

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,

Jeremy Rossman
674 Driftwood Ln
Northbrook, IL 60062-5502
(847) 715-9074

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Quaid <maryluquaid@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]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mary Quaid
450 Davis St Unit 657
Evanston, IL 60201-7603
(847) 733-0307

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: b czarnecki <safetybsmart@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015302

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

015393

b czarnecki
PO Box 957891
Hoffman Estates, IL 60195-7891

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Albert Legzdins <albertlegzdins@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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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.

015394

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Albert Legzdins
4512 N Beacon St # 1
Chicago, IL 60640-5519
(773) 728-1327

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alice & Bill Studzinski <bastudzin@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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015395

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Alice & Bill Studzinski
19998 Oakwood Ln
Petersburg, IL 62675-7163
(217) 632-2432

615396

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrew Sertich <sertich11@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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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

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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]

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Sertich
619 State St
Wood River, IL 62095-1110
(618) 447-2524

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Burkhart <dburkhart195@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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

Sincerely,

Don Burkhart
218 W Clark St
Morton, IL 61550-1519
(309) 472-7829

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eric Jones <eric.n.jones@comcast.net>

015399

Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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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

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

Sincerely,

Eric Jones
6103 S Kilkenny Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-4727
(847) 639-9560

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Rejsek <garyrejsek@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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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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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: Joan Bluestone <joanbluestone@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015312

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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615313

reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

Joan Bluestone
563 W Downer Pl
Aurora, IL 60506-5072
(630) 801-1592

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judith Levy <levy115@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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015314

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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,

Judith Levy
977 Princeton Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-2381
(708) 261-6416

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kitty Hopper <klh@mindspring.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,

015315

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

Sincerely,

015316

Kitty Hopper
1835 N Whipple St
Chicago, IL 60647-5005
(773) 276-4066

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hagele <mchagele@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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.

615317

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Hagele
9236 Harding Ave
Evanston, IL 60203-1516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Vieregg <mary@vieregg.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

015318

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,

Mary Viereggs
1116 Golf Ln
Wheaton, IL 60189-6306
(630) 673-5608

015319

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mia Fiore <miyaya76@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 the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mia Fiore
370b Whitewater Dr
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-7974
(630) 336-6662

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Bradt <nbdoodle@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

015321

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Nancy Bradt
2216 N Wayne Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3123
(773) 327-8111

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nayeem Aslam <nayeemaslam@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]
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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

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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,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Scott Baker <scott.baker2658@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]

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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,

Scott Baker
2658 N Seminary Ave Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60614-1359
(773) 661-6128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephan Donovan <stephandonovan@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015325

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,

Stephan Donovan
4851 N Bernard St
Chicago, IL 60625-5107
(773) 267-0778

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tifani Moot <tifanimoot@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

015327

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Tifani Moot
1007 Galen Dr
Champaign, IL 61821-6926
(217) 359-1251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victoria Fuller <vfullerart@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,

015328

failure 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]

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

Victoria Fuller
1949 W Wabansia Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-1343
(773) 862-1666

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bob Rayburn <brayburn44@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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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids 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,

Bob Rayburn
10706 S Avenue J
Chicago, IL 60617-6721

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mari Minarik <davemanuele@aol.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

015331

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,

Mari Minarik
731 S Euclid Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-1205
(708) 386-3726

615332

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Zollner <palatiner@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:

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

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

Sincerely,

Mark Zollner
106 S Brockway St
Palatine, IL 60067-6126

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Abbie Daigle <abbiedaigle@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]

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015334

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Abbie Daigle
250 S Maple Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3008

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ana Oviedo <anaoviedo75@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015335

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]

615336

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

Ana Oviedo
1822 S Bishop St
Chicago, IL 60608-3047
(773) 590-1827

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Brayfield <urb_forest@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

615337

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Brayfield
915 W Harvard St
Champaign, IL 61821-2534

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Franco Fillipan <fillipan@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615338

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.

015339

Sincerely,

Franco Fillipan
339 Mulberry Ct
Apt C2
Bartlett, IL 60103-7963
(630) 483-7310

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Culp <culp.lisa@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]

615340

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Culp
2611 Central St Apt 2
Evanston, IL 60201-6411

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rebecca St Clair <rstclair55@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.

