 Sunshine Ct Bloomington	IL	61704-2342
Kayser	Christopher	2147 Camder Hanover Park	IL	60133-2999
Keer	Barbara	2601 Marian Wilmette	IL	60091-2207
Keifer	Kathryn	505 Schroede Peotone	IL	60468-9441
Keith-Singlet	Melinda	1871 Albright Wheaton	IL	60189-8901
Kelley	Ruth	330 Wiley Rd Murphysborc	IL	62966-5761
Kellogg	David	520 Park Ave Rockford	IL	61103-6785
Kelly	Eileen	216 W Bryant Palatine	IL	60067-7255
Kelly	Linda	334 Hillandal Round Lake	IL	60073-3318
Kelson	Elizabeth	29904 Lee Rd Evergreen	CO	80439-7247
Kennedy	Robert	1035 W Diver Chicago	IL	60614-1360
Kennelly	Gary	4000 44th St Rock Island	IL	61201-7127
Kenny	Tami	11615 S Kilda Chicago	IL	60803-2104
Kepes	Kelley Ann Ar	5120 N Ridge Ringwood	IL	60072-9646
Kibbey	Jesse	1809 N Lincol Chicago	IL	60614-5357
Kidd	Ronald	4900 N Marir Chicago	IL	60640-3959
Kierski	Terri	330 W 1st St Spring Valley	IL	61362-1304
Kilroy	Eileen	6221 N Niaga Chicago	IL	60631-2141
King	Bill	1420 W Balm Chicago	IL	60640-1202
King	Brooke	PO Box 552 Kingston	OH	45644-0552
Kips	Sergio	726 Butterfie Oakbrook Ter	IL	60181-4250
Kirch	Tony & Janet	30908 N Pine Libertyville	IL	60048-4320
Kirkman	Jeremy	28w790 Calu Warrenville	IL	60555-2814
Kirshon	Bryan	7814 Shadow West Melbou	FL	32904-1447
Kissane	Dr. Sharon	15 Turning St South Barrin	IL	60010-9597
Kitchen	Adrienne	150 N Hump Oak Park	IL	60302-2569
Klehr	Zak	3915 Thomps Wonder Lake	IL	60097-8273
Klein	Jill	9630 S Kome Oak Lawn	IL	60453-3360
Klein	L	E North Ave Elmhurst	IL	60126-2713
Klessig	Young	3740 N Clare Chicago	IL	60618-4804
Kling	Joanna	112 W White Urbana	IL	61801-6658
Kling	Joanna	112 W White Urbana	IL	61801-6658
Kling	Joanna	112 W White Urbana	IL	61801-6658
Klinsky	Johanna	320 E 21st St Chicago	IL	60616-3190
Klubek	Brian	2234 Clay St Murphysborc	IL	62966-2446

Klueter	Karla	6829 Sparrov	Carbondale	IL	62902-0943
Kniker	David F	121 McKinley	Kewanee	IL	61443-2823
Knoblock	Glenn	12 Emery St	Joliet	IL	60436-1242
Knohl	Lee	9221 Central	Evanston	IL	60203-1614
Koch	Erica	9180 Sugarst	Highlands Rai	CO	80130-4429
Kochman	Ron	304 Glenden	Kenilworth	IL	60043-1022
Koehler	Terry	641 McHenry	Woodstock	IL	60098-2911
Koerner	Mary A.	18 Juniper Ln	Springfield	IL	62704-1014
Kohn	Melanie	20832 W High	Kildeer	IL	60047-8375
Kolano	Maria	509 Indiana S	Saint Charles	IL	60174-2756
Kolars	Dave	623 Franklin	Dekalb	IL	60115-3850
Kolender	Daniel	5906 N Sheri	Chicago	IL	60660-5127
Kolev	Nikolay	210 Travis Ct	Schaumburg	IL	60195-5312
Komorous	Robert	2290 Nichols	Arlington Hei	IL	60004-1127
Komperda	Karen	624 Breakers	Schaumburg	IL	60194-3606
Konczak	Joy	1116 N 2803r	Utica	IL	61373-9753
Kopala	Ruth	317 E Elm Av	La Grange	IL	60525-6427
Kopp	Roland	11522 Algonc	Huntley	IL	60142-7174
Koppel	Tracy	5434 S Corne	Chicago	IL	60615-5604
Koritko	Karen	2313 Evergre	Fox River Gro	IL	60021-1624
Kosar	Rebecca	521 S 10th A	Saint Charles	IL	60174-3210
Koss	Anne	2632 W Huro	Chicago	IL	60612-1122
Kosuth	Bill	1907 Appaloc	Naperville	IL	60565-6714
Kowalczyk	Patty	703 14th St	Peru	IL	61354-1807
Kowalewski	Douglas	336 Hiawath	Lake IN The F	IL	60156-1421
Kozak	Brandon	216 N Fillmor	Edwardsville	IL	62025-1756
Krach	George	3517 Bordeat	Hazel Crest	IL	60429-2220
Kraemer	Darlene	21 S 20th St	Belleville	IL	62226-7505
Kraft	Cherie	1642 Oak St	Hanover Park	IL	60133-4855
Kranjc	Eva	50 Arlington	Macomb	IL	61455-9333
Kresser	Troy	311 E Perkins	Sandusky	OH	44870-4908
Kriston	Ira	900 Chicago	Evanston	IL	60202-4556
Kritzman	Philip	5615 N Kostn	Chicago	IL	60646-5917
Kroll	Patricia	2150 N Lincol	Chicago	IL	60614-4608
Krueger	Evelyn	850 Des Plain	Forest Park	IL	60130-2082
Krueger	Evelyn	850 Des Plain	Forest Park	IL	60130-2082
Krueger	Robert	6538 N Newg	Chicago	IL	60626-5010
Krusa	Chris	27 Rose Ct	Glen Carbon	IL	62034-1392
Kruse	Pam	827 Kendall S	Geneva	IL	60134-3239
Kubiak	Matthew	43 Whites Pl	Bloomington	IL	61701-1859
Kullman	Mary	1392 Mansfie	Aurora	IL	60502-6781

Kumpula	Jeff	2748 E Bonni Waukegan	IL	60087-2960
Kuna-Jacob	Thomas J.	PO Box 75 Kane	IL	62054-0075
Kuncl	Janet	3 Pine Lake D Collinsville	IL	62234-4918
Kunkel	Leigh	951 N Wolcott Chicago	IL	60622-4941
Kunstman	David	2912 N Dame Chicago	IL	60618-8206
Kurtz	Christy	841 Prairie A Bartlett	IL	60103-5079
Kuta	Diane	442 W Melrose Chicago	IL	60657-0465
Kuzera	Tom	14624 S Shore Posen	IL	60469-1328
Kvernes	Anton	605 S Skyline Carbondale	IL	62901-2213
L'Hommedieu	Rodney	1020 N Saler Arlington Heights	IL	60004-5340
LaBounty	Emma	5122 S Union Chicago	IL	60615-3900
Labb	William	7233 1/2 Dixie Forest Park	IL	60130-1257
Lackey	Gerald	3832 State Rd Granite City	IL	62040-6600
Ladner	Betty	519 Aspen Dr Lombard	IL	60148-4249
Ladner	Kieren	904 W Barry Chicago	IL	60657-4407
Lafferty	Helena	38 Woodland Rochester	IL	62563-9556
Lagesse	Rebecca	26 Woodland Elgin	IL	60123-5314
Lagro	Elizabeth	9 Westwind Ct Hawthorn Woods	IL	60047-7700
Lahbrook	Brandon	159 Clinmar F Centralia	IL	62801-5414
Lambert	Kent	2558 W Haddon Chicago	IL	60622-3404
Lamonica	Kevin	4045 S Richmond Chicago	IL	60632-1831
Land	Jason	PO Box 8252 Fairbanks	AK	99708-2523
Landers	John	PO Box 126 Oneida	IL	61467-0126
Landreth	Carrie	1424 Washburn Lake IN The Falls	IL	60156-1046
Lane	Ilene	8328 138th P Orlando Park	IL	60462-1746
Lang	Michael	1206 N Elmwood Peoria	IL	61606-2615
Lang	Michael	1206 N Elmwood Peoria	IL	61606-2615
Lang	Michael	1206 N Elmwood Peoria	IL	61606-2615
Lang	Stacy	708 S Bluff St South Beloit	IL	61080-2109
Lange	Florence	5335 W Winthrop Chicago	IL	60630-3722
Lanham	Rick	124 Windsor Springfield	IL	62702-2255
Lannin	Susan	7100 N Greer Chicago	IL	60626-2629
Lapetino	Carol	6441 Loomes Downers Grove	IL	60516-2458
Lapetino	Carol	6441 Loomes Downers Grove	IL	60516-2458
Lappa Haas	Karen	809 Delles Rd Wheaton	IL	60189-6318
Lara	Dan	7539 N Ridge Chicago	IL	60645-4634
Larrison	Elizabeth	Main Lombard	IL	60148-2648
Larsen	David	102 Augusta Dekalb	IL	60115-3165
Larson	Robert	PO Box 434 Alton	IL	62002-0434
Lassandrello	Noreen	307 Briar Gate Hinsdale	IL	60521-2819
Lathrop	Norman	308 Pierce Ct Bolingbrook	IL	60440-1839

Lattimore	Maureen	505 Redondo Downers Gro	IL	60516-4533
Laubhan	Richard	31 Stony Pt Galena	IL	61036-9349
Law	Chris	2630 W Winr Chicago	IL	60625-2712
Lawford	Rhonda	PO Box 309 Morris	IL	60450-0309
Lawlis	Margaret	1360 N Sandt Chicago	IL	60610-7960
Lazer	Ron	310 S Fairvie Park Ridge	IL	60068-4022
LeBourgeois	Myrthe	360 E Randol Chicago	IL	60601-7333
LeMosy	Kathryn	319 W Blackb Paris	IL	61944-1072
LeMosy	Kathryn	319 W Blackb Paris	IL	61944-1078
Leach	Mike	22838 S Annæ Channahon	IL	60410-3237
Leavy	Jacqueline	826 Highland Oak Park	IL	60304-1529
Lee	Christopher	1343 W Touh Chicago	IL	60626-2676
Lee	Horace	718 Academy Matteson	IL	60443-1813
Lee	Michael	3829 E Poinc Phoenix	AZ	85028-1435
Lee	Peter	6340 Joliet R Countryside	IL	60525-7285
Leffelman	Mary	315 N Metcal Amboy	IL	61310-1107
Leibowitz	Susan	732 W Schub Chicago	IL	60614-1507
Leinartas	Ed	910 Clinton A Oak Park	IL	60304-1822
Leiting	Nancy	17196 Bluff R Lemont	IL	60439-9502
Lenarz-Geisel	Celia	10680 Norwc Stillwater	MN	55082-9294
Lentz	Millicent	7791 Bristol F Tinley Park	IL	60477-8540
Leonard	Mildred	2930 Witchw Waukegan	IL	60087-2815
Leonard	Wayne	22 Manchest Streamwood	IL	60107-6623
Levin	Jon	1 N Saginaw Pontiac	MI	48342-2111
Levy	Jill	2001 W Wab Chicago	IL	60647-5566
Levy	R	856 Tulip Ln Naperville	IL	60540-7334
Lewandowski	Michael	812 Surrey Lr Sleepy Hollow	IL	60118-2652
Lewis	Lori	12787 W She Waukegan	IL	60085-1263
Lewis	Pravin	8398 Mystic Darien	IL	60561-5482
Lewis	S.	5307 S Hyde Chicago	IL	60615-5728
Libbares	Georgia	505 N McClur Chicago	IL	60611-5381
Libman	Joel	5455 N Sheri Chicago	IL	60640-1940
Lichenbert	Bob	5307 W Nels Chicago	IL	60641-4954
Lichtenbert	Steve	5307 W Nels Chicago	IL	60641-4954
Liedlich	Jill	615 N 5th Av Maywood	IL	60153-1141
Limperis	Stephen	1194 Chester Grayslake	IL	60030-3795
Lindholm	Karin	821 Buckskin Hailey	ID	83333-8752
Lindorfer	Roland	Ehrenreiterw Rohrbach	None	4150
Lindquistjanic	Janice	4152 N Hardi Chicago	IL	60618-1943
Linebarger	David	4505 W Dem Chicago	IL	60639-1907
Linzmeier	Robert	950 E Wilmet Palatine	IL	60074-6812

Little	Leslie	722 S 12th St Springfield	IL	62703-1721
Littman	Jonathan	1000 N Kenil Oak Park	IL	60302-1318
Lohmeier	James	10425 S Sawy Chicago	IL	60655-2413
Long	Laura	122 S Michig Chicago	IL	60603-6191
Lorch	William	816 Douglas Joliet	IL	60435-6067
Lortz	Philene	6000 Oakwoc Lisle	IL	60532-3086
Louis	Jeanette	13621 110th Orland Park	IL	60467-1203
Louis	Karen	123 Lucia Ln Shiloh	IL	62269-2990
Love	Sarah	110 Lincoln A Riverside	IL	60546-1998
Love	Sarah	110 Lincoln A Riverside	IL	60546-1998
Lovstad	Lee	15256 E Clark Marshall	IL	62441-3709
Lowell	Kenneth	18223 Riegel Homewood	IL	60430-2320
Lownotes	M S	4453 N Whip Chicago	IL	60625-3850
Lowrance	Karen	620 N Oak Tr Parkersburg	IL	62452-2203
Lubawy	Martin	148 Kimberly North Barrin	IL	60010-2218
Lubertozi	Mary	3434 Attica R Olympia Field	IL	60461-1308
Lubin	Stephen	10742 Armini Sun Valley	CA	91352-4602
Lucia	John	520 E Frye Av Peoria	IL	61603-2542
Lucke	Linda	1525 Juliet Lr Libertyville	IL	60048-4457
Ludwick	Julie	1824 W Barry Chicago	IL	60657-2041
Ludwig	Shari	1348 Linden / Highland Parl	IL	60035-3453
Luedtke	Anna	8766 E State Momence	IL	60954-3489
Luna	Douglas	500 Abend St Belleville	IL	62220-3508
Luster	Fredrick	110 N Roosev North Pekin	IL	61554-1142
Luther	June	226 E Grand I West Chicag	IL	60185-2273
Lyman	John	1236 Chicago Evanston	IL	60202-6509
Lynn	Gwenn-Ael	1933 W 21st Chicago	IL	60608-4201
Lynn	Margaret	5254 Lee St Skokie	IL	60077-2166
Lyons	Barbara	1414 Hinman Evanston	IL	60201-4761
M	P	Dewitt Chicago	IL	60611
Mack	Maureen	236 George S Barrington	IL	60010-6322
Macdonald	John	1130 S Michig Chicago	IL	60605-2325
Macy	Kenton	2014 McKinle Charleston	IL	61920-3742
Maddox	Joy	12328 S Trurr Alsip	IL	60803-1049
Madera	Janett	118 E North / Addison	IL	60101-2806
Maffeo	Samantha	3934 W Estes Lincolnwood	IL	60712-1034
Magargee	Ian	450 W Melro Chicago	IL	60657-3819
Magargee	Ian	450 W Melro Chicago	IL	60657-3819
Magers	Eric	36 Lincoln St Manchester	MA	01944-1123
Maginel	Calvin	20601 Maggi Tamms	IL	62988-3210
Majewski	Eugene	209 E Potter / Wood Dale	IL	60191-2027