015341

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Rebecca St Clair
800 S Wells St Apt 1139
Chicago, IL 60607-4539

(312) 913-9232

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wanda Huntoon <gary.huntoon@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]

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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,

Wanda Huntoon
40w121 Russell Rd
Elgin, IL 60124-8127
(847) 464-4003

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Craig Figtree <craig.figtree@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

015344

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,

Craig Figtree
1906 N Bissell St
Chicago, IL 60614-5015
(773) 281-6357

615345

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evelyn Watkins <runsum26@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]
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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]

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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,

Evelyn Watkins
4006 172nd St N
East Moline, IL 61244-9730
(563) 505-5074

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Huntoon <gary.huntoon@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.

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015347

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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,

Gary Huntoon
40w121 Russell Rd
Elgin, IL 60124-8127
(847) 464-4003

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ira Kriston <iragk@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015348

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.

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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]

015349

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

Ira Kriston
900 Chicago Ave Unit 713
Evanston, IL 60202-4556

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lana Hampton <lanah1224@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]

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[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,

Lana Hampton
6057 N Lincoln Ave
Apt 501
Chicago, IL 60659-2432
(773) 769-6825

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alberto Rincon <albertorincon3@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615351

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 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,

Alberto Rincon
9964 S Exchange Ave
Chicago, IL 60617-5448
(773) 870-1989

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christine Knudson <christinek90@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015353

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christine Knudson
341 S 15th St
St Charles, IL 60174-3601

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Desi Russell <desi.r.russell@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

015354

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Desi Russell
3125 Sprucewood Rd
Wilmette, IL 60091-1108

015355

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Emilie Mullins <em.mullins@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015356

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Emilie Mullins
1039 S Hampton Dr
Round Lake, IL 60073-5650

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jerome Rickert <jprbem@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

615357

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Jerome Rickert
21 Spinning Wheel Rd Apt 15k
Hinsdale, IL 60521-7631
(630) 323-2623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015358

From: "B.J., Borah" <kattiel1885@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015359

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,

B.J., Borah
5 W. Addison
Chicago, IL 60639

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barb Borah <kattiel885@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015360

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barb Borah
W. Addison
Chicago, IL 60641

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gene Diedrich <genomollie@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015361

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.

615362

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

Sincerely,

Gene Diedrich
PO Box 486
Spring Grove, IL 60081-0486

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julia Wade <dragongal35@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015363

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Julia Wade
1112 N Walnut Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-4631

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kim Ziegler <zieglerkincaid@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

015364

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Kim Ziegler
200 N River Ln Unit 105
Geneva, IL 60134-1473

615365

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ladonna Taylor <lcjrtaylor@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015366

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ladonna Taylor
827 Madison St
Evanston, IL 60202-2206
(847) 475-3741

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Nave <pnave12@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015367

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Patricia Nave
606 W Oak St
Carbondale, IL 62901-1419
(618) 529-7814

015368

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Parker <rparker7317@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

615367

public 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 Parker
PO Box 388953
Chicago, IL 60638-8953

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sean Collins-Stapleton <seancollinsstapleton@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

615370

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sean Collins-Stapleton
3016 Central St Apt 3
Evanston, IL 60201-1188

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Hassig <williamhassig@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

615371

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

015372

reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

William Hassig
102 N Russel St
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-2443

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Muehler <bmuehler@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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".

615373

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Muehler
1415 Citadel Dr
Joliet, IL 60435-5193
(815) 730-9278

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Shepard <pawspawscs@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

615374

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,

Carol Shepard

615375

1200 Kaolin Rd
Cobden, IL 62920-3751

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chuck Schwartz <chuck72@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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015376

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Chuck Schwartz
242 Kenmore Ave
Deerfield, IL 60015-4745
(847) 444-0024

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Samartano <jsamartano@preventchildabuseillinois.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

615377

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,

Jennifer Samartano
353 Pearson Cir
Naperville, IL 60563-3051
(630) 357-1803

015378

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leland Becker <lhb92056@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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,

Leland Becker
625 Woodlea Rd
Kankakee, IL 60901-8197

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pamela Kersting <pamela.kersting@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

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615389

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]

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

Sincerely,

Pamela Kersting
176 Farm Gate Ln
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-1501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alejandro Sanchez <setotaisho@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615381