Makhija	Indra	6360 Manor I Burr Ridge	IL	60527-5766
Maldonado	Jackie	511 N Prospe Round Lake P	IL	60073-3007
Malkowski	Susan	430 Walnut C Streamwood	IL	60107-1236
Mallie	Cheryl	908 E Madiso Pontiac	IL	61764-2109
Mallory	Nancy	800 Mark Ln Wheeling	IL	60090-5345
Mallory	Steven	10256 Huntir Omaha	NE	68122-3033
Malone	William	427 South Gr Springfield	IL	62704-3750
Malz	Leslie	200 W CampI Arlington Hei	IL	60005-1498
Mann	Renee	6114 N Herm Chicago	IL	60660-2338
Maraccini	Chris	4866 W Berw Chicago	IL	60630-1510
Marcroft	Catherine	4640 N Paulir Chicago	IL	60640-4560
Margolis	David	507 Highland Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-1762
Margolis	David	507 Highland Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-1762
Margowski	Kimberly	323 Desoto S Ottawa	IL	61350-1411
Mark	Carole	1508 Hinman Evanston	IL	60201-4652
Mark	Carole	1508 Hinman Evanston	IL	60201-4652
Markert	M	1054 Willow Macomb	IL	61455-3526
Markis	Phillpi	5810 W 111tl Westminster	CO	80020-3290
Marquardt	Judith	7532 Salem R Wonder Lake	IL	60097-9728
Marsden	Jack	6707 Cedar L Westmont	IL	60559-3338
Marsh	Sandra	4346 S Saint I Chicago	IL	60653-3402
Marshall	Kathryn	23600 S Sche Frankfort	IL	60423-8274
Martin	John	16845 Head / Hazel Crest	IL	60429-1309
Martin	Michael	3710 Sumac I Joliet	IL	60435-9066
Martinez	Cheyla	3251 W Hom Chicago	IL	60651-2421
Martinez	Lisa	1607 Maple T Lisle	IL	60532-2517
Martinez	Samuel	12765 W Gro Waukegan	IL	60085-1245
Marton	Robert	4170 N Marir Chicago	IL	60613-2335
Martz	Tim	130 W Conat Mc Connell	IL	61050-9780
Marx	Stacy	3930 N Greer Chicago	IL	60613-2505
Masengarb	Harold	2422 18th Av Rock Island	IL	61201-4732
Mason	Marilyn	1508 Hinman Evanston	IL	60201-4664
Masonick	Mary Alice	38w668 RidgI Elgin	IL	60124-7912
Massey	Carolyn	632 1/2 N 6tl Quincy	IL	62301-2302
Massey	Carolyn	632 1/2 N 6tl Quincy	IL	62301-2302
Massey	Kendra	8506 E PrairiI Skokie	IL	60076-2353
Massman	John	42861 N Jane Antioch	IL	60002-7422
Mastropolo	Martha	2425 S 14th / Broadview	IL	60155-4705
Mateer	Don	2006 Oxford Rockford	IL	61103-4833
Mathews	Mary	1111 S Wauk Lake Forest	IL	60045-7300
Mathews	Mary	1111 S Wauk Lake Forest	IL	60045-7300

Matsuoka	Christy	918 Ski Hill Rr Fox River Gro IL	60021-1326
Maurelia	Kristin	1398 Sandcht West Chicagc IL	60185-5973
Maxwell	Carl	618 Glen Ave Romeoville IL	60446-1213
May	Joyce	45 Blue Stem Streamwood IL	60107-2354
May	Vicki	907 Thomas / Forest Park IL	60130-2867
Mayer	Sandra	15701 Page A Harvey IL	60426-4221
Mayol	Leo	1455 W Holly Chicago IL	60660-4214
Maziarz	Rosemary	1702 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles IL	60174-4313
Mazias	Melissa	1620 Arbor Li Crest Hill IL	60403-2143
Mazrimas-Ot	Christy	3518 Randolç Lansing IL	60438-3910
Mazza	Peter	4118 Grand A Western Sprg IL	60558-1432
Mazzeo	Victor	2109 Kenilwo Berwyn IL	60402-1661
McCarthy	Linda	18316 Maple Lansing IL	60438-3370
McClure	Clara	1204 W Hill A Carbondale IL	62901-2464
McConkey	James	1475 Stonefic Dekalb IL	60115-8901
McCulloch	Ryan	845 Deerfield Chatham IL	62629-1111
McCulloh	Leon	403 W Orego Urbana IL	61801-4127
McEachron-T	Linda	2521 W Vere Tucson AZ	85746-8050
McGee	Sandra	945 Park Ave Winthrop Ha IL	60096-1737
McIntosh	Barbara	3924 Belle M Rockford IL	61108-2012
McLain	Andrew	1n074 Frankli Carol Stream IL	60188-2203
McMahon	Anah	1000 Geneva Saint Charles IL	60174-4237
McMullan	Cindy	124 Gall Rd Columbia IL	62236-4504
McMullan	Cindy	124 Gall Rd Columbia IL	62236-4504
Mcallister	Crystal	330 Duane St Glen Ellyn IL	60137-4361
Mccabe	Maureen	9014 S Hamil Chicago IL	60643-6402
Mccarthy	Cathy	11510 Brookv Orland Park IL	60467-6064
Mccarthy	John	1017 Oakwoc Westmont IL	60559-1039
Mccollum	Errol	1220 53rd St Moline IL	61265-3642
Mccollum	Jean	1624 Prague Naperville IL	60563-0148
Mccue	David	1602 Reming Rockford IL	61108-6227
Mcculloch	Ryan	845 Deerfield Chatham IL	62629-1111
Mcdonnell	Janet	1322 N Vail A Arlington Hei IL	60004-4735
Mcdonnell	Matthew	1518 Spencer Wilmette IL	60091-2435
Mcduffy	Wendy	11933 S Princ Chicago IL	60628-6013
Mcfarland	Brian	345 W Fullert Chicago IL	60614-2854
Mcfarland	Brian	345 W Fullert Chicago IL	60614-2854
Mcfarland	Orville	2022 N Spaul Chicago IL	60647-3774
Mcgowan	Anne	1201 Russell Normal IL	61761-2864
Mcgrath	Pat	6000 Chase A Downers Gro IL	60516-1636
Mcjimpsey	George	19625 Stonef Mokena IL	60448-7899

Mckay	Arthur	505 S Wille St Mount Prosp	IL	60056-3819
Mckee	John	605 9th Ave Ottawa	IL	61350-4119
Mckelvie	Kevin	3645 N Moza Chicago	IL	60618-4604
Mckenna	Kathy	2210 Cedar S Rolling Mead	IL	60008-3414
Mclaren	Heather	450 W Melro Chicago	IL	60657-3819
Mclauchlin	Julie	1421 E 54th F Chicago	IL	60615-5404
Mead	Caroline	728 Carriage Glenview	IL	60025-5404
Meier	Pamela	430 Garnett / Winthrop Hai	IL	60096-1127
Meland	Pamela	4621 W Lake: Mccullom Lak	IL	60050-2417
Melm	Gerald	5913 State Rc Glen Carbon	IL	62034-1805
Melton	Brace	1357 Highrid; Westchester	IL	60154-3424
Mendoza	Jean	2207 S Ander Urbana	IL	61801-6711
Menegaz	R.M.	5532 S Shore Chicago	IL	60637-1922
Merkelbach	Joseph	2050 E McCo Centralia	IL	62801-6726
Merrick	Judy	5528 Ranier I Lisle	IL	60532-2063
Mest	Chris	218 Country I Prospect Heig	IL	60070-2566
Metz	Anja	1506 Maywo Champaign	IL	61821-5016
Metzger	Janice	40602 N Trini Antioch	IL	60002-8466
Miars	Cindy	2404 Potoma Pekin	IL	61554-1800
Michaels	Patricia	3442 Rfd Long Grove	IL	60047-8106
Michels	Katherine	18528 Gottsc Homewood	IL	60430-3717
Mienta	Stefania	9507 Davis St Franklin Park	IL	60131-2033
Miklavcic	Mark	306 Desoto S Ottawa	IL	61350-1457
Mikolajczyk	Michael	247 Terrance Naperville	IL	60565-1255
Mikulich	Sharon	5325 S Hyde I Chicago	IL	60615-5735
Milburn	Rob	2751 W Giddi Chicago	IL	60625-3754
Miles	Steve	714 Burdette Glendale Heig	IL	60139-3366
Milkowski	George	3026 W Chas Chicago	IL	60645-1124
Miller	Barbara	1501 W West Peoria	IL	61614-6805
Miller	Charles	356 Creeksidr Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1908
Miller	Heather	73 E Elm St Chicago	IL	60611-1052
Miller	Jared	401 Ginger Br Champaign	IL	61822-3575
Miller	Karen Ann	3822 Madiso Brookfield	IL	60513-1562
Miller	Sandra	1359 Mulber; Cary	IL	60013-6507
Minarik	Mari	731 S Euclid / Oak Park	IL	60304-1205
Misch	John	105 S Buchan Marion	IL	62959-2640
Mlsna	Alicia Mlsna	PO Box 2751 Naperville	IL	60567-2751
Mobley	Burgette	770 Vine St New Haven	IL	62867-2059
Mock	Howard	2611 W Lunt Chicago	IL	60645-3216
Moczarny	Cindy	2314 N 76th I Elmwood Par	IL	60707-3028
Moderator	TSR	OnTSR TSRing MN		55555

Mohedano	Mari	4500 Oak Ave Brookfield	IL	60513-2406
Molnar	Melanie	1842 S Morgz Chicago	IL	60608-3467
Molter	Julie	9057 Tamaro Skokie	IL	60076-1927
Monahan	Patricia	1455 N Sandt Chicago	IL	60610-8501
Monroe	George	1580 Sherma Evanston	IL	60201-4482
Montalto	Tina	1n561 Creeks Lombard	IL	60148-1496
Montes	Mike	1360 Amberv Crystal Lake	IL	60014-1835
Monzone	M.	PO Box 599 Ocean View	DE	19970-0599
Moore	Linda	190 E Front S Boise	ID	83702-7321
Moore	Philip	354 Misty M€ Davis Junction	IL	61020-9443
Morin	Chris	634 N High St Carlinville	IL	62626-1356
Morris	Linda	1404 S 13th / Maywood	IL	60153-1832
Morris	Nancy	243 S Maple , Oak Park	IL	60302-3000
Morrisette	Erica	6712 41st St Stickney	IL	60402-4160
Morshed	Mahir	2128 W Mea Carbondale	IL	62901-2047
Moseley	Blair	16026 284th Illinois City	IL	61259-9717
Moseley	Blair	16026 284th Illinois City	IL	61259-9717
Moy	Serena	501 W 24th P Chicago	IL	60616-1869
Moyer	David	1433 Henry P Waukegan	IL	60085-1918
Mroczek	Janet	2431 W Bert€ Chicago	IL	60618-2803
Mudd Leuthe	Shannon	2117 N Halst€ Chicago	IL	60614-5175
Muehlhauser	Barbara	531 Merlin D Schaumburg	IL	60193-4317
Mueller	Michael	6201 N Wynd Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4756
Muellman	Dina	1411 W Touh Chicago	IL	60626-1993
Mueser	Karen	1816 S Fairvi€ Park Ridge	IL	60068-1216
Mulberry	Prem	1901 Broadw Wisconsin De WI		53965-9400
Mulholland	Sarah	1463 Laurel A Greenville	IL	62246-2809
Mulholland	Sarah	1463 Laurel A Greenville	IL	62246-2809
Mullan	Susan	430 W Palatir Palatine	IL	60067-4994
Mullins	Emilie	1039 S Hamp Round Lake	IL	60073-5650
Muniz	Rich & Chriss	4941 Innsbru Rockford	IL	61114-7326
Muraski-Stot.	Francie	10850 Martir Westchester	IL	60154-5021
Murphy	Barbara	458 Tahoe St Park Forest	IL	60466-2408
Murphy	Nancy	10411 S Cent Chicago	IL	60655-3111
Mustain	Brian	407 W Illinois Urbana	IL	61801-3214
Nabolotny	Val	3775 Gregory Northbrook	IL	60062-7103
Nadreau	Nicolle	18543 W Mai Gages Lake	IL	60030-1756
Naidnur	Joseph	3s402 Saddle Warrenville	IL	60555-4042
Name.	Ahmad	6360 S Miner Chicago	IL	60637-3648
Naumann	Jeff	714 Mascout Belleville	IL	62220-3727
Nave	Patricia	606 W Oak St Carbondale	IL	62901-1419

Nave	Patricia	606 W Oak St	Carbondale	IL	62901-1419
Neill	William	923 W Altgel	Chicago	IL	60614-2968
Neisewander	John	1316 28th St	Rockford	IL	61108-3638
Nelson	Chris	1848 Vassar I	Naperville	IL	60565-9265
Nelson	Claire	1280 NE 101s	Miami Shore	FL	33138-2609
Nelson	Lynn	4170 N Marir	Chicago	IL	60613-2340
Nelson	Susan	732 W Belder	Chicago	IL	60614-3302
Nelson-Roger	Karin	10000 S Dam	Chicago	IL	60643-2004
Nessel	Paula	285 E Quincy	Riverside	IL	60546-2174
Newell	Judith	2257 Beaver	Belvidere	IL	61008-9715
Newell	Judith	2257 Beaver	Belvidere	IL	61008-9715
Newman	Maureen	932 Pleasant	Oak Park	IL	60302-3155
Nieznaski	Ray	2952 Central	Evanston	IL	60201-1201
Nikolaides	Costa	2s145 Hampt	Lombard	IL	60148-5138
Nishi	Linda	3837 N Keele	Chicago	IL	60641-3007
Nodurft	Shane	4025 N Pulas	Chicago	IL	60641-2457
Noel	Letitia	55 W Goethe	Chicago	IL	60610-7406
Nolan	S	1076 Il Route	Monticello	IL	61856-8041
Noll	Moira	6 Ellyn Ct	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4103
Nordhorn	Frederick	8229 New Ha	Hyattsville	MD	20783-3747
Norman-Burk	Catherine	1248 W Fletc	Chicago	IL	60657-3279
Norris	Megan	1000 W Wasl	Chicago	IL	60607-2137
Norris	Megan	1000 W Wasl	Chicago	IL	60607-2137
Norris	Monte	353 Huningtc	Eugene	OR	97405-4076
Northcraft	Laura	905 S Park St	Streator	IL	61364-3380
Norton	Brittanny	309 Laurel Av	Libertyville	IL	60048-2129
Norton	Valorie	1537 N 42nd	Earlville	IL	60518-6091
Nothwehr	Dawn	1401 W Roos	Chicago	IL	60608-1302
Noty	Elisabeth	7914 S Luella	Chicago	IL	60617-1148
Novosel	Rich	11020 S Aven	Chicago	IL	60617-6742
Nutini	Michele	353 S Wright	Naperville	IL	60540-5444
O'Connell	Chris	1666a Vermo	Elk Grove Vill	IL	60007-2708
O'Donnell	Donna	15639 Maple	Homer Glen	IL	60491-8466
O'Keefe	Linda	101st Street	Evergreen Pa	IL	60805
O'Melia	Jeanne	1411 6th St	V Milan	IL	61264-3025
Oberlin	Carl	885 S 3rd Ave	Kankakee	IL	60901-4902
Obluck	Jenna	1730 W Lelan	Chicago	IL	60640-4587
Occarroll	Elizabeth	3005 Colfax S	Evanston	IL	60201-1813
Ogorzaly	Jean	10142 S Talm	Chicago	IL	60655-1666
Ogren	Ben	4209 Ravine I	Crystal Lake	IL	60012-3018
Okoniewski	Ray	PO Box 8033!	Chicago	IL	60680-3353

Oles	Alex	306 S Garfield Hinsdale	IL	60521-4417
Olmsted	Thomas	2532 W Lynd Chicago	IL	60647-3113
Olson	David & Beck	7784 N 850th Cambridge	IL	61238-9249
Olson	J	3300 N Carria Arlington Hts	IL	60004-1554
Olson	Molly	6317 N Broac Chicago	IL	60660-1401
Olson	Neil	17119 Clintor Danville	IL	61834-6203
Olson	Teresa	Revere Rd Glen Ellyn	IL	60137
Olszewski	Len	3417 East Ave Berwyn	IL	60402-3746
Osborn	Denise	19201 E 2nd Opdyke	IL	62872-1029
Osborne	Jack	421 Sandy Ln Wilmette	IL	60091-3160
Oscilowicz	Veronica	3717 W Divisi Chicago	IL	60651-2255
Osowski	Maryjo	315 N Stone La Grange Pa	IL	60526-1818
Oviedo	Ana	1822 S Bishor Chicago	IL	60608-3047
Owen	Jean	1420 Raymor Joliet	IL	60431-8718
Ower	Doug	1812 Dusk Dr Zion	IL	60099-5117
Pabon	David	4363 N Kenm Chicago	IL	60613-6164
Padalino	Suzanne	Settlers Pond Orland Park	IL	60467
Paisley	Lorna	PO Box 66 East Dubuque	IL	61025-0066
Palm-Stickers	Sarah	95 Apple Orcl Carbondale	IL	62903-7674
Palubicki	Nancy	266 Moders Cary	IL	60013-3372
Panczak	Anthony	6114 N Mead Chicago	IL	60646-3815
Paris	Robert	439 Crandon Calumet City	IL	60409-2204
Parish	Kathleen	325 Coyne St Bourbonnais	IL	60914-1803
Parker	Corey	1912 Kingsley Schaumburg	IL	60194-2651
Parr	James	2009 Castle A Bloomington	IL	61701-5729
Pasillas	Aldara	2652 Jenna C Montgomery	IL	60538-4002
Pasquesi	Mark	143 Elm St Glenview	IL	60025-4906
Patrick	Joseph	7436 W Lanc Peoria	IL	61607-9543
Patten	Renee	1431 W Carm Chicago	IL	60640-6812
Patton	Susan	8261 Kuhn St Edwardsville	IL	62025-7009
Paul	Logan	4449 Murphy Durham	NC	27705-8024
Paulus	Kevin	480 Saint Mo Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4353
Paulus	Morgan	6548 N Bosw Chicago	IL	60626-4911
Pawlicki	Anthony	345 Stillwell I Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-3438
Payne	Bernadette	2100 W Bradl Chicago	IL	60618-4910
Payne	Jeff	2100 W Bradl Chicago	IL	60618-4910
Pearson	John	3913 W 82nd Chicago	IL	60652-2909
Pedlow	Steven	18200 Lake S Orland Park	IL	60467-5231
Peeples	Rick	6150 N Kenm Chicago	IL	60660-2719
Peerman	Dean	929 W Foster Chicago	IL	60640-1685
Pekar	Kimberly	1710 Midlanc Highland Parl	IL	60035-2860