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

Alejandro Sanchez
1518 Sherman Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4435

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alicia Henry <aahenry228@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015383

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

Alicia Henry
36 Boardwalk Cir
Bloomington, IL 61701-1459
(309) 829-1042

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Torres <sunpeople5@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015384

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015385

Andrea Torres
710 S Shannon Dr
Romeoville, IL 60446-5263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Moyer <c-moyer1@illinois.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Moyer
302 W Dodson Dr
Urbana, IL 61802-2217

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Domke <domkone@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015387

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,

Ellen Domke
1301 W Thorndale Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-3305
(773) 989-4179

615388

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jill Wettersten <jawettersten@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015389

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jill Wettersten
5244 N Sawyer Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-4716

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marianna Manley <mdelinck@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015397

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Marianna Manley
311 Bell Ave Apt 2
La Grange, IL 60525-5981
(219) 740-7796

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick Hozjan <mahjongxxxii@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM

015391

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]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

615392

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Hozjan
1001 8th Ave Apt 10
La Grange, IL 60525-6939
(708) 354-6858

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Roger Barton <rogpamb7730@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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015393

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Roger Barton
7730 W Kenton Ct
Frankfort, IL 60423-6978

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sherry Gold <page2345@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015394

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,

Sherry Gold
9560 Gross Point Rd
Skokie, IL 60076-1380

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Barisch <sbarisch@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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615396

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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,

Stephanie Barisch
6 Holder Way
Bloomington, IL 61704-8152

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Winifred O'Connor <winnieo@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

615397

Strengthen the rules by:

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

Sincerely,

Winifred O'Connor
1580 Sherman Ave Apt 502
Evanston, IL 60201-4482
(847) 864-1484

015393

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Cochrane <barbietart@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Cochran
11361 S Champlain Ave
Chicago, IL 60628-5121
(773) 928-5582

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Holmes <clholmes7654@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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615400

* eliminating potential abuse of 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Holmes
7654 W Peterson Ave
Chicago, IL 60631-2244
(773) 631-8925

015401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dennis Kneip <dek74@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

015402

public 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,

Dennis Kneip
403 Jake Ct
Hampshire, IL 60140-8279

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elaine Soble <eksoble@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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015493

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

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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,

Elaine Soble
910 S Michigan Ave Apt 1401
Chicago, IL 60605-2286
(312) 583-9766

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Heather Thompson <heathert11@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

- 015484

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

015405

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,

Heather Thompson
1255 Seabury Cir
Carol Stream, IL 60188-6026

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Hugo Urquizu <sonicsoulb2@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

615486

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Hugo Urquizu
3450 N Lake Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60657-2874

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ira Abrams <ipabrams@cps.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015497

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,

Ira Abrams

015498

5441 S Kenwood Ave Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60615-5484
(773) 752-0245

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Gibson <gibbyl2071@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Gibson
1207 Geneva Ave
Rockford, IL 61108-4222

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Kolar <kolar_mark@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015417

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,

Mark Kolar
2325 Potomac Ct
Lindenhurst, IL 60046-8570
(224) 372-7352

015411

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Raum <skraum@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sharon Raum
518 Carriage Ln
Gibson City, IL 60936-1729

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Bilenko <sbilenko@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

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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]

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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,

Stephanie Bilenko
627 Barnsdale Rd
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5703
(708) 772-3034

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Limperis <quantmfirebird@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615414

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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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

015415

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Stephen Limperis
1194 Chesterfield Ln
Grayslake, IL 60030-3795
(847) 548-7321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Theresa Buley <adambuley@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

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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]

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

Sincerely,

Theresa Buley
163 W Leisure Ln
Spring Bay, IL 61611-9764
(309) 822-9882

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Rake <arake37826@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015417

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

Sincerely,

Clemente & Elaine Acevez
3624 S Halsted St
Chicago, IL 60609-1641
(773) 312-8515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Mccarthy <mcrrt1058@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia Mccarthy
28 Briar Ln
Rockford, IL 61103-1601
(815) 282-5206

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth Holland <baholland4@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015486

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

Sincerely,

Beth Holland
3706 Grand Ave

615487

Mchenry, IL 60050-3821
(815) 344-8504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Jelinek <charlesjelinek@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Charles Jelinek
1542 W Sherwin Ave Apt 2n
Chicago, IL 60626-2136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cindy Dewalt <cdd663@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015469

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,

Cindy Dewalt
15058 Keeler Ave
Midlothian, IL 60445-3330
(708) 371-5432

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Guenter Zuelow <gzuelow@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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,

Guenter Zuelow
1028 N Sheridan Rd
Waukegan, IL 60085-2054
(847) 599-2012

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Merrill Cole <merrillcole@fastmail.fm>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615472

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Merrill Cole
421 S McArthur St
Macomb, IL 61455-2929
(309) 255-7793

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michelle Hollis <mhollis@essehealth.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615473

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]

015474

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

Michelle Hollis
3243 Willow Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-5172

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick & Kim McArthur <wildoak262@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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,

Patrick & Kim McArthur
262 Kansas St
Frankfort, IL 60423-1467
(815) 469-1059

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Rose <tomservol@email.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015476

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.

615477

Sincerely,

Richard Rose
1438 N Washtenaw Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-1631

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Roche <ricklibrarian@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Rick Roche
327 Otis Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-3114

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Traci Brown <tbrachmanbrown@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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:

015473

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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 public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Traci Brown
548 Belleview Ave
West Chicago, IL 60185-2156
(630) 885-9607

015489

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgia Gebhardt <gtgebhardt@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Georgia Gebhardt
411 3rd St
Wilmette, IL 60091-2869

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Holly Wells <holly_wells_nw@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Holly Wells
1814 S Calumet Pkwy
Chicago, IL 60616-2956
(312) 282-4465

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Wolter <slaidan@msn.com>

015483

Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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

015484

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 Wolter
101 E Jackson St
O Fallon, IL 62269-1317

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Ayres <peter_yrs@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

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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]

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

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

Peter Ayres
25w640 Indian Hill Woods
Naperville, IL 60563-1468
(630) 505-9695

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wilbur Zelke <wil-lene@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

- 015488

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.

015487

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

Sincerely,

Wilbur Zelke
11439 Foxwoods Dr
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-7105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Stafford <aquarianm@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015488

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Daniel Stafford
40 N Tower Rd Apt 9n
Oak Brook, IL 60523-1120

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Mcmeyer <jessicamcmeyer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

015489

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Jessica McMeyer
416 S Grove Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3802

015497

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica McMeyer <jessicamcmeyer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015491

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jessica McMeyer
416 S Grove Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3802

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Roach <daisuke_1133@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015492

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Matthew Roach
77 Deerfield Trailer Ct
Freeburg, IL 62243-4018

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Therese Yee <therese.yee@gmail.com>

015493

Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015494

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,

Therese Yee
Chicago
Chicago, IL 60645

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Bartoszewicz <andz3@hitmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015495

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

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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,

Andrea Bartoszewicz
500 S Clinton St Apt 731
Chicago, IL 60607-4329
(312) 375-0870

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Deanna Bialczak <deannabialczak@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015496

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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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615497

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

Sincerely,

Deanna Bialczak
8800 S Harlem Ave
Bridgeview, IL 60455-1921
(708) 601-5788

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathleen Simko <ksimko@wowway.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015498

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

Kathleen Simko
1004 Catalpa Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7502
(630) 357-3207

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kirk Shellko <kshellko@depaul.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015499

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,

Kirk Shellko

615500

7231 N Damen Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-2431

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Brady <mfbrady31@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Margaret Brady
18632 Martin Ave
Homewood, IL 60430-3624
(708) 798-5086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Megan Hoff <mhoff4@mail.depaul.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015502

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

Sincerely,

Megan Hoff
2250 N Sheffield Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3673
(847) 274-4809

015593

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Hulburt <michael.hulburt@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015504

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Michael Hulburt
4750 N Clarendon Ave Apt 1105
Chicago, IL 60640-6627
(858) 414-1988

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: judy fenza <donannam931@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015505

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

judy fenza
824 Columbus St Apt 4
Ottawa, IL 61350-2135
(815) 252-5859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Vaiciulis <rebalys@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015506

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]

015597

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Vaiciulis
9141 S Leavitt St
Chicago, IL 60643-6441
(773) 881-7015

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Siegel <annssiegel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015508