Pence	Martha	806 Ramblew Savoy	IL	61874-6015
Pendergast	Jerry	5436 N Spaul Chicago	IL	60625-4608
Pentek	Suzanne	155 N Harbor Chicago	IL	60601-7323
Pepin	Daniel	1219 Howe S Batavia	IL	60510-8927
Peretti	Marilyn	515 N Main S Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-5148
Perrecone	Jody	5364 Woodla Loves Park	IL	61111-3530
Perrier	Celia	400 E South \ Chicago	IL	60601-4056
Perry	Dennis & Chr	6n357 Creeks Saint Charles	IL	60175-6140
Petersen	James	1274 Clare Ct Carol Stream	IL	60188-6011
Peterson	Karen	735 York Ct Northbrook	IL	60062-3954
Peterson	Virginia	1424 Darrow Evanston	IL	60201-4022
Petrie	Landon	10419 Saddle Woodstock	IL	60098-8672
Petrigala	Barry	2500 Archbur Park Ridge	IL	60068-3670
Petrulis	Bryan	7818 Lakeside Tinley Park	IL	60487-5182
Pettis	Claude	2386 S Goebel Arlington Hei	IL	60005-5142
Phillips	Anne	77 Starlight L Carbondale	IL	62902-7466
Phillips	Jean	3417 Campbe Rolling Mead	IL	60008-1420
Phoenix	Molly	9 Malvern Ln Vernon Hills	IL	60061-2114
Picchetti	Gloria	553 W Oakda Chicago	IL	60657-5753
Pick	Martin	1327 W Gree Chicago	IL	60626-2960
Pickett	Steve	703 N Cardin Effingham	IL	62401-3210
Pickett	Steve	703 N Cardin Effingham	IL	62401-3210
Pietrzak	Darlene	3710 W 65th Chicago	IL	60629-4717
Pinsof	Robin	2784 Fort Shc Highland Parl	IL	60035-1417
Piowaty	Joan	340 W Divers Chicago	IL	60657-6244
Piraino	Janet Marie	3512 Sigwalt Rolling Mead	IL	60008-1464
Pitner	L	PO Box 234 Olympia Field	IL	60461-0234
Pittluck	Denise	3713 Sonoma Lake IN The F	IL	60156-6742
Piver	Michele	518 Kenilwor Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-4445
Pokempner	Marc	1453 W Addi Chicago	IL	60613-3729
Politzer	Simon	105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect	IL	60056-3124
Pollina	Ron	401 Devon A\ Park Ridge	IL	60068-4849
Pollina	Ron	401 Devon A\ Park Ridge	IL	60068-4849
Pooler	Carole	4942 N Wash Chicago	IL	60625-2724
Pope	Olga	12 Ashstead \ Perth	IL	60625
Pope	Olga	12 Ashstead \ Perth	IL	60625
Portala	Bethanne	1301 Ivy Ln Naperville	IL	60563-0495
Posluszny	John	2833 W 40th Chicago	IL	60632-1810
Poteet	Thomas	820 W Mill St Carbondale	IL	62901-4904
Potucek	Kimberly	24 W Potoma Lombard	IL	60148-1639
Powell	Kathy	6710 S Clarer Chicago	IL	60636-2453

Powers	Marlene	1820 E Wood Mount Prosp	IL	60056-1756
Powers	Martin	6330 Washin	Chicago Ridge IL	60415-1510
Pranke	John	1643 Windso	West Chicago IL	60185-4138
Prasad	Harini	1044 W Dicke	Chicago IL	60614-4124
Preisler	Rebecca	82 Abbeywoc	Romeoville IL	60446-1111
Priske	J	4700 N Coun	Galena IL	61036-9753
Propps	Dean	1497 Liberty	Rogersville MO	65742-7143
Pruitt	Patricia	1032 Randol	Oak Park IL	60302-3406
Punkay	Paul	632 W Aldine	Chicago IL	60657-3410
Quaid	Mary	450 Davis St	Evanston IL	60201-7603
Qualiardi	Al	135 Palm Dr	Barrington IL	60010-4929
Quast	Patricia	108 Indian Dr	Clarendon Hill IL	60514-1120
Quigg	Catherine	811 E Central	Arlington Heights IL	60005-3244
Quinn	Jessica	6836 W 91st	Bridgeview IL	60455-2044
Raab	Ken	Adams St.	Oswego IL	60543-8883
Rabichow	Barry	435 N Oak Pa	Oak Park IL	60302-2122
Racine	Sherri	411 North Av	Naperville IL	60540
Radcliffe	Lonnie	2804 E 77th	Chicago IL	60649-4923
Ragon	Randy	2418 N Clybo	Chicago IL	60614-1918
Raguso	Frank	11s088 West	Naperville IL	60565-5529
Rake	A	wellington	Mundelein IL	60060-1783
Rakes	Heather	2649 W Lelan	Chicago IL	60625-8013
Ramai	Debra	39603 Orchar	Wadsworth IL	60083-9115
Ramirez	Patrisia	3348 S Wood	Chicago IL	60608-6830
Ramirez	Patrisia	3348 S Wood	Chicago IL	60608-6830
Ramsey	Marc	6414 32nd A	Seattle WA	98107-2549
Ramsey	Sylvester	120 E 104th	Chicago IL	60628-2718
Ranieri	Tom	5550 Abbey	Lisle IL	60532-2544
Rattigan	Christine	21892 Blue B	Frankfort IL	60423-2293
Rauscher	Brenda	230 Teal Dr	Chatham IL	62629-1074
Raven	Ann	1055 W Beld	Chicago IL	60614-3203
Rayburn	Bob	10706 S Aven	Chicago IL	60617-6721
Raynis	Beth	1537 Warble	Naperville IL	60565-1313
Raynis	Beth	1537 Warble	Naperville IL	60565-1313
Raynis	Beth	1537 Warble	Naperville IL	60565-1313
Razo	Tiffany	7209 Summit	Darien IL	60561-3526
Rechs	David	221 S Maple	Oak Park IL	60302-3095
Reed	Gail	600 James Ct	Herrin IL	62948-4054
Reed	Herbert	1906 21st Av	Sterling IL	61081-1650
Reed	Liz	21363 W Eng	Lake Villa IL	60046-5409
Reed	Mike	PO Box 421	Sheridan IL	60551-0421

Reed	Robin	317 N Park St Westmont	IL	60559-1424
Reeves	Lenore	19934 Hickor Mokena	IL	60448-1368
Reid	Stephen	299 Quinlan / Dekalb	IL	60115-8204
Rejsek	Gary	446 Rothbury Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2253
Rhoades	Bruce	4509 Saratog Downers Gro	IL	60515-2753
Rhoades	Diana	4509 Saratog Downers Gro	IL	60515-2753
Rhodes	Steven	1420 S Prairie Chicago	IL	60605-2884
Richard	Walter G.	1524 W Estes Chicago	IL	60626-2618
Richardson	Tom	21 Yorkshire / Oak Brook	IL	60523-1408
Richart	Pam	1645 W Jarvis Chicago	IL	60626-1912
Rickert	Jerome	21 Spinning V Hinsdale	IL	60521-7631
Riedlmayer	Beata	1331 W How Chicago	IL	60626-1437
Rieser	Mark	363 S Julian S Naperville	IL	60540-5519
Riff	Christopher	2930 N Comn Chicago	IL	60657-6220
Rivera	Abel	2414 W 36th Chicago	IL	60632-1007
Rivera	Sergio	3319 N Karlov Chicago	IL	60641-4611
Roberson	Robert	PO Box 66 Richview	IL	62877-0066
Roberts	Daniel	839 S Clifton Park Ridge	IL	60068-4663
Roberts	Julie	6165 N Wint Chicago	IL	60660-2641
Roberts	Rev. Jim	401 Paris Ave Rockford	IL	61107-4440
Robinson	Sue	PO Box 9566 Asheville	NC	28815-0566
Robitaille	Matthew	3540 N Reta / Chicago	IL	60657-1711
Rodin	Lee	8853 Kennetl Skokie	IL	60076-1818
Rodin	Lee	8853 Kennetl Skokie	IL	60076-1818
Roeder	Gabrielle	936 Ridge Av Evanston	IL	60202-1720
Rogers	Laura	905 Bryn Ma Bartlett	IL	60103-5607
Roggeveen	W	111 W Count Barrington	IL	60010-9613
Roman	Michael	10537 S Ewin Chicago	IL	60617-6220
Romine	Olivia	1847 Columb Ottawa	IL	61350-1528
Roncal	Laura	688 Portsmoi Island Lake	IL	60042-9567
Rook	Natalie	33252 Naples Frankford	DE	19945
Rook	Natalie	33252 Naples Frankford	DE	19945
Rooney-Katsr	Lynne	319 Millstrea Oswego	IL	60543-8279
Rosenbaum	Gerold	14608 136th Lemont	IL	60439-7927
Rosenlund	Judith	9138 S 52nd / Oak Lawn	IL	60453-1663
Rosenlund	Larry	3340 N Avers Chicago	IL	60618-5204
Rosenstein	Robert	5801e N Pula Chicago	IL	60646-6058
Ross	Mark And Da	1433 W Victo Chicago	IL	60660-4220
Rossman	Jeremy	674 Driftwoo Northbrook	IL	60062-5502
Rot	Clifford	1005 Meadow Elgin	IL	60123-1429
Rottschalk	Robert	226 N Cornel Villa Park	IL	60181-2161

Rounds	George	2735 Park Pl	Evanston	IL	60201-1336
Roy	Will	409 S Humph	Oak Park	IL	60302-4389
Rubel	Steve	1739 W Winc	Chicago	IL	60640-2709
Rudolph	Mytzi	2221 E St	Vancouver	WA	98663-3238
Runge - Nussl	Judy	3750 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60613-4238
Runk	Rich	3394 Hillside	Woodridge	IL	60517-1438
Ruopp	Kathy	9631 S Vande	Chicago	IL	60643-1229
Rush	Char	2008 N Thirt	Peoria	IL	61604-3765
Russell	Robert	9460 Congre	Homerville	OH	44235-9707
Ryan	Michael	51 Virginia A	Ft Mitchell	KY	41017-2959
Rybka	Michelle	5646 W 88th	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-1215
Rycheck	Kevin	427 S Oak St	Garnett	KS	66032-1337
Ryerson	Sarah	7 N Mallory	Batavia	IL	60510-1817
Rzymiski	John	3907 Montgc	Crete	IL	60417-2413
S.	Ross	S Michigan A	Chicago	IL	60616
SADLER	DAVID	1493 Catalin	Aurora	IL	60504-3708
SHAMAH	ISAAC	219 N Broadv	Nyack	NY	10960-1618
Saak	Rhonda	715 Strong	Collinsville	IL	62234-3836
Sabol	Patrick	53 Redwood	Wheeling	IL	60090-4445
Sadek	Lenette	PO Box 5004	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-5004
Sadler	David	1493 Catalin	Aurora	IL	60504-3708
Sadur	Craig	8994 Kenned	Des Plaines	IL	60016-5456
Safyan	Paul	300 Linden Lr	Wheeling	IL	60090-3145
Sajtar	Joshua	2279 Country	Elgin	IL	60123-8859
Salerno	Nicolette	2733 N 73rd	Elmwood Par	IL	60707-1512
Salman	Stacey	4945 Highlan	Downers Gro	IL	60515-3627
Salter	Cheryl	384 E McKinl	Hinckley	IL	60520-9413
Samp	Cecelia	4265 Emerso	Schiller Park	IL	60176-1409
Samson	Eileen	422 E Mill Va	Palatine	IL	60074-3714
Samuelson	Rob	7606 N Eastl	Chicago	IL	60626-1450
San	Sri	123 Schaumburg		IL	60173
Sanchez	Albert	2509 N Ridge	Chicago	IL	60647-1117
Sanders	Jeffrey	1577 Winnetl	Glenview	IL	60025-1821
Sanfird	Kristi	1436 W Jonq	Chicago	IL	60626-6117
Sanford	Kristi	1436 W Jonq	Chicago	IL	60626-6117
Saponara-Roc	Francis	1010 Brighto	Wheaton	IL	60189-8146
Sarelas	Valerie	4442 N Kenn	Chicago	IL	60630-4112
Sarna	Colleen	70 E Lake St	Chicago	IL	60601-7447
Saunders	Lisa	1300 Riverwc	Algonquin	IL	60102-3813
Saunders	Sharon	1418 S Mildr	Tacoma	WA	98465-1929
Sawyer	Janis	486 Forest St	Santa Rosa B	FL	32459

Scarborough	Jared	1311 N 400th	Payson	IL	62360-2105
Schabold	Amy	6429 N Wayn	Chicago	IL	60626-5115
Schader	Judith	4541 W 89th	Hometown	IL	60456-1046
Schaefer	David	6101 S Wood	Chicago	IL	60637-2875
Schaefer	Ken	9029 Columb	Des Plaines	IL	60016-5027
Schaefer	Mary	10259 Chauc	Westchester	IL	60154-3505
Schaefer	Sarah	941 Clinton	A Oak Park	IL	60304-1821
Schafer	Peter	600 S Dearbo	Chicago	IL	60605-1836
Schattauer	Marcia	323 S Scoville	Oak Park	IL	60302-3513
Schechter	Deborah	6647 N Richr	Chicago	IL	60645-4210
Schechter	Scott	4830 N Bell	A Chicago	IL	60625-1908
Schimpff	Wayne	6927 N Minn	Chicago	IL	60646-1517
Schmidt	Christine	9755 Merton	Oak Lawn	IL	60453-2727
Schmidt	Holly	Prairie Ave	Mchenry	IL	60050
Schmidt	Ken	178 S Lombard	Lombard	IL	60148-2750
Schmidt	Rosalba	10231 S Oakl	Chicago	IL	60643-1915
Schmidt	Steve	4160 Oglesby	Gurnee	IL	60031-3333
Schmit	Jane	Chicago	Chicago	IL	60643
Schmitt	Hillary	251 Denman	Carlock	IL	61725-9042
Schmitz	Matthew	2307 Springh	Lindenhurst	IL	60046-8326
Schnabel	Mary Jo	3858 Hull St	Skokie	IL	60076-3644
Schneider	Dan	814 NE 84th	Seattle	WA	98115-4217
Schneider	Joan	2838 Thayer	Evanston	IL	60201-1363
Schneider	Patrick	231 Blackber	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2609
Schoeps	Karl And Dorc	905 S Orchar	Urbana	IL	61801-4039
Schramm	Peggy	1335 N Jacks	Waukegan	IL	60085-1858
Schreier	Robin	4308 East Dr	Crystal Lake	IL	60012-3010
Schremser	Tim	2818 Stoney	Elgin	IL	60124-3108
Schrodt	Dwight	206 W McDo	Macomb	IL	61455-2831
Schroeder	James	2056 W 21st	Chicago	IL	60608-2613
Schubert	Kathryn	1113 W Web	Chicago	IL	60614-3510
Schueler Jr.	Harry E.	1360 Brittany	Aurora	IL	60504-6007
Schueth	Steve	421 W Barry	Chicago	IL	60657-5545
Schuett	Kathryn	950 E Wilmet	Palatine	IL	60074-6481
Schulman	Ken	233 Chandler	Mundelein	IL	60060-1732
Schutt	Paul And Linc	1715 N Wells	Chicago	IL	60614-5884
Schwartz	Chuck	242 Kenmore	Deerfield	IL	60015-4745
Schwartzberg	Jenny	853 W Fullert	Chicago	IL	60614-2412
Schwebke	David	210 Elmhurst	Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4256
Schwich	Peter	4831 N Centr	Chicago	IL	60630-3257
Scotese	Karen	136 Dodge A	Evanston	IL	60202-3661