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ann Siegel
400 Park Ave Apt H
Highland Park, IL 60035-2629
(847) 432-7437

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth De La Baume <e.delabaume@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015509

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,

Elizabeth De La Baume
2240 Dehne Rd
Northbrook, IL 60062-6026
(847) 564-0351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Bledsoe <garybledsoe@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015511

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Bledsoe
2839 W Jerome St
Chicago, IL 60645-1230
(773) 764-6968

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Skalitzky <kskalitzky@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015512

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 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,

Karen Skalitzky
2524 N Mozart St

615513

Chicago, IL 60647-2616

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin Metcalf <bigbrometcalf@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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615514

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kevin Metcalf
509 N Prospect Manor Ave
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-2047
(847) 253-7644

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward and Margaret Pyterek <peterborough48@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615515

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

Sincerely,

Edward and Margaret Pyterek
3415 Ralmark Ln
Glenview, IL 60026-1552
(847) 729-0557

615516

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

Stephanie Barisch
6 Holder Way
Bloomington, IL 61704-8152

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Winifred O'Connor <winnieo@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

615397

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Cochrane <barbietart@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Cochrane
11361 S Champlain Ave
Chicago, IL 60628-5121
(773) 928-5582

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Holmes <clholmes7654@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015400

- * eliminating potential abuse of 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Holmes
7654 W Peterson Ave
Chicago, IL 60631-2244
(773) 631-8925

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dennis Kneip <dek74@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

615402

public 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,

Dennis Kneip
403 Jake Ct
Hampshire, IL 60140-8279

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elaine Soble <eksoble@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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,

Elaine Soble
910 S Michigan Ave Apt 1401
Chicago, IL 60605-2286
(312) 583-9766

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Heather Thompson <heathert11@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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

015405

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,

Heather Thompson
1255 Seabury Cir
Carol Stream, IL 60188-6026

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Hugo Urquizu <sonicsoulb2@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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,

Hugo Urquizu
3450 N Lake Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60657-2874

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ira Abrams <ipabrams@cps.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

015497

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,

Ira Abrams

015498

5441 S Kenwood Ave Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60615-5484
(773) 752-0245

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Gibson <gibby12071@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Gibson
1207 Geneva Ave
Rockford, IL 61108-4222

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Kolar <kolar_mark@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

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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,

Mark Kolar
2325 Potomac Ct
Lindenhurst, IL 60046-8570
(224) 372-7352

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Raum <skraum@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sharon Raum
518 Carriage Ln
Gibson City, IL 60936-1729

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Bilenko <sbilenko@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

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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]

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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.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Bilenko
627 Barnsdale Rd
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5703
(708) 772-3034

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Limperis <quantmfirebird@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

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no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Stephen Limperis
1194 Chesterfield Ln
Grayslake, IL 60030-3795
(847) 548-7321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Theresa Buley <adambuley@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Theresa Buley
163 W Leisure Ln
Spring Bay, IL 61611-9764
(309) 822-9882

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Rake <arake37826@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015417

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 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.

615418

Sincerely,

A Rake
wellington
Mundelein, IL 60060-1783

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Audra Soulias <audrasoulias@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Audra Soulias
299 Cardinal Dr
Bloomington, IL 60108-1348
(630) 400-0511

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carla Hasegawa-Ahrendt <cmari59@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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.

015420

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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 Hasegawa-Ahrendt
1405 Syracuse Ln
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3310
(847) 584-0948

015421

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cordale Brown <c.nick.brown6@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015422

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cordale Brown
12444 S Laflin St
Calumet Park, IL 60827-5713
(708) 597-8742

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dianna Damkoehler <dddamk1@ilstu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

015423

- * eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Dianna Damkoehler
19350 Woodland Trl
Bloomington, IL 61705-5251
(309) 378-0063

015424

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eileen Samson <eileenmsamson@netscape.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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,

Eileen Samson
422 E Mill Valley Rd
Palatine, IL 60074-3714
(224) 578-2934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Kullman <n-kullman@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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,

015426

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,

Nancy Kullman
1327 Queen Ann Ln
Gurnee, IL 60031-1962
(847) 406-3834

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Seitz <rseitz61920@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015427

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,

Richard Seitz
32 State St Apt A
Charleston, IL 61920-1481
(217) 348-6051

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ruth Hosek <gertie89@icloud.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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]