Scotese	Karen	136 Dodge Av	Evanston	IL	60202-3661
Scott	Sarah	407 S Johnson	Urbana	IL	61801-3515
Seaman	Jacquelyn	2107 Sherma	Evanston	IL	60201-6116
Searcy	Jennine	717 Girard St	Metropolis	IL	62960-1925
Searle	Jim	5744 S Kenw	Chicago	IL	60637-1719
Sebastian	Scott	8040 Greenb	Burr Ridge	IL	60527-8020
Sedgwick	Sally	3150 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-4810
Seely	Suzanne	24 French Ct	Mundelein	IL	60060-3007
Sefner	John	5510 S Hyde	Chicago	IL	60637-1909
Segal	Edith	601 Linden Pl	Evanston	IL	60202-5701
Seiler	Helen	1500 Chapel	Northbrook	IL	60062-4650
Seitz	Richard	32 State St	A Charleston	IL	61920-1481
Serlin	Alan	2548 N Norm	Chicago	IL	60707-2222
Serone	Bonnie	24 Cameron	Bloomington	IL	61704-8330
Sertich	Andrew	619 State St	Wood River	IL	62095-1110
Sertich	Andrew	619 State St	Wood River	IL	62095-1110
Seth	Frances	2323 Central	Evanston	IL	60201-1809
Shackelford	John	1744 Circuit	Round Lake B	IL	60073-3803
Shamsi	Nadia	6918 Eleanor	Darien	IL	60561-3949
Shanahan	Elizabeth	922 William S	River Forest	IL	60305-1457
Shankel	Georgia	15 S Homan	Chicago	IL	60624-2953
Shapiro	Ellenne	650 Laurel Av	Highland Park	IL	60035-3584
Sharman	Tamara	PO Box 724	Park Forest	IL	60466-0724
Sharp	Nora	600 S Dearbo	Chicago	IL	60605-1897
Sharpe	Debbie	1646 N Dame	Chicago	IL	60647-5553
Shaw	Christopher	3306 28th Str	Rock Island	IL	61201-6313
Shaw	Lloyd	1010 Rose Ct	Woodstock	IL	60098-3040
Sheasgreen	Kevin	2116 Gardner	Aurora	IL	60503-6233
Shelby	Charles	2233 N Kenm	Chicago	IL	60614-3547
Shelden	Jeff	2018 W Poto	Chicago	IL	60622-3152
Sheldon	Lynn	3416 N Lawn	Chicago	IL	60618-5302
Shepard	Carol	1200 Kaolin	Cobden	IL	62920-3751
Sher	David	145 N Milwat	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-4177
Sherman	Barbara	3556 N Pine	Chicago	IL	60657-1877
Sherman	Barbara	PO Box 494	Downers Gro	IL	60515-0494
Shibicky	Monika	1735 N Orlea	Chicago	IL	60614-5719
Shibicky	Monika	1735 N Orlea	Chicago	IL	60614-5719
Shulman	Sue	920 E Old Wil	Prospect Heights	IL	60070-2409
Shultis	Patricia	1900 Liberty	Alton	IL	62002-4518
Siegel	Ann	400 Park Ave	Highland Park	IL	60035-2629
Sienkiewicz	Henryry	6718 S Kedva	Chicago	IL	60629-5709

Sigoloff	Marc	2651 W Lawr	Springfield	IL	62704-1163
Silva	Sandra	544 W Bromf	Chicago	IL	60657-1875
Silverman	Barbara	2148 Old Gle	Wilmette	IL	60091-3111
Simko	Kathleen	1004 Catalpa	Naperville	IL	60540-7502
Simonin	Lisa	143 S 33rd St	Belleville	IL	62226-6335
Sincox	David	540 W Briar F	Chicago	IL	60657-4650
Sindelar	Alan H.	9055 N Grace	Niles	IL	60714-1424
Singleton	Debra	1135 Warring	Deerfield	IL	60015-3142
Singwi	Veena	823 Forest A	Evanston	IL	60202-2424
Sipiora	Alexandra	40 E Chicago	Chicago	IL	60611-2026
Sipiora	Alexandra	40 E Chicago	Chicago	IL	60611-2026
Sipiora	Alexandra	40 E Chicago	Chicago	IL	60611-2026
Sipple	Richard	901 Pheasant	Schaumburg	IL	60193-3955
Sitt	Richard	1017 Concor	Mundelein	IL	60060-2543
Skidmore	Michael	6101 N Sheri	Chicago	IL	60660-2870
Skisak	Linda	15415 S Doug	Lockport	IL	60441-6159
Skleney	Ronald	554 Victoria I	Wood Dale	IL	60191-1720
Skovie	Jerry	511 Aurora A	Naperville	IL	60540-6292
Skovie	Jerry	511 Aurora A	Naperville	IL	60540-6292
Skreiner	Klaus	924 Watervie	Champaign	IL	61822-1277
Skwor	Troy	2615 Burrmo	Rockford	IL	61107-1843
Slade	Matt	230 Theodor	Loves Park	IL	61111-4052
Slakter	Judi	452 N Larch	Elmhurst	IL	60126-2316
Sleeth	Janet	10121 N Spru	Peoria	IL	61615-1345
Slezak-Fritz	Joan	912 N Delphi	Park Ridge	IL	60068-2020
Slimmer	Robert	7709 Kolmar	Skokie	IL	60076-3654
Slowiak	Greg	135 Savoy Dr	Cary	IL	60013-1821
Small	Robert	3704 De Foe	Naperville	IL	60564-6118
Smalley	William	277 Seabury	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2466
Smaluk-Nix	Kathleen A	4151 Souther	Louisville	KY	40214-1647
Smith	Amy	2020 Forest	Rockford	IL	61108-7966
Smith	Beverly	PO Box 306	Cissna Park	IL	60924-0306
Smith	Callie	2608 Hazeln	Springfield	IL	62702-3367
Smith	Carol	26219 W Tall	Channahon	IL	60410-8739
Smith	Carol	302 Calla Dr	Manhattan	IL	60442-9100
Smith	Janell	PO Box 26	New Douglas	IL	62074-0026
Smith	Karl	1045 Wadsw	North Chicago	IL	60064-1241
Smith	Kelvin	1111 SW 7th	Fairfield	IL	62837-1489
Smith	Lloyd	PO Box 351	Atkinson	IL	61235-0351
Smith	Michael	3920 Wisteri	Lake IN The F	IL	60156-4602
Smith	Paul	190 Pintail Ln	Bloomington	IL	60108-5411

Smith	Ronald	536 Selborne	Riverside	IL	60546-1629
Smith	Stephen	2710 E 75th	F Chicago	IL	60649-4312
Smith	Susan	6217 N Paulir	Chicago	IL	60660-1118
Smith	William	611 E Glover	Ottawa	IL	61350-4025
Smulkstys	Linus	505 N Lake St	Chicago	IL	60611-6436
Snawadzki	Mark	5649 N Canfic	Chicago	IL	60631-3320
Snyder	Helen	2003 Mall St	Collinsville	IL	62234-1874
Snyder	Helen	2003 Mall St	Collinsville	IL	62234-1874
Soble	Elaine	910 S Michiga	Chicago	IL	60605-2286
Solomon	Casey	2550 Prospec	Evanston	IL	60201-1174
Solomon	Mary	3515 N Dame	Chicago	IL	60618-6107
Sommer	Kenny	1285 Briarclif	Highland Park	IL	60035-1023
Sorokas	Richard	5330 Suffield	Skokie	IL	60077-1563
Soto	Liah	2332 W Beldr	Chicago	IL	60647-3223
Soule	Marjorie	1114 Harvard	Evanston	IL	60202-3309
Soulias	Audra	299 Cardinal	Bloomington	IL	60108-1348
Spahn	Greg	1613 E Harris	Wheaton	IL	60187-4426
Spector	Hugh Eliot	4865 N Raver	Chicago	IL	60640-4409
Speitz	Barbara	638 Dunham	Gurnee	IL	60031-3139
Spencer	Carole	14537 Turner	Midlothian	IL	60445-3029
Spengler	Susan	620 E Kenilwo	Palatine	IL	60074-6337
Spizzo	Oriana	815 S Church	Belleville	IL	62220-2661
Spoehr	Leigh	230 Valley Rd	Cary	IL	60013-2438
Spohn	Michele	6041 N Nassa	Chicago	IL	60631-2616
Srebro	Anna	1152 Arnold	Des Plaines	IL	60016-9704
St Clair	Rebecca	800 S Wells	S Chicago	IL	60607-4539
Staas	Bonita	11294 N Hen	Orangeville	IL	61060-9676
Staas	Bonita	11294 N Hen	Orangeville	IL	61060-9676
Stacey	Karen	3534 N Wolcr	Chicago	IL	60657-1045
Stainthorp	John	1247 W Colur	Chicago	IL	60626-4323
Stanley	David	1505 Glenshi	Champaign	IL	61822-7704
Stansbury	Angelica	16898 Ardmc	Conroe	TX	77302-5312
Stanton	Kathy	PO Box 186	Dowell	IL	62927-0186
Stark	Richard	108 E Dee St	Lebanon	IL	62254-1623
Stark	Richard	108 E Dee St	Lebanon	IL	62254-1623
Staroba	John	123 Kimberly	Collinsville	IL	62234-5547
Stauffer	Michelle	2610 Regatta	Sarasota	FL	34231-5714
Stawinoga	Greg	1247 E 168th	South Holland	IL	60473-3151
Stawinoga	Greg	1247 E 168th	South Holland	IL	60473-3151
Steck	Burton	3522 N Leavit	Chicago	IL	60618-6016
Steffen	Matthew	569 Regency	Lake Zurich	IL	60047-2371

Stein	Howard	5000 S East E Chicago	IL	60615-3175
Steiner	Joyce	201 W Summ Plymouth	IL	62367-1104
Steinhoff	Connie	1327 Modaff Naperville	IL	60565-6182
Steitz	Diane	76 N Parkside Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-5773
Stembridge	Laura	4124 N Hawth Spokane	WA	99205-1336
Stepaniuk	Peter	25w060 Genr Carol Stream	IL	60188-2301
Stephen	Michael	1925 N 78th , Elmwood Par	IL	60707-3626
Stephens	Marge	21218 Silktre Plainfield	IL	60544-9355
Stephens	Stephanie	1435 N Rockv Chicago	IL	60622-8906
Stern	Stephen	6840 S Euclid Chicago	IL	60649-1510
Steward	Marcia	118 Pacific St Frankfort	IL	60423-1618
Stewart	Brian	1920 Peach T Algonquin	IL	60102-5120
Stewart	Kenneth	400 Morgan t Elgin	IL	60123-7538
Stickling	Jeanne	51 S Spring St Elgin	IL	60120-6427
Stieglitz	Joseph	1981 Southfic Bartlett	IL	60103-1332
Stohr	Ginny	5s039 Fairwa Naperville	IL	60563-1767
Stokes	Diana	1700 E 56th S Chicago	IL	60637-5095
Stoltenberg	John & Marti	PO Box 596 Elkhart Lake	WI	53020-0596
Stone	Cassy	202 E Main St Mount Morri	IL	61054-1549
Story	Elizabeth	2421 Oak Ave Northbrook	IL	60062-5221
Story	Liz	2421 Oak Ave Northbrook	IL	60062-5221
Stout	Barbara	12043 Green Blue Island	IL	60406-1053
Stout	Pauline	4022 W Melr Chicago	IL	60641-4712
Stover	Christina	14 Windsor C Belleville	IL	62223-2128
Stowell	Chris	1888 Orcharc Bountiful	UT	84010-5502
Stransky	Charles	5060 N Marir Chicago	IL	60640-3213
Stransky	Charles	5060 N Marir Chicago	IL	60640-3213
Strean	Michael	38764 Linden Beach Park	IL	60099-3424
Strombeck	Joyce	2237 Grove A Berwyn	IL	60402-2202
Stuart	Michael	3116 Shady E Wonder Lake	IL	60097-9318
Stuckey	David	838 N Maple Chicago	IL	60622-4649
Stuckey	Richard	1931 N Fremr Chicago	IL	60614-5016
Stueckemann	Marjorie	611 Harvard I Libertyville	IL	60048-3447
Stuedemann	Karen	1509 Brickvill Sycamore	IL	60178-3409
Stuhlmacher	Jim	1580 N Blanc Wheaton	IL	60187-3761
Stukel	Tom	629 Fair Oaks Oak Park	IL	60302-1737
Sturycz	Nathan	100 Michelle Glen Carbon	IL	62034-2407
Sullivan	Barbara	2229 N Bright Arlington Hei	IL	60004-3349
Sullivan	Maryellen	1315 W Hawth Arlington Hts	IL	60005-1029
Sullivan	Sharon	16435 S Arbo Plainfield	IL	60586-1039
Summers	Amanda	4452 N Ashla Chicago	IL	60640-5954

Suydam	Shane	1514 E Silver	Palatine	IL	60074-2412
Swager	Ronald	11963 Clearsj	Glenarm	IL	62536-6513
Swan	Tom	917 W Eastw	Chicago	IL	60640-5179
Swanson.	J.	Willow dr.	Kildeer	IL	60047
Sward	Janis	2726 180th S	Galesburg	IL	61401-9610
Swick	Gary	370 Congdon	Elgin	IL	60120-2402
Swisher	Mary	551 W Belder	Chicago	IL	60614-6438
Sydor	Oleh	3s306 Junipe	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-7418
Sydor	Oleh	3s306 Junipe	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-7418
Sygman	Wayne	8 Sparrow Ln	Levittown	NY	11756-4022
Szabo	Liz	3315 Walnut	Mchenry	IL	60051-2666
Szumal	Raymond	7730 Kedvale	Skokie	IL	60076-3602
Szymaanski	Michael	509 S 8th St	Altamont	IL	62411-1034
Tabb	Dan	2338 Burr Oa	North Riversi	IL	60546-1320
Takada	Marie	1106 Madiso	Evanston	IL	60202-2125
Takada	Marie	1106 Madiso	Evanston	IL	60202-2125
Tamraz	Cathy	9032 Mango	Morton Grov	IL	60053-2542
Tarrer	Jerry	9024 S Aberd	Chicago	IL	60620-3547
Tatom	Jeff	333 SE 8th St	Grants Pass	OR	97526-3017
Temple	Paige	2426 W Gree	Chicago	IL	60645-3323
Tervydis	Jan	113 W Linder	Edwardsville	IL	62025-2000
Tervydis	Jan	113 W Linder	Edwardsville	IL	62025-2000
The Peoples'	Patricia Axelr	340 McKinley	Libertyville	IL	60048-2733
Theis	Peter	3203 N Bayvi	Mchenry	IL	60051-9621
Thomas-Brov	Pauline	58 Royal Ln	Bloomington	IL	60108-2907
Thomas-Brov	Pauline	58 Royal Ln	Bloomington	IL	60108-2907
Thomas-Brov	Pauline	58 Royal Ln	Bloomington	IL	60108-2907
Thompson	Gerald	2845 Grand A	Granite City	IL	62040-3604
Thompson	Heather	1255 Seabury	Carol Stream	IL	60188-6026
Thompson	Linda	105 Augusta	Oswego	IL	60543-8996
Thornburg	Merrie	6311 N Wayn	Chicago	IL	60660-1307
Thorne	James	2805 W Larcl	Peoria	IL	61615-4163
Tijerina	Peter	4365 W Lelan	Chicago	IL	60630-4040
Tikalsky	Nancy	2913 Elisha A	Zion	IL	60099-3222
Tineo	Vivian	6599 Fernwo	Lisle	IL	60532-3451
Tischler	Barbara	418 Brighton	Wheaton	IL	60189-8102
Tiwald	Steve	440 Lampwic	Naperville	IL	60563-1315
Todd	Robb	2475 W Gunr	Chicago	IL	60625-3276
Tollick	Thomas	117 W Eggles	Elmhurst	IL	60126-3924
Tomaszewski	James	2824 Fairway	Belleville	IL	62220-4833
Tompkins	Rachel	425 W 4th St	Edwardsville	IL	62025-1457