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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,

Ruth Hosek
175 E Delaware Pl Apt 5604
Chicago, IL 60611-7722
(312) 846-6211

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tim Mccrory <tim.mccrory@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

615439

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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,

Tim Mccrory
1116 Pember Cir
West Dundee, IL 60118-3516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Lorch <jetphixer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:06 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

615432

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Lorch
816 Douglas St
Joliet, IL 60435-6067
(815) 723-7854

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bob George <jorgereads@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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:

615433

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Bob George
911 Circle Ave
Forest Park, IL 60130-2322

015434

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christine Hallock <chrish37@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615435

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christine Hallock
712 E Rosewood St
Watseka, IL 60970-1411
(815) 432-2033

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Deborah Russo <clover1954@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615436

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Deborah Russo
1013 Fox Glen Dr
Saint Charles, IL 60174-8838
(630) 584-7283

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Fuchs <mike@foxcorners.com>

615437

Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615438

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,

Michael Fuchs
562 Bovidae Cir
Naperville, IL 60565-6184
(630) 305-8960

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Milius <m.dave.milius@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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

Sincerely,

Mike Milius
707 Wood Rd
Rockford, IL 61107-3621
(815) 298-7576

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy & Vernon Wedow <nvwedow@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

615449

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]

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reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

Nancy & Vernon Wedow
228 N Middleton Ave
Palatine, IL 60067-4856
(847) 359-3077

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Russ Dusek <russdusek@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015442

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Russ Dusek
1020 Dunlop Ave
Forest Park, IL 60130-2216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Marsh <mcworter@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015443

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]

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

015444

4346 S Saint Lawrence Ave
Chicago, IL 60653-3402

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shane Nodurft <s_nodurft@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

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015445

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shane Nodurft
4025 N Pulaski Rd Apt 108
Chicago, IL 60641-2457
(773) 478-2274

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Bartlett <blackbartpo8@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015446

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

Sincerely,

David Bartlett
66 Water St
Park Forest, IL 60466-1417
(708) 596-2000

015447

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frederic Kuzel <fjkuzel@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

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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]

015448

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Frederic Kuzel
114 Lawton Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-2443
(708) 447-5251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Needham <jsfneedham@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015449

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

Sincerely,

Jennifer Needham
21 Hillcrest Dr
Carbondale, IL 62901-2444

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leo Gideon <my713schak@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015459

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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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

615451

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Leo Gideon
1308 Elmwood Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4306

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Penny Hanna <hanna.penny8@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015452

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

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

Penny Hanna
305 S Cottage Grove Ave
Urbana, IL 61802-3505

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Darlene Pavlik <dpavlik33rd@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015453

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015454

Darlene Pavlik
3301 N Hamilton Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-6216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Wendland <garywendland@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

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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.

015455

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Wendland
1908 W Newport Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-1026

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kim King-Wrenn <kingwrenn@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615456

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,

Kim King-Wrenn
636 E Pleasant Hill Rd
Carbondale, IL 62902-7792
(618) 319-1164

015457

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Swisher <maryswisher@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

615458

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Swisher
551 W Belden Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-6438
(773) 549-1436

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nena Miller <nenasmiller@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015459

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Nena Miller
502 N Longwood Dr
Glenwood, IL 60425-1213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Gardner Sr <rgardn14aphi@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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,

Richard Gardner Sr
342 W 94th Pl
Chicago, IL 60620-1504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charlotte Jones <ragbaby@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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,

Charlotte Jones
4825 W Grace St
Chicago, IL 60641-3504
(630) 782-5832

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clemente & Elaine Acevez <dabestshytwnpig@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615483

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,

Clemente & Elaine Acevez
3624 S Halsted St
Chicago, IL 60609-1641
(773) 312-8515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Mccarthy <mcctrl1058@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Mccarthy
28 Briar Ln
Rockford, IL 61103-1601
(815) 282-5206

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth Holland <baholland4@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015486

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,

Beth Holland
3706 Grand Ave

015467

Mchenry, IL 60050-3821
(815) 344-8504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Jelinek <charlesjelinek@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Charles Jelinek
1542 W Sherwin Ave Apt 2n
Chicago, IL 60626-2136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cindy Dewalt <cdd663@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015469