Torres	Andrea	710 S Shanno	Romeoville	IL	60446-5263
Tosic	Andrej	585 Huntingt	Lake Villa	IL	60046-5231
Townill	Linda	24037 W Oak	Plainfield	IL	60544-2834
Townsend	Aimee	29w035 Pom	West Chicag	IL	60185-3615
Treadway	Carolyn	712 N School	Normal	IL	61761-1621
Treadway	Roy	712 N School	Normal	IL	61761-1621
Trepac	Kris	15 S Yorktow	Macomb	IL	61455-9323
Trevarthen	Kay	1256 Tinker	Glennview	IL	60025-2908
Troccoli	Katie	1911 Champl	Ottawa	IL	61350-1658
Truesdale	James	1709 Madsen	Wheaton	IL	60187-3772
Trutter	Al	PO Box 75	Glenarm	IL	62536-0075
Trutter	Lawrence	4604 Trillium	Springfield	IL	62703-5174
Tucker	Meredith	498 Inverway	Inverness	IL	60067-4350
Tuozzo	Mary	581 East Ave	Streamwood	IL	60107-2207
Turk	Judy	993 Concord	Bartlett	IL	60103-5701
Turley	Chris	419 N 2nd Av	Villa Park	IL	60181-1956
Turner	Jake	623 Kansas A	Walsenburg	CO	81089-1828
Turner	Jake	623 Kansas A	Walsenburg	CO	81089-1828
Turner	William	517 N Merrill	Park Ridge	IL	60068-3403
Tutila	Meda	203 S Forest	Round Lake B	IL	60073-8135
Tyson	Linda	2907 Bob O L	Flossmoor	IL	60422-1417
Uebelhor	Justin	5211 N Wayn	Chicago	IL	60640-2244
Ulaszek	Susan	15161 Rosari	Homer Glen	IL	60491-6640
Ulibarri	David	6032 N Oriok	Chicago	IL	60631-3829
Urban	Carol	2s165 Huntin	Glen Ellyn	IL	60137-7006
Urbaniak	Jerome	2 Chippewa	Oswego	IL	60543-8888
Urbon	Jennifer	846 Fox Chas	Round Lk Bch	IL	60073-4102
Urnikis	Susan	14622 S Arbo	Homer Glen	IL	60491-9330
Urquizu	Hugo	3450 N Lake	Chicago	IL	60657-2874
Vakili	Mehdie	216 Franklin	Waukegan	IL	60085-4031
Valiente	Lisa	237 Picardy	L Bolingbrook	IL	60440-4531
Valle	Alfredo	2172 N Mapl	Chicago	IL	60647-4116
Van Ness	Erin	1530 W Supe	Chicago	IL	60642-7654
VanOosting	Kathryn	1275 Vines R	Cobden	IL	62920-3612
Vanderploeg	Cathy	643 Abbotsfo	Kenilworth	IL	60043-1110
Vandiver	Diane	530 Princetor	Bolingbrook	IL	60440-2757
Vanella	Cary	822 Twisted	Algonquin	IL	60102-2052
Veit	Eberhard	3502 S Kilken	Crystal Lake	IL	60014-4714
Velasco	Terri	1014 Longhi	Collinsville	IL	62234-6512
Velasquez	April	212 Briar Ln	North Aurora	IL	60542-1255
Velic	Mirna	2353 Goldfin	Woodridge	IL	60517-1857

Vergara	Xolyenithzy	6347 Melody Dallas	TX	75231-7625
Vertrees	Gerald	36249 200th Pleasant Hill	IL	62366-2452
Vesper	Barbara	35 S Baybroo Palatine	IL	60074-6449
Vicari	Enza	10510 W Full Melrose Park	IL	60164-1861
Vigen	Aana	6424 N Glenv Chicago	IL	60626-5143
Villalpando	Maria	4323 N Bell A Chicago	IL	60618-1609
Villalpando	Maria	4323 N Bell A Chicago	IL	60618-1609
Voit	Mateusz	8608 Sayre A Burbank	IL	60459-2289
Volz	Anne	2025 S Indian Chicago	IL	60616-4890
W	Kevin	1700 Nations Gurnee	IL	60031-9136
WILDER	NICHOLAS	1880 N Hoyn Chicago	IL	60647-5540
Wachspress	Eric	417 S Jeffersc Chicago	IL	60607-3818
Wade	Felicia	321 N Jeffers Amboy	IL	61310-1203
Wagner	Ellen	2233 Orringtr Evanston	IL	60201-2850
Wagner	Jessica	PO Box 1012 Metamora	IL	61548-1012
Wagner	Russ	47 Briar Ln Geneva	IL	60134-2413
Wakefield	Sharon	501 Cheever Geneva	IL	60134-3019
Waldron	Barbara	10 Indian Dr Clarendon Hill	IL	60514-1118
Wales	Rachel	10740 Kilpatr Oak Lawn	IL	60453-5451
Wales	Rachel	10740 Kilpatr Oak Lawn	IL	60453-5472
Walker	Brad	2149 Llewelly Swansea	IL	62223-7907
Walker	Patti	RR#2 Karbers Ridge	IL	62955
Walkington	Becky	1314 S Flemir Bull Valley	IL	60098-7924
Wallace	Andrea	4661 IL-37 Marion	IL	62959-6532
Walters	Elizabeth	1281 Oak Spr Libertyville	IL	60048-1689
Walters	Elizabeth	1281 Oak Spr Libertyville	IL	60048-1689
Walters	Lindsey	601 N Iris Ct West Peoria	IL	61604-5023
Waltershausen	Margaret	404 Eliot Dr Urbana	IL	61801-6726
Waltner	Mariell	10 E Ontario Chicago	IL	60611-4786
Warner	Mike	160 E Pleasar Lombard	IL	60148-2019
Warren	Megan	202 W Locust Bloomington	IL	61701-2959
Watson	John	419 Custer A Evanston	IL	60202-5606
Watson	Natalie	820 Oakton S Evanston	IL	60202-2842
Weber	Carol	212 Middlebr Sherman	IL	62684-9630
Weber	John	236 Monee R Park Forest	IL	60466-2444
Wedow	Nancy & Verr	228 N Middle Palatine	IL	60067-4856
Wedow	Nancy & Verr	228 N Middle Palatine	IL	60067-4856
Weil	Steven	721 McClara Aurora	IL	60506-5617
Weissman	Mark	2034 W Poto Chicago	IL	60622-3152
Weld	Robert	2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-2407
Weldon	George	5300 Walnut Downers Gro	IL	60515-4121

Wells	Holly	1814 S Calum Chicago	IL	60616-2956
Wend	Karen	2672 S Cali St Milwaukee	WI	53207
Wengerd	Anne	204 Murray E Wood Dale	IL	60191-2241
West	Rinda	4313 N Bell A Chicago	IL	60618-1609
West	Rinda	4313 N Bell A Chicago	IL	60618-1609
Wettersten	Jill	5244 N Sawy Chicago	IL	60625-4716
Weyhrich	Patty	38 Southmoo Carbondale	IL	62903-7696
Whipple	Wyman	1427 Knox Hi Dahinda	IL	61428-9301
Whitaker	Mirl	2601 Montva Springfield	IL	62704-4273
White	Marcia	22 3rd St Charleston	IL	61920-1408
Whitehead	Kathryn	505 N State S Belvidere	IL	61008-2741
Wiaduck	Stan	2 Cobbleston Palos Hills	IL	60465-2309
Wies	Jim	627 Parkshor Shorewood	IL	60404-9764
Wilcox	C.	Stirlingshire C Mchenry	IL	60050-7503
Wilcox	David	3 E Ash St Ap Lombard	IL	60148-2642
Wilder	Nick	1880 N Hoyn Chicago	IL	60647-5540
Wilkosz	Gina	565 Thornwo Buffalo Grove	IL	60089-3321
Willet	Zoe	2318 W Touh Chicago	IL	60645-3414
Willey	Paula	7502 Cuneo E Spring Grove	IL	60081-8466
Williams	Cheryl	688 Lincoln S Oswego	IL	60543-8138
Williams	Craig	319 Dempste Evanston	IL	60201-4797
Williams	Dawn	164 Village Ci Lake IN The H	IL	60156-5600
Williams	Jay	1609 W Vikin Peoria	IL	61614-1527
Williams	Michael	1509 N Kenni Arlington Hei	IL	60004-3601
Williams	Roberta	425 Home Av Itasca	IL	60143-2218
Williams lii	Richard	294 Dartmoo Crystal Lake	IL	60014-8624
Williamson	Gary	5 16th Green Belleville	IL	62220-4836
Wilson	Nicholas	5818 W Supe Chicago	IL	60644-1044
Wilson	Terri	3225 W Pierc Chicago	IL	60651-2454
Winblad	Sarah	918 S Carpen Chicago	IL	60607-4283
Wind	Tom	520 S Main S Mt Prospect	IL	60056-3808
Winston	Yvette	1328 E 48th S Chicago	IL	60615-2008
Wisch	Dennis	665 Baxter Lr Hoffman Esta	IL	60169-1611
Wisz	Arlene	900 Cedar Ric Richton Park	IL	60471-2257
Witmer	Virginia	600 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-1836
Witmer	Virginia	600 S Dearbo Chicago	IL	60605-1836
Witt	Frank	1421 Saint Jo Highland Parl	IL	60035-3428
Witt	Terry	471 S Wester Bartlett	IL	60103-4582
Wituk	Cathy	233 S Prairie Batavia	IL	60510-2769
Wolf	Kim	2906 Hawksh New Lenox	IL	60451-2711
Wolf	Kim	2906 Hawksh New Lenox	IL	60451-2711

Wolf	Rohana	6709 N Franc Chicago	IL	60645-4315
Wolf	Wesley	77 Waterviev Lake Barringt	IL	60010-3893
Wolfe	Sarah	PO Box 33 Dongola	IL	62926-0033
Wolff	Janet	E. Lake Shore Barrington	IL	60010
Wolff	Janet	E. Lake Shore Barrington	IL	60010
Wolff	Martin	5321 Indianh Rockford	IL	61108-6602
Wolff	Sherry	36 Wingate C Oswego	IL	60543-7922
Wolford	Roger	262 Wildwoo Groveland	IL	61535-9552
Womack	Carla	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Womack	Jon	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Womack	Jon	2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood	IL	61049-9721
Woodcock	Jane	311 W Odell ! Gardner	IL	60424-6210
Woods	Paula	500 Monroe ! Beardstown	IL	62618-1848
Woolwine	Mark	1503 W John Champaign	IL	61821-3708
Worley	Irene	PO Box 678 Oak Park	IL	60303-0678
Worms	Thomas	5325 S Neenæ Chicago	IL	60638-1209
Worrell	Jennifer	3934 N Christ Chicago	IL	60618-3317
Wright	Emma	118 E Hines P Peoria	IL	61614-7452
Wright	Erin	920 N Carico Carbondale	IL	62901-1221
Wrobel	Charlene	3930 N Clark Chicago	IL	60613-2618
Wrzesinski	Jude	5120 Rotary I Cherry Valley	IL	61016-9602
Wyman	Elizabeth	5530 S Shore Chicago	IL	60637-1964
Yancey	Robert	570 Sorento / Sorento	IL	62086-3200
Yao	Elaine	International Chicago	IL	60637-2997
Yarnall	Larry	8100 Lockwo Burbank	IL	60459-2120
Yaun	Monica	996 Beverly P Lake Forest	IL	60045-3907
Yelles	Ryan	6693 Buckhoi Loves Park	IL	61111-3571
Yenney	Brent	416 W Adam! Macomb	IL	61455-6948
Yermak	Denis	1006 W Ainsl Chicago	IL	60640-3771
Young	Christie	3989 Yann Rc Marine	IL	62061-1221
Young	Kathy	283 New Han Trafford	PA	15085-9537
Young	Marvin	2382 Kildeer Woodridge	IL	60517-1854
Young	Philip	6702 Double Woodridge	IL	60517-5442
Zager	Linda	1051 Central Deerfield	IL	60015-4275
Zahnle	Kenneth	314 S Randolj Macomb	IL	61455-2236
Zahos	Jonathan	8228 Keating Skokie	IL	60076-2502
Zand	June	1637 Dublin (Inverness	IL	60067-4726
Zaret	Cortney	3647 N Wilto Chicago	IL	60613-4312
Zhou	Qiyuan	777 Inland Ci Naperville	IL	60563-0206
Zide	Arlene	1357 E Madis Chicago	IL	60615-2916
Ziegler	David	4765 N Linde Chicago	IL	60630-3439

Ziegler	Kim	200 N River L Geneva	IL	60134-1473
Ziegner	Jess	135 Center St Naperville	IL	60540-4612
Ziems	Kendra	505 N State S Christopher	IL	62822-1633
Ziencina	Terra	3302 Heritag Lockport	IL	60441-3999
Zody	Alicia	114 Maple St Marshall	IL	62441-1178
Zody	Alicia	114 Maple St Marshall	IL	62441-1178
Zuelow	Guenter	1028 N Sheric Waukegan	IL	60085-2054
aburas	mahmoud	13050 S Elain Plainfield	IL	60585-9768
beck	Jonathan	3655 Foster S Evanston	IL	60203-1122
besaw	suzanne	2902 Gilbert Alton	IL	62002-5504
caltvedt	les	376 N River C Elmhurst	IL	60126-2110
caputo	Renee	28w521 Purn West Chicagc	IL	60185-4218
colborn	SHEREE	36w272 Sout Elgin	IL	60123-6942
guilbault	kenneth	1911 Moore / Saint Charles	IL	60174-4574
h	wookie	3907 N Saint Chicago	IL	60618-3211
hansen	mike	214 Walnut S St Charles	IL	60174-2836
hosek	ruth	175 E Delawa Chicago	IL	60611-1756
k	Paul	n western Chicago	IL	60622
kagan	clare	1512 Camp A Rockford	IL	61103-6302
lamorte	bill	7427 W 109tl Worth	IL	60482-1016
landers	mark	328 Glen Levi Schaumburg	IL	60194-4942
phelan	jeanne	2006 Black Rc Joliet	IL	60435-3425
roberts	Rev. Jim	401 Paris Ave Rockford	IL	61107-4440
rosati	lisa	926 Cernan D Bellwood	IL	60104-2216
rothenberg	joan	1575 Ashland Evanston	IL	60201-4071
smith sr.	kelvin	1111 SW 7th Fairfield	IL	62837-1489
snow	muriel	5414 Springfi Edwardsville	IL	62025-4904
swierkosz	joe	633 N Maple Palatine	IL	60067-2236
von Geldern	Tom	4209 W Solor Richmond	IL	60071-9696
worland	ken	625 Okanoga Wenatchee	WA	98801-3470
yancey	robert	570 Sorento / Sorento	IL	62086-3200
yancey	robert	570 Sorento / Sorento	IL	62086-3200

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dolores Baron <doloresbaron@gmail.com>
Date: 1/1/14, 10:17 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 1, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014778

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dolores Baron
2111 N Halsted St Apt 514
Chicago, IL 60614-4337
(312) 643-2827

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Kalebich <dleelaw@att.net>
Date: 1/1/14, 10:46 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 1, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

014779

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

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to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hill
1460 E Joan Dr
Palatine, IL 60074-5669
(847) 991-3204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brandon Kozak <bkozak1@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brandon Kozak
216 N Fillmore St
Edwardsville, IL 62025-1756
(630) 795-9206

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ziegler <ziegler19502002@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:47 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014783

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

014784

Sincerely,

David Ziegler
4765 N Linder Ave Apt 3c
Chicago, IL 60630-3439
(773) 427-9395

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Russell Sutton <squeaky42@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:47 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

014785

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Russell Sutton
189 Meadow Dr
Bethalto, IL 62010-1888
(618) 531-2055

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michele Agney <particle736@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014786

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michele Agney
408 S Lombard Ave Apt 2
Oak Park, IL 60302-4244
(773) 383-0475

014787

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eileen Barker <eileenthree@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014788

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barker
604 Cedar Ave Apt A
Saint Charles, IL 60174-2132
(630) 805-0885

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Hormann <margarethormann@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

014789

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Margaret Hormann
3910 N Octavia Ave
Chicago, IL 60634-3516
(773) 625-3219

014790

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karin Hills <karinhills2@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014791

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Karin Hills
680 Genoa St
Cherry Valley, IL 61016-9410
(815) 332-9645

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wendy Pollock <wendy.pollock@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

014792

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wendy Pollock
1410 Oak Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4207
(847) 866-6248

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Stainthorp <stainthorp@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014733

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

014794

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Stainthorp
1247 W Columbia Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-4323
(773) 274-1151

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Cienkus <mattcienkus@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014795

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Matt Cienkus
431 Engel Blvd
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4456

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Montes <mjmj2@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

014797

Mike Montes
1360 Amberwood Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-1835

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Teagen Andrews <t.andrews731@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

014798

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Teagen Andrews
28465 Highview Rd
Mchenry, IL 60051-7217

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Treadway <carolyn@gracefullife.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

014799

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Treadway
712 N School St
Normal, IL 61761-1621

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

014800

From: Julie Ludwick <julie.ludwick@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

014801

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Ludwick
1824 W Barry Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-2041

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Batka <ellenbatka@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

014802

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Batka
9216 W 147th St
Orland Park, IL 60462-2710

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Olivia Hart <oliviahart@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

014803

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

014804

Sincerely,

Olivia Hart
3707 N Newcastle Ave
Chicago, IL 60634-2351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Alpert <alpert@uic.edu>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

014805

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Alpert
711 S Dearborn St
Unit 801
Chicago, IL 60605-3821
(773) 480-0727

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kent Lambert <kentlamb@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

014806

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- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kent Lambert
2558 W Haddon Ave # 3
Chicago, IL 60622-3404

014807

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Eckmann <reckmann@cooklib.org>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

014808

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Eckmann
1532 Forever Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048-4452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ken Schaefer <schaefer@oakton.edu>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

014809

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ken Schaefer
9029 Columbus Ln Apt 1d
Des Plaines, IL 60016-5027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lindsey Hammond <seifilyn@yaho.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014810

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

014811

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lindsey Hammond
1906 W Bradley Pl Fl 2
Chicago, IL 60613-3514

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Samuel Feinsmith <samowich@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

014812

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Samuel Feinsmith
3551 Davis St
Evanston, IL 60203-1615
(847) 331-8702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carrie Landreth <carrie8580@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

014813

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carrie Landreth
1424 Washington St

014814

Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-1046

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dennis Wisch <giveme4pawz@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014815

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dennis Wisch
665 Baxter Ln
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-1611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Schmidt <steveschmidt01@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

014816

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steve Schmidt
4160 Oglesby Ave
Gurnee, IL 60031-3333
(847) 922-0475

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mirl Whitaker <nirlwhitaker@yahoo.com>

014817

Date: 1/2/14, 2:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

014818

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mirl Whitaker
2601 Montvale Dr Apt 408
Springfield, IL 62704-4273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Charles Sr. Brexel" <cbrexel@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

014819

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Charles Sr. Brexel
12085 Wexford Overlook
Roswell, GA 30075-1455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tara Alves <lalvestar@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014820

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

014821

Tara Alves
271 Dansforth Street
Framinghamd, MA 01701
(772) 559-0694

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jay Futterman <jbfutter@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

014822

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jay Futterman
1399 Green Bay Rd
Highland Park, IL 60035-3614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pearl Callaghan <pearlcall@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

014823

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pearl Callaghan
16 W. 215 94th St.
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Becky Walkington <springhollow1314@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 4:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014825

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Becky Walkington
1314 S Fleming Rd
Bull Valley, IL 60098-7924

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Krista Grimm <kristamgrimm@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 5:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

014826

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Krista Grimm
558 N Edgewood Ave
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5510

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Chamness <kikia@sbcbglobal.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 6:19 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

014827

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014828

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Chamness
6119 Lincoln Ave
Morton Grove, IL 60053-2964
(847) 965-5695

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ginger Carney <gingercarney@prodigy.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

014829

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ginger Carney
6451d N Northwest Hwy Apt 5
Chicago, IL 60631-1475
(773) 594-1019

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ronald Skléney <lynys2859@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

014330

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ronald Skleney
554 Victoria Ln
Wood Dale, IL 60191-1720

014831

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kelley Ann And Bob Kepes <bkkepes@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014832

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kelley Ann And Bob Kepes
5120 N Ridgeway Rd
Ringwood, IL 60072-9646
(815) 728-1994

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Mary A. Koerner" <mkoerner1@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014833

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary A. Koerner
18 Juniper Ln
Springfield, IL 62704-1014

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "J. Alessi" <jnba@live.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:19 PM

014834

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014835

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

J. Alessi
3555 N Racine Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-1521

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ginny Stohr <ginnystohr@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014836

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ginny Stohr
5s039 Fairway Dr
Naperville, IL 60563-1767

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shari Ludwig <sludwigmd@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:19 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014837

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

014833

Shari Ludwig
1348 Linden Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-3453
(847) 681-2858

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Johnson MD <amy@johnson-studio.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

014839

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amy Johnson MD
2115 N Whipple St
Chicago, IL 60647-3810
(773) 206-5167

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joseph Merkelbach <jemerck@ecologyfund.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

014840

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joseph Merkelbach
2050 E McCord St
Centralia, IL 62801-6726
(618) 532-3112

014841

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Piowaty <firewater57@uwalumni.com>
Date: 1/3/14, 8:20 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 3, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014842

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joan Piowaty
340 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 2015
Chicago, IL 60657-6244

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gloria Picchetti <picchetti707@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gloria Picchetti
553 W Oakdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-5753
(773) 871-0999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Rottschalk <robertr51@ymail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

014845

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Rottschalk
226 N Cornell Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2161

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ron Gary <dans5843@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool

014846

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014847

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ron Gary
7455 N Greenview Ave Apt 215
Chicago, IL 60626-1741
(773) 620-5200

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David & Becky Olson <dbtrees@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David & Becky Olson
7784 N 850th Ave
Cambridge, IL 61238-9249
(309) 476-8494

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellyn Annoreno <augell1421@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

014849

reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellyn Annoreno
217 N Oak Ave
Bartlett, IL 60103-4063

014853

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Strombeck <anotherideajoy@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014851

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joyce Strombeck
2237 Grove Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-2202
(708) 788-1152

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Solomon <dot1061@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

014852

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Solomon
3515 N Damen Ave # 1
Chicago, IL 60618-6107
666-777-888

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Marton <rmrecons1@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM

014853

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014854

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Marton
4170 N Marine Dr Apt 22j
Chicago, IL 60613-2335
(773) 857-2299

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Landers <jj1ndrs@otelmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

014855

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Landers
PO Box 126
Oneida, IL 61467-0126
(309) 483-6359

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karl Smith <happykarl1@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014856

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Karl Smith
1045 Wadsworth Ave
North Chicago, IL 60064-1241
(847) 672-4105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Small <rjcsmaill@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Small
3704 De Foe Ct
Naperville, IL 60564-6118
(630) 922-9568

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Kosuth <billkosuth@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bill Kosuth
1907 Appaloosa Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-6714
(816) 896-7623

014860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan Littman <jhwiltman@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

014861

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Littman
1000 N Kenilworth Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-1318
(708) 524-2307

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Reid <sdoug Reid@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

014862

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Reid
299 Quinlan Ave
Dekalb, IL 60115-8204
(815) 756-1182

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Tabb <cam7769@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014863

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014864

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dan Tabb
2338 Burr Oak Ave
North Riverside, IL 60546-1320

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Burgette Mobley <bmobley@hamiltoncom.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014865

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Burgette Mobley
770 Vine St
New Haven, IL 62867-2059
(618) 265-9124

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Law <claw4@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014866

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Law
2630 W Winnemac Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harold Enstrom <hjenstrom@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

014868

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harold Enstrom
367 Bedford Ct
Park City, IL 60085-4756

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeff Naumann <jeff2661@charter.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jeff Naumann
714 Mascoutah Ave
Belleville, IL 62220-3727
(618) 236-3808

014870

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terry Gallagher <terrenceggallagher@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014871

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Terry Gallagher
140 S River St Unit 301
Aurora, IL 60506-6079
(734) 497-9310

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Will Roy <willroy910@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014872

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Will Roy
409 S Humphrey Ave Apt 3
Oak Park, IL 60302-4389
(708) 948-7481

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anthony Pawlicki <anthony pawlicki12@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014873

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014874

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anthony Pawlicki
345 Stillwell Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3438

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Quinn <qnn_jssc@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014875

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jessica Quinn
6836 W 91st St
Bridgeview, IL 60455-2044

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Guran <guran@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Guran
2760 Crawford Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4963
(847) 868-8153

014377

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nayeem Aslam <nayeem.aslam@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014878

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nayeem Aslam
429 N Hamilton Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-1733
(630) 916-7157

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: M Markert <me-markert@wiu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

014879

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

M Markert
1054 Willow Rd
Macomb, IL 61455-3526
(309) 200-2689

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maureen Allen <maureenallen5@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM

014880

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014881

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maureen Allen
1119 S 3rd St
St Charles, IL 60174-4007
(630) 584-1204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

014882

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arthur McKay <patnarthur@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014883

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Arthur Mckay
505 S Wille St
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-3819

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Janovsky <djanovsky@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

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will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Janovsky
333 E Ontario St
Chicago, IL 60611-4804

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

014887

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Hall <totohanthala@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014888

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Hall
115 W 1st St
Spring Valley, IL 61362-1407
(815) 663-8092

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Hilton <nmhilton39@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nancy Hilton
3237 E Lake Shore Dr
Wonder Lake, IL 60097-8564

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathy Vanderploeg <catvaloo@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

014891

communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cathy Vanderploeg
643 Abbotsford Rd
Kenilworth, IL 60043-1110
(847) 251-4208

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Koss <annekoss@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anne Koss
2632 W Huron St
Chicago, IL 60612-1122
(312) 563-0385

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Klaus Skreiner <mskreiner@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

014893

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Klaus Skreiner
924 Waterview Way Apt J

014894

Champaign, IL 61822-1277
(217) 649-8752

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Rejsek <garyrejsek@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

014635

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Rejsek
446 Rothbury Dr
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-2253
(630) 927-1881

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracy Koppel <lynndarley@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

014896

245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tracy Koppel
5434 S Cornell Ave
Chicago, IL 60615-5604
(773) 288-0239

014897

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Denis Dobbryn <denisdobbryn@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014898

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Denis Dobbyn
6122 S Parkside Ave
Chicago, IL 60638-4520
(773) 581-1037

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paula Bargiel <pbargiell@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

01/4899

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Paula Bargiel
PO Box 1418
Park Ridge, IL 60068-7418
(847) 328-9757

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tina Garrity <yes2soymilk@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014900

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014901

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tina Garrity
200 East Park Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126
(630) 788-4318

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Weber <weber@casscomm.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

014902

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Weber
212 Middleburg Dr
Sherman, IL 62684-9630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Malz <sessie61@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

014903

reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Leslie Malz
200 W Campbell St Unit 212
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1498

014904

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joshua Sajtar <jsajtar117@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joshua Sajtar
2279 Country Water Ct
Elgin, IL 60123-8859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Quaid <maryluquaid@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

014906

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Quaid
450 Davis St Unit 657
Evanston, IL 60201-7603
(847) 733-0307

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Johnson <duck811@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014907

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014908

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lisa Johnson
532 Green Valley Dr W
Lombard, IL 60148-2530
(630) 620-6942

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Schaefer <davidhschaefer@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014909

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Schaefer
6101 S Woodlawn Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60637-2875
(773) 324-2986

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Salter <cherl0@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014910

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

014911

Cheryl Salter
384 E McKinley Ave
Hinckley, IL 60520-9413

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathy Mckenna <bkm95@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

014912

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathy Mckenna
2210 Cedar St
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-3414

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Johnson <rockfordj6@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Johnson
1109 Grant Ave
Rockford, IL 61103-6105
(815) 968-3169

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Pranke <jpranke@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014915

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Pranke
1643 Windsor Ct Apt 2b
West Chicago, IL 60185-4138
(630) 473-0467

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Blair Moseley <bjmose@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

014916

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Blair Moseley
16026 284th St W
Illinois City, IL 61259-9717
(309) 537-9119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Greg Slowiak <gslowiak@outlook.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014917

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

014918

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Greg Slowiak
135 Savoy Dr
Cary, IL 60013-1821
(847) 516-8837

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Smith <sesmith98@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

014919

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Smith
2710 E 75th Pl
Chicago, IL 60649-4312

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Turner <biltturner@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

014920

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Turner
517 N Merrill St

014921

Park Ridge, IL 60068-3403
(847) 696-9545

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allan Johnston <aj654321@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

014922

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Allan Johnston
548 Sheridan Rd Apt 1n
Evanston, IL 60202-4719
(847) 492-9607

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edwin Everly <edwineverly@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014923

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Edwin Everly
111 N Seaver St
Rantoul, IL 61866-2523
(217) 390-4695

014924

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Barbezat <mbarbezat@wideopenwest.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014925

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Barbezat
353 N Liberty St
Elgin, IL 60120-4207
(847) 697-6972

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Bollendorf <bollendorf@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014926

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Bollendorf
2498 Sun Valley Rd
Lisle, IL 60532-3431
(630) 778-9136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Theodore Albert <atheodore@grics.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014927

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

014928

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Theodore Albert
22237 Martin St
Topeka, IL 61567-9221
(309) 535-2047

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Lawlis <meg615a@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:34 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Margaret Lawlis
1360 N Sandburg Ter Apt 1810
Chicago, IL 60610-7960
(312) 944-0382

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Denna Hackler-Sullivan <dennahackler@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:34 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

014830

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Denna Hackler-Sullivan
2250 N Maplewood Ave
Chicago, IL 60647-3146

014931

(773) 342-8209

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheyla Martinez <sheera0303@netscape.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

014932

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cheyla Martinez
3251 W Homan
Chicago, IL 60651-2421
(773) 384-9076

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joy Konczak <bjkonz@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

014933

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joy Konczak
1116 N 2803rd Rd
Utica, IL 61373-9753

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Hofslund <jhofslund@aol.com>

014934

Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

014935

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joel Hofslund
632 Melrose Ln
Beecher, IL 60401-3612
(708) 946-6623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom von Geldern <tvongeldern@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

014936

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tom von Geldern
4209 W Solon Rd
Richmond, IL 60071-9696
(815) 675-2594

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Cushing <danielcushing@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014937

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

014938

Sincerely,

Daniel Cushing
1210 Chicago Ave Apt 501
Evanston, IL 60202-6515
(847) 677-2549

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Alek <el1923@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

014939

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Alek
2275 Aurora Dr Unit 4
Pingree Grove, IL 60140-6440

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jane Schmit <jtschmitlcsw@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

014940

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jane Schmit
Chicago
Chicago, IL 60643

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marjorie Soule <marjoriesoule@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Soule
1114 Harvard Ter
Evanston, IL 60202-3309

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gina Wilkosz <onabelle@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

014943

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section245.1120]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gina Wilkosz
565 Thornwood Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3321
(847) 459-0665

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ana Oviedo <anaoviedo75@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014944

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

014945

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ana Oviedo
1822 S Bishop St
Chicago, IL 60608-3047
(773) 590-1827

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dixie Hicks <dixiehicks54@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014946

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dixie Hicks
3319 40th St
Moline, IL 61265-7817

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Butkevicius <cabdriverchris@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

014947

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Butkevicius

3333 N Marshfield Ave # 317
Chicago, IL 60657-2123
(773) 305-2067

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Roberts <gotw42@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Daniel Roberts
839 S Clifton Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4663

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victor Mazzeo <yourchefvictor@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

014950

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Victor Mazzeo
2109 Kenilworth Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-1661

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

014951

From: Elizabeth Story <cleo723@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

014952

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Story
2421 Oak Ave
Northbrook, IL 60062-5221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Hamby <jhamby2767@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Hamby
8 Manchester Ln
Elmhurst, IL 60126-3969
(630) 988-1592

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hedblom <mary.hedblom@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014954

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

014955

Sincerely,

Mary Hedblom
26721 N Oakdale Ln
Mundelein, IL 60060-3490
(847) 494-0865

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Urnikis <suel4622@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014956

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Susan Urnikis
14622 S Arboretum Dr
Homer Glen, IL 60491-9330
(708) 301-5672

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carole Mark <carolemark@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

014957

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- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carole Mark
1508 Hinman Ave Apt 3d
Evanston, IL 60201-4652
(847) 491-6322

014958

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jared Scarborough <jareds@adams.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014959

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jared Scarborough
1311 N 400th Ave
Payson, IL 62360-2105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laura Rogers <laurarogers53@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Laura Rogers
905 Bryn Mawr Ave
Bartlett, IL 60103-5607
(630) 823-7241

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Gardner Sr <rgardn14aphi@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014961

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014962

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Richard Gardner Sr
342 W 94th Pl
Chicago, IL 60620-1504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Komorous <rkomorous@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014983

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Komorous
2290 Nichols Rd Apt E
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1127
(847) 991-0331

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Landon Petrie <lpetrie@barrington220.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014964

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick O'Connell <patsara@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patrick O'Connell
17613 71st Ct
Tinley Park, IL 60477-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wayne Leonard <wpshep@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart E, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wayne Leonard
22 Manchester Ct
Streamwood, IL 60107-6623
(630) 213-6732

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Baker <donbaker800@hotmail.com>

014963

Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Don Baker
212 N Crestlane Dr Apt 105
Kankakee, IL 60901-2860
(815) 935-6517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Roby <georoby305@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Roby
305 Starwood Pass
Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-4882

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gloria Picchetti <picchetti707@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

014971

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

014972

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gloria Picchetti
553 W Oakdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-5753
(773) 871-0999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amanda Miranda <arm_1224@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amanda Miranda
4329 N Springfield Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60618-1075

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amanda Miranda <arm_1224@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

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communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amanda Miranda
4329 N Springfield Ave Apt 2

014975

Chicago, IL 60618-1075

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrew Grant <tpogrant@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrew Grant
1237 Boeger Ave
Westchester, IL 60154-3401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anna Luedtke <kathyl620@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anna Luedtke
8766 E State Route 1 17
Mokenca, IL 60954-3489
(815) 472-6533

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sullivan <barbara808@flash.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sullivan
2229 N Brighton Pl
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3349
(847) 870-0484

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Johnson <rockymtn.girl64@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

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in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Johnson
28w141 Liberty St
Winfield, IL 60190-1955
(630) 597-8257

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Earl Gum Jr <egum2@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014981

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Earl Gum Jr
317 Whistling Strait
Washington, IL 61571-4028

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Mccarthy <tannermccarthy@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

014983

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Mccarthy
1017 Oakwood Dr
Westmont, IL 60559-1039
(630) 850-7752

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Kastigar <r-kastigar@neiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014984

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Kastigar
5101 N Central Park Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-5500
(773) 588-9634

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Marton <rmreconsl@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

014986

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Marton
4170 N Marine Dr Apt 22j
Chicago, IL 60613-2335
(773) 857-2299

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Reid <sdoug Reid@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

014987

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Reid
299 Quinlan Ave
Dekalb, IL 60115-8204
(815) 756-1182

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Blair Moseley <bjmose@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014939

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Blair Moseley
16026 284th St W
Illinois City, IL 61259-9717
(309) 537-9119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Thompsin <nowheelspin@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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014980

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Thompsin
1325 W Touhy Ave
Apt 2n
Chicago, IL 60626-2639
(773) 577-3376

014991

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jane Riddle <jane2tarzen@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jane Riddle
416 Nebraska St
Ottawa, IL 61350-1670
(815) 762-9721

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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014993

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laurie Manis <laurie.lj.manis@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014994

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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014995

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Laurie Manis
735 20th St
Rock Island, IL 61201-2643
(309) 428-8687

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maria Gonzalez <tracyg36@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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014996

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maria Gonzalez
5117 N East River Rd Unit 1g
Chicago, IL 60656-2634
(773) 555-9948

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rhonda Lawford <rhondalawford@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014997

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rhonda Lawford
PO Box 309
Morris, IL 60450-0309
(815) 823-6813

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Mest <aghawk60018@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Mest
218 Country Club Dr
Prospect Heights, IL 60070-2566
(224) 735-7381

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Morin <chrislmorin@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015000

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Morin
634 N High St
Carlinville, IL 62626-1356
(217) 556-7590

015001

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dale Breckel <breckel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015002

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dale Breckel
9462 Victorian Ln
Breese, IL 62230-3669

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Sorensen <rogueriverprod@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015003

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Sorensen
333 W North Ave
Chicago, IL 60610-1293
(312) 953-2455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015004

From: Gregory Penderghest <ghests@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015005

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gregory Penderghest
3974 N Skippy Dr
Decatur, IL 62526-1261

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Custer <majesty410@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015006

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jessica Custer
1126 S Chambers St
Galesburg, IL 61401-6012
(309) 221-5743

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenneth Carter <2carters@casscomm.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015007

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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015008

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Carter
612 N Hickory St
Jerseyville, IL 62052-1349
(618) 540-7856

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shana Johnson <cs30413@shawneelink.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015009

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shana Johnson
8775 State Route 147
Simpson, IL 62985-2241

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lloyd Smith <smitho@mchsi.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015010

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Smith

015011

503 N Washington St
PO Box 351
Atkinson, IL 61235-9719
(309) 936-7211

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Glenda Shaver <candgshaver@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015012

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Glenda Shaver
2409 Montedera Dr
Rockford, IL 61107-1056
(815) 654-6155

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Josh Berger <jberger691013@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015013

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Josh Berger
24010 Il Route 173
Harvard, IL 60033-8609

015014

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stan Gremer <dotrs3@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015015

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stan Gremer
507 Meadows Rd S
Bourbonnais, IL 60914-1148

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Vivian Tineo <vivotineo@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

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flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Vivian Tineo
6599 Fernwood Dr
Lisle, IL 60532-3451
(630) 369-7270

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Scown <wnscown@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM

015017

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015018

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Scown
860 N Bennett St
Geneva, IL 60134-1468
(630) 360-0905

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Griffin <turtletyme6886@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015013

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anne Griffin
821 Valley Dr
East Alton, IL 62024-1623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cecile Powell <cecile88@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015020

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015021

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cecile Powell
13290 Mockingbird Ct
Huntley, IL 60142-6413
(847) 524-9688

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Wiest <cwiest2012@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015022

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Wiest
PO Box 77
Topeka, IL 61567-0077
(309) 535-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Truesdale <jimtrues@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

015023

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Truesdale
1709 Madsen Ct

015024

Wheaton, IL 60187-3772
(630) 682-4908

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Lewis <magichandscl@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

015025

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Lewis
315 Marengo Ave
Apt 2d
Forest Park, IL 60130-1641
(708) 704-0702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Johnson <duck811@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015026

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lisa Johnson
532 Green Valley Dr W
Lombard, IL 60148-2530
(630) 620-6942

015027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: M Markert <me-markert@wiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015028

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

M Markert
1054 Willow Rd
Macomb, IL 61455-3526
(309) 200-2689

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Weld <sharpedge3@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015029

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Weld
2234 Clifton Pl
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-2407
(847) 843-1917

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Erich Bauman <ebdr07@gmail.com>

015030

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015031

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Erich Bauman
6034 W Panatela Dr
Peoria, IL 61604-5213
(309) 357-4457

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frank Whorton <whortons@charter.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015032

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Frank Whorton
214 Shawnee Ct
O Fallon, IL 62269-8702
(618) 589-3478

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janice Welch <weljj@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015033

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janice Welch
1217 21st St
Rock Island, IL 61201-2758
(309) 788-2103

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Lyle Hyde Jr." <lhhydej@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015035

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lyle Hyde Jr.
351 W Dickens Ave
Apt 2e
Chicago, IL 60614-4615
(773) 697-3248

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kay Wilson <kwilsol@ilstu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015036

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015037

Kay Wilson
1205 N Walnut St
Normal, IL 61761-1464
(309) 452-2006

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rudy Lerner <rudylerner@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

015038

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rudy Lerner
701 W Rand Rd Apt 223
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-8442
(847) 577-0856

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: ALEXANDRA EDWARDS <alexedw@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015039

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDRA EDWARDS
 7745 US HWY 51 S
 DONGOLA, IL 62926
 (618) 559-3477

015040

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Drew Batteiger <drew2324@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015041

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Drew Batteiger
1018 Pleasant St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3002

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan Zahos <subzerohc@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Zahos
8228 Keating Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2502
(847) 688-8888

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lee Kivi <leekivi@comcast.net>

015043

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lee Kivi
1015 Cedar Ln
Northbrook, IL 60062-3541
(847) 564-8136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Sullivan <lsullivan23@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Sullivan
302 W Windsor Ave
Lombard, IL 60148-2227
(630) 620-5257

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Butche <m-m-butche@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015046

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015047

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mike Butche
2660 Carriage Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-5238
(630) 499-8406

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Collins <driftboat@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rick Collins
2604 Turnberry Rd
Saint Charles, IL 60174-8708
(630) 513-9423

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stuart Pearson <stuartf8@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stuart Pearson
1005 Campbell St
Joliet, IL 60435-6975
(815) 726-5128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Harry E. Schueler Jr." <harry_schueler@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart E, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015051

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Schueler Jr.
1360 Brittany Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-6007
(630) 820-3411

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joy Konczak <bjkonz@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015052

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joy Konczak
1116 N 2803rd Rd
Utica, IL 61373-9753

615053

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kerry Kuhn <kerrykuhn@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015054

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kerry Kuhn
419 Springsouth Rd
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3547
(847) 812-6303

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lowell Harp <l_harp47@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

615055

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lowell Harp
209 S 7th St
Oregon, IL 61061-1701
(815) 732-3953

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Smith <cbanksmith@gmail.com>

615056

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015057

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Smith
26219 W Tallgrass Trl
Channahon, IL 60410-8739

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Costa Nikolaidis <dv4444@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Costa Nikolaides
575 W Madison St
Chicago, IL 60661-2515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Helt <ann.helt@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015059

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

615060

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ann Helt
424 57th St
Downers Grove, IL 60516-1445
(630) 963-0898

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charlotte Wildman <babyljayne@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015061

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Wildman
716 W Fayette Ave
Springfield, IL 62704-2710
(217) 544-7267

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Douglas <bettdouglas@sbcglabal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

015062

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Douglas
6648 N Newgard Ave

015063

Chicago, IL 60626-4712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Larson <daisydog21@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Larson
465 Pheasant Hill Dr
North Aurora, IL 60542-1285
(630) 264-1223

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Gillono <mgillono@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

015065

245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F; Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Gillono
1896 Sedgewood Ave
Aurora, IL 60503-7322
(630) 566-5996

015066

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Pruitt <patricia.p0907@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia Pruitt
1032 Randolph St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3406
708480906

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Buzzard <rbuzzard44@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

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removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Buzzard
416 W Barry Ave Apt 403
Chicago, IL 60657-5575
(773) 666-5354

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shane Conger <sconger60@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015069

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015070

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shane Conger
416 S Santa Fe Ave
Princeville, IL 61559-9200
(309) 385-4615

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Bates <slb@northwestern.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015071

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Bates
718 Noyes St Apt A2
Evanston, IL 60201-2849
(847) 328-0342

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Rubin <adavid@ilstu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015072

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015073

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Rubin
9 Scenic Pt
Bloomington, IL 61701-7840
(309) 820-9887

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dawn Sonders <benson2218@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015074

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dawn Sonders
622 Hampton Cir
Elgin, IL 60120-7630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Douglas Ellis <dougellis222@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015075

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Douglas Ellis
2623 W Moss Ave
Peoria, IL 61604-5451

615076

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Garry Low <hux58@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Garry Low
4211 N Mozart St
Chicago, IL 60618-1517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Foras <knottyer21@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015078

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Foras
1899 N Cedar Lake Rd Apt 502
Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-1872

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Mclauchlin <juliemclauchlin@hotmail.com>

015079

Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015080

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Mclauchlin
1421 E 54th Pl
Chicago, IL 60615-5404

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randy Harper <randy-harper@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015081

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Randy Harper
1950 Manchester Rd
Wheaton, IL 60187-4623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: SHERRY WILLIAMS <sherryann257@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015082

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

SHERRY WILLIAMS
406 Dellwood Ave
Lockport, IL 60441-5012

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sara Crowley <curleq82@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015084

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sara Crowley
3106 Creek Side Rd
Bloomington, IL 61704-2907

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David & Becky Olson <dbtrees@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015085

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David & Becky Olson
7784 N 850th Ave
Cambridge, IL 61238-9249
(309) 476-8494

015086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Martha Pence <martihbp1905@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015087

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Martha Pence
806 Ramblewood Ct Apt B
Savoy, IL 61874-6015
(217) 356-1503

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Barbezat <mary.ellen.barbezat@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015088

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Barbezat
353 N Liberty St
Elgin, IL 60120-4207
(847) 697-6972

015089

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Neukranz-Butler <andynb2002@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

015090

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

A Neukranz-Butler
260 Iowa St
Oak Park, IL 60302-2346

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Johnson <rockfordj6@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015091

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Johnson
1109 Grant Ave
Rockford, IL 61103-6105
(815) 968-3169

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Voigt <julie.a.voigt@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015092

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

015093

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Voigt
1697 Buckingham Dr
Des Plaines, IL 60018-3600
(847) 999-4668

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Mayer <sandraamayer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015094

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Mayer
15701 Page Ave
Harvey, IL 60426-4221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Turner <tsuzfam7@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015095

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015096

Susan Turner
415 Park Ave
Warren, IL 61087-9374
(815) 745-9013

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Ashley-Raher <ashley-rahер@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

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Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amy Ashley-Raher
5519 N Fairmont Dr
Peoria, IL 61614-4246

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Colin Pritchard <site@colindpritchard.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015098

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Colin Pritchard
2676 Pecos Cir
Montgomery, IL 60538-3709
(630) 882-8846

015099

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Lofgren <bingar@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015100

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Lofgren
6700 S Brainard Ave
Countryside, IL 60525-4671

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lenice Abbott <labb@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015401

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lenice Abbott
366 Sandhurst Cir Apt 2
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-6661
(630) 790-0301

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Swanson <marshrabbit@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM

015102

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015103

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Swanson
1408 Brummel St Apt 2e
Evanston, IL 60202-3746
(847) 491-6914

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Raymond & Christine Gicela <crayg@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015104

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Raymond & Christine Gicela
28w660 Hickory Ln
West Chicago, IL 60185-2434
(630) 231-8382

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015105

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015406

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tina Brenza <tbrenza@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

015107

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tina Brenza
419 N Mulford Rd Ste 5
Rockford, IL 61107-5198
(815) 397-3820

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wayne Oncale <wayjan19@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015408

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wayne Oncale

015199

116 Robert Ave
Rockford, IL 61107-4535

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jon Womack <dulce55@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

015119

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jon Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721
(815) 263-9625

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Cummings <cantodolce@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

015111

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Judy Cummings
2438 Cowper Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1846
(847) 475-8191

015112

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mel Stark <mels999@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015113

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mel Stark
2540 N 4645th Rd Unit B
Somonauk, IL 60552-9629
(815) 498-6457

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert DALonzo <rwidalonzo@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

015114

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Dalonzo
7285 Forest Glen Dr
Rockford, IL 61114-8030

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015115

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

015416

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

015117

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Gillies <bagillies3620@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015118

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015119

Sincerely,

Barbara Gillies
3620 N Troy St
Chicago, IL 60618-4516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Byron Dale <drdale73@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015120

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Byron Dale
5765 Capetown Ave
Rockford, IL 61108-6710

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carla Womack <crussol1957@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015121

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carla Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721

015122

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Esther Allman <palinc2@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015123

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Esther Allman
984 N Butternut Cir
Frankfort, IL 60423-2106
(815) 464-1513

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maryann Vintika <vintika@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015124

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maryann Vintika
315 Cimarron Rd E
Lombard, IL 60148-1467
(630) 953-9476

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Rev. Dr. Terrence Gallagher" <terrencegallagher@hotmail.com>

015125

Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rev. Dr. Terrence Gallagher
140 S River St Unit 301
Aurora, IL 60506-6079
(734) 497-9310

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Poteracki <steveg35@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Poteracki
3812 Harrison Ave
Brookfield, IL 60513-1518
(630) 248-2426

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Weil <smweilhermes@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015128

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015129

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Weil
721 McClaran Ave
Aurora, IL 60506-5617
(630) 578-5176

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alice Christensen <afchrist@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015430

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alice Christensen
412 N Koke Mill Rd
Springfield, IL 62711-8071
(217) 546-0263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Early <maggiesuperly@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015131

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart E, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Margaret Early
503 S Campbell Ave
Chicago, IL 60612-3405

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Sitt <skibum1319@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015133

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Richard Sitt
1017 Concord Cir
Mundelein, IL 60060-2543
(847) 507-1403

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dawn Albanese <dawnie_angel@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015134

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dawn Albanese
156 Basswood Dr
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1718
(630) 965-5605

015135

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maureen Hanlon <maureen.hanlon@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015136

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maureen Hanlon
8309 Monticello Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2827
(847) 673-1712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Philip Young <pjyoung76@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015137

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Philip Young
6702 Double Eagle Dr Apt 207
Woodridge, IL 60517-5442

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Suzanne Novoselac <s.novoselac@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM

015138

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015139

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Novoselac
601 S 7th St
Coulterville, IL 62237-1535

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Haggerty <anne.haggerty@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015140

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart E, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anne Haggerty
2215 N Clifton Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Barclay <don.barclay@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015141

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

615142

Sincerely,

Don Barclay
945 E Bradley Ct
Palatine, IL 60074-1204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pat Menges <pmenges@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015143

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pat Menges
645 Hill Ave
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-5077
(630) 545-1714

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Orlofske <s.a.orlofske@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015144

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sarah Orlofske
6530 N Monticello Ave
Lincolnwood, IL 60712-4026
(540) 808-7652

015145

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Watson <scootypuff@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015146

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tom Watson
1616 Sandcastle Ln
Pingree Grove, IL 60140-2055
(630) 715-1003

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William La Marca <bill1953@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

615147

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William La Marca
513 Colbrook Dr
Springfield, IL 62702-3384
(217) 670-0444

615148

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Catharine Jones <catharinejones@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Catharine Jones
2509 Harrison St
Evanston, IL 60201-1323
(847) 328-6979

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Landers <jjlndrs@otelmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Landers
PO Box 126
Oneida, IL 61467-0126
(309) 483-6359

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Case <jr46case@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015151

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

015152

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joyce Case
38w322 Berquist Dr
Geneva, IL 60134-6139

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Juliana Barker <jorjaxmom@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Juliana Barker
3527 Crosby St
Rockford, IL 61107-4809
(815) 312-7705

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Koritko <gulnpatch@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015154

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015155

Karen Koritko
2313 Evergreen Ave
Fox River Grove, IL 60021-1624

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick Dunlap <patd1047@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patrick Dunlap
414 Evergreen Cir
Gilberts, IL 60136-4054
(847) 697-0632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ahmad Abdul Rahman <muhammad305@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015157

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ahmad Abdul Rahman
6360 S Minerva Ave Apt 309
Chicago, IL 60637-3648
(773) 324-9027

015158

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: B Thiele <gtouspl@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015159

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

B Thiele
2031 Wagner Rd
Glenview, IL 60025-1945

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sherman <drbobbie10@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015160

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sherman
PO Box 494
Downers Grove, IL 60515-0494
(630) 963-9630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Canning <rickcanning@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM

615161

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015162

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rick Canning
548 S Randall Rd
Aurora, IL 60506-5381

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Weston <billweston2000@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015163

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Weston
4223 N Kildare Ave
Chicago, IL 60641-2035
(773) 481-0079

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Benoit Carrier <benoit_carrier@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015164

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Benoit Carrier
2224 Plumtree Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-3311
(630) 717-6681

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Sullivan <j.8.sullivan@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015166

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Sullivan
Fulton Ave
At Charles, IL 60174

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kristin Mathis <kmmathis@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015167

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristin Mathis
12606 Highland Ave
Blue Island, IL 60406-1942

015188

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alicia Mlsna <am2k22@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015169

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alicia Mlsna
PO Box 2751
Naperville, IL 60567-2751

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathy Wituk <cathwit99@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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615170

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cathy Wituk
233 S Prairie St
Batavia, IL 60510-2769
(630) 879-6467

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015171

From: Lori McConville <lori.j.mcc@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015172

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lori McConville
1807 Blossom St
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-2331
(815) 455-9172

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terri Wilson <terriwilsonstyle@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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015173

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Terri Wilson
3225 W Pierce Ave
Chicago, IL 60651-2454
(773) 342-4448

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clifford Gress <cliffnjan@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015174

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

015175

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Clifford Gress
5 Westclox Ave
Peru, IL 61354-2049
(815) 223-2632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dagmar Tolentino <sdagmar64@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015176

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dagmar Tolentino
8 Mallard Ct
Bloomington, IL 61704-4803

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dr/ Karol Sue Reddington <karolsue7@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

615177

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dr/ Karol Sue Reddington
2 Wheaton Ctr Apt 707
Wheaton, IL 60187-2311
(630) 510-8475

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Griffith <eegriffith@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015179

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Griffith
1631 N 74th Ct
Elmwood Park, IL 60707-4222
(708) 456-5266

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenneth Zahnle <ks-zahnle@wiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015180

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Zahnle
314 S Randolph St
Macomb, IL 61455-2236

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ruth Harris <harril945@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015132

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ruth Harris
319 S Scofield St
Carthage, IL 62321-1724
(309) 221-2063

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sugden <bsugden@wowway.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015183

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sugden
2002 N Fernandez Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3030

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lana Miyagawa <calmiyag@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM

015184

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015185

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lana Miyagawa
5772 N Ridge Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-3444

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alessandra Rolffs <ojala88@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015186

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alessandra Rolffs
4935 N Talman Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2721

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Williams <cannw2006@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015187

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015138

Sincerely,

Cheryl Williams
688 Lincoln Station Dr
Oswego, IL 60543-8138
(630) 390-9596

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dean Peerman <dean_peerman@christiancentury.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015189

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dean Peerman
929 W Foster Ave
Apt 2023
Chicago, IL 60640-1685

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Harris <gharris234@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015190

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gerald Harris
1250 N Wood St
Chicago, IL 60622-3250

015191

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jean Phillips <dcfnb.96@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015192

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jean Phillips
3417 Campbell St
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-1420
(847) 870-8818

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Condic <gadgetman2@mail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015193

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Condic
6200 151st St
Oak Forest, IL 60452-1742

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015134

From: Lela Summers <chettlela@rr1.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015195

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lela Summers
RR 1 Box 212a
Neoga, IL 62447-9611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marlene Donnelly <marlenehill.donnelly@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015196

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marlene Donnelly
346 Wilmette Ave
Glenview, IL 60025-3372
(847) 657-7907

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Meredith Carey <metroediting@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015197

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
 - * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
 - * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
 - * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
 - * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
 - * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
 - * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]
- The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015193

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Meredith Carey
2245 W Shakespeare Ave
Chicago, IL 60647-3292

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter & Ellen Jackson <beepjackson@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Peter & Ellen Jackson
16 S Princeton Ct
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1613
(847) 577-4438

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Vickie Izzo <izzorainbow@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015200

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Vickie Izzo

015201

1244 N Red Oak Cir Unit 3
Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-4685
(847) 270-9387

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amalie Callahan <amalie.callahan@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015202

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amalie Callahan
1522 36th St
Rock Island, IL 61201-3051
(309) 786-8377

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Monier <bmonier@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015293

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Monier
545 Michigan Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-3064

015204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brenda Roberts <bjroberts76@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015285

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brenda Roberts
425 N Linden St
Bloomington, IL 61701-3321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Goldberg <dlgqq@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

615206

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Goldberg
1728 W Berwyn Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-2008
(312) 972-6432

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacob Kasparian <j.kasparian@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015207

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

015208

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jacob Kasparian
437 N 6th Ave
Addison, IL 60101-2465
(630) 543-4673

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Angel <angell12005@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

015299

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Angel
28775 Pilgrims Pass
Lakemoor, IL 60051-8686
(815) 335-2755

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Liz Reed <cesriccode@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015210

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015211

Sincerely,

Liz Reed
21363 W Engle Dr
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5409

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lois White <lwhitel200@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015212

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lois White
9418 Lindsay St
Orland Hills, IL 60487-5957

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lolly Ward <lward@ctuonline.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015213

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lolly Ward
1753 W State Route 113
Kankakee, IL 60901-7407
(815) 928-9806

615214

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Mrs. Pamela & Mr. Russell Buckardt" <russellb@konsultek.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015215

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Pamela & Mr. Russell Buckardt
1113 La Fayette Dr
South Elgin, IL 60177-1816
(847) 741-7823

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Carey <careyra@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Carey
2014 N Howe St
Chicago, IL 60614-4414
(312) 929-4401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015217

From: Carole Spencer <carolespencer@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carole Spencer
14537 Turner Ave
Midlothian, IL 60445-3029
(708) 371-5470

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cynthia Arneson <arnesonfamily1963@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Arneson
46 N Park Ave
Lombard, IL 60148-2258
(630) 424-2869

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Newell <leguepe@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015220

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

015221

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Daniel Newell
11787 N 700th St
Martinsville, IL 62442-2729

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ham <email@davidham.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Ham
4835 Prospect Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-3713
(630) 297-1273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kate Knutson <kate.knutson@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015223

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015224

Kate Knutson
1596 Station Park Dr
Grayslake, IL 60030-2719

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathleen Blackburn <kblackburn60@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015225

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Blackburn
2412 W Bryn Mawr Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-5160

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Larry Yarnall <larryyarnall@clear.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

015226

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Larry Yarnall
8100 Lockwood Ave
Burbank, IL 60459-2120
(630) 248-3456

015227

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brad Hanahan <bradhanahan@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015228

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brad Hanahan
1019 Havenwood Ln
Libertyville, IL 60048-2526
(847) 404-2677

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dorelle Ackermann <dor2427@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dorelle Ackermann
19254 Mansfield Ln
Mokena, IL 60448-7845
(815) 479-6130

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: J F Muench <jfmuench@cs.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015230

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

615231

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

J F Muench
4120 N Mozart St
Chicago, IL 60618-2709

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn Keifer <kathy4856@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

015232

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Keifer
505 Schroeder Ave Apt 3
Peotone, IL 60468-9441
(708) 258-3397

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marianne Gorzkowski <mar.gorzkowski@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015233

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015234

Sincerely,

Marianne Gorzkowski
4952 N Neva Ave
Chicago, IL 60656-3851

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marion Brown <marion.brown@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015235

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marion Brown
7919 S South Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60617-1628
773221112

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Ellen DeClue <jwdmed@consolidated.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

615236

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen DeClue
366 Westlake Trl
Litchfield, IL 62056-4220
(217) 324-4444

615237

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hanley <marykh51@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

615238

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Hanley
436 Selborne Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-1627

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pam Kruse <plienhart@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015239

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pam Kruse
827 Kendall St
Geneva, IL 60134-3239
(630) 845-8738

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robin Pinsof <pin7rm@aol.com>

015240

Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015241

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robin Pinosof
2784 Fort Sheridan Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-1417
(847) 433-3138

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Malone <williamemalone1951@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015242

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Malone
427 South Grand Ave W
Springfield, IL 62704-3750
(217) 960-0860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Betsy Zinser <betsy.zinser@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015243

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015244

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Betsy Zinser
801 Wind Energy Pass
Batavia, IL 60510-8959
(630) 879-8877

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Edwards <donaedwards4@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015245

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Edwards
605 Brush Creek Dr
Marshall, IL 62441-4353
(217) 826-3270

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sara Cheng <sara_lynn_cheng@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015246

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015247

Sara Cheng
830 Roberts Rd
Winthrop Harbor, IL 60096-1053
(224) 430-9991

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bonita Staas <51940@aeroinc.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015248

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bonita Staas
11294 N Henderson Rd
Orangeville, IL 61060-9676
(815) 789-4060

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Larsen <dave_larsen@frontier.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015249

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Larsen
102 Augusta Ave Apt 203
Dekalb, IL 60115-3165
(815) 754-6452

015250

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Bellantoni <ecbellantoni@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

615251

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Bellantoni
700 W Fabyan Pkwy Apt 174e
Batavia, IL 60510-1213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgean Goldenberg <georgeangold@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

615252

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Georgean Goldenberg
7033 N Kedzie Ave Apt 513
Chicago, IL 60645-2810
(773) 761-5586

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Glen Etzkorn <brucegoffcastle@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM

015253

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015254

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Glen Etzkorn
2375 Wing Hill Rd
Cobden, IL 62920-3506
(618) 893-4716

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lana May <lanamay300@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015255

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lana May
300 S Edward St
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-3418
(847) 259-3002

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melissa Berkshire <melberk@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015256

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

615257

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Melissa Berkshire
6105 N Talman Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-2744

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Strean <mike@strean.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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015258

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Streaan
38764 Linden Ave
Beach Park, IL 60099-3424

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: P And A Schaff <adschaff@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015259

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

P And A Schaff
1034 Chestnut Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-1732

615260

(847) 251-1351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia White Hansen <p.whittehansen@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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015261

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia White Hansen
1012 Emerald Dr
Naperville, IL 60540-7216
(630) 300-4025

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rachel Benoit <hawk3ye@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

015262

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rachel Benoit
210 Pleasant St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3318
(773) 307-7501

015263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosemary Dixon <rosiedixon@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Dixon
1052 Dartmouth Dr
Wheaton, IL 60189-6128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alan Choyna <alan@choyna.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

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of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alan Choyna
2822 N Orchard St # 3
Chicago, IL 60657-5214

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Klein <andrea.klein@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015266

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

015267

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrea Klein
2601 Lakeview Dr
Champaign, IL 61822-7543

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Mccurdy <mccurdy25@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015268

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dan Mccurdy
PO Box 762
Rochester, IL 62563-0762
(312) 371-1183

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Garrett <jsgarrett1@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015269

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015270

Joel Garrett
1517 N Dearborn Pkwy
Chicago, IL 60610-7427
(630) 926-3004

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Malz <sessie61@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

015271

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Leslie Malz
200 W Campbell St Unit 212
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1498

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marianne Bentel <mariben2000@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015272

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marianne Bentel
13936 Catherine Dr
Orland Park, IL 60462-2041
(708) 349-9151

015273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marjorie Soule <marjoriesoule@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Soule
1114 Harvard Ter
Evanston, IL 60202-3309

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Meredith Tuckedr <mct048@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015275

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Meredith Tuckedr
498 Inverway
Inverness, IL 60067-4350

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Raymond Szumal <raschumal@rcn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015276

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015277

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Raymond Szumal
7730 Kedvale Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-3602
(847) 213-0157

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosemary Maziarz <rozalka13@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015278

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Maziarz
1702 S 3rd Pl
Saint Charles, IL 60174-4313

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: jeanne phelan <jeannephelelan@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015279

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

jeanne phelan
2006 Black Rd
Joliet, IL 60435-3425
(815) 744-3879

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beverly Smith <b.smith@localline2.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015281

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Beverly Smith
PO Box 306
Cissna Park, IL 60924-0306
(815) 468-6463

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cherie Kraft <cherie@thekrafts.info>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015282

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cherie Kraft
1642 Oak St
Hanover Park, IL 60133-4855

015283

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris O'Connell <chrisoconnell12@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015284

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris O'Connell
1666a Vermont Dr
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-2708

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diana Znavor <dznavor@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015285

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diana Znavor
300 E Hill St # 94
Tiskilwa, IL 61368-9646
(815) 314-7604

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Freda Barnes <fmb1352@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM

615286

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

615287

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Freda Barnes
9730 S Western Ave
Evergreen Park, IL 60805-2814

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Slade <matt.slade@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

615288

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Matt Slade
230 Theodore St
Loves Park, IL 61111-4052
(815) 636-3561

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randy Howe <goodtogo717@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

615290

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Randy Howe
1521 Dairy Ln
Ottawa, IL 61350-4762

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Mistretta <s.q.mistretta@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015291

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Mistretta
913 W Cullerton St Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60608-3780

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Veronica Gandara <vero_lili@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015292

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Veronica Gandara
2936 140th Pl
Blue Island, IL 60406-3355

015293

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allan Johnston <aj654321@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015294

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Allan Johnston
548 Sheridan Rd Apt 1n
Evanston, IL 60202-4719
(847) 492-9607

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrej Tomic <mtomic@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015295

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrej Tasic
585 Huntington Cir
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5231

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brian Mcfarland <brianmcfarland@msn.com>

615296

Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brian McFarland
345 W Fullerton Pkwy
Apt 2206
Chicago, IL 60614-2854
(773) 248-3735

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Krautkramer <yakrautkramer@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Daniel Krautkramer
651 S Sutton Rd # 186
Streamwood, IL 60107-2366
(630) 352-9021

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeremy Rossman <jeremysrossman@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

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