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,

Cindy Dewalt
15058 Keeler Ave
Midlothian, IL 60445-3330
(708) 371-5432

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Guenter Zuelow <gzuelow@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]
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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]

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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,

Guenter Zuelow
1028 N Sheridan Rd
Waukegan, IL 60085-2054
(847) 599-2012

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Merrill Cole <merrillcole@fastmail.fm>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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,

Merrill Cole
421 S McArthur St
Macomb, IL 61455-2929
(309) 255-7793

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michelle Hollis <mhollis@essehealth.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615473

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]

015474

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

Michelle Hollis
3243 Willow Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-5172

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick & Kim McArthur <wildoak262@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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,

Patrick & Kim McArthur
262 Kansas St
Frankfort, IL 60423-1467
(815) 469-1059

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Rose <tomservol@email.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015476

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.

615477

Sincerely,

Richard Rose
1438 N Washtenaw Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-1631

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Roche <ricklibrarian@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Roche
327 Otis Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-3114

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Traci Brown <tbrachmanbrown@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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:

015473

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Traci Brown
548 Belleview Ave
West Chicago, IL 60185-2156
(630) 885-9607

015480

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgia Gebhardt <gtgebhardt@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

615481

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Georgia Gebhardt
411 3rd St
Wilmette, IL 60091-2869

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Holly Wells <holly_wells_nw@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015482

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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]

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

Holly Wells
1814 S Calumet Pkwy
Chicago, IL 60616-2956
(312) 282-4465

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Wolter <slaidan@msn.com>

015483

Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

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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

615484

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 Wolter
101 E Jackson St
O Fallon, IL 62269-1317

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Ayres <peter_yrs@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015485

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,

Peter Ayres
25w640 Indian Hill Woods
Naperville, IL 60563-1468
(630) 505-9695

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wilbur Zelke <wil-lene@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

- 015486

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 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.

015487

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

Sincerely,

Wilbur Zelke
11439 Foxwoods Dr
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-7105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Stafford <aquarianm@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015488

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

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

Sincerely,

Daniel Stafford
40 N Tower Rd Apt 9n
Oak Brook, IL 60523-1120

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Mcmeyer <jessicamcmeyer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

015489

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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 public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 McMeyer
416 S Grove Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3802

615497

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica McMeyer <jessicamcmeyer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015491

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jessica McMeyer
416 S Grove Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3802

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Roach <daisuke_1133@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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]

015492

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Matthew Roach
77 Deerfield Trailer Ct
Freeburg, IL 62243-4018

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Therese Yee <therese.yee@gmail.com>

015493

Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015494

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,

Therese Yee
Chicago
Chicago, IL 60645

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Bartoszewicz <andz3@hitmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015495

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Andrea Bartoszewicz
500 S Clinton St Apt 731
Chicago, IL 60607-4329
(312) 375-0870

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Deanna Bialczak <deannabialczak@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015496

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]

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615497

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

Sincerely,

Deanna Bialczak
8800 S Harlem Ave
Bridgeview, IL 60455-1921
(708) 601-5788

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathleen Simko <ksimko@wowway.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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".

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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,

Kathleen Simko
1004 Catalpa Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7502
(630) 357-3207

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kirk Shellko <kshellko@depaul.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015499

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]

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

Kirk Shellko

015500

7231 N Damen Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-2431

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Brady <mfbbrady31@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Brady
18632 Martin Ave
Homewood, IL 60430-3624
(708) 798-5086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Megan Hoff <mhoff4@mail.depaul.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015502

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

Sincerely,

Megan Hoff
2250 N Sheffield Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3673
(847) 274-4809

015503

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Hulburt <michael.hulburt@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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]

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

Sincerely,

Michael Hulburt
4750 N Clarendon Ave Apt 1105
Chicago, IL 60640-6627
(858) 414-1988

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: judy fenza <donannam931@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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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015505

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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]

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

Sincerely,

judy fenza
824 Columbus St Apt 4
Ottawa, IL 61350-2135
(815) 252-5859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Vaiciulis <rebalys@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015506

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

Sincerely,

A Vaiciulis
9141 S Leavitt St
Chicago, IL 60643-6441
(773) 881-7015

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Siegel <annssiegel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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.

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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

015508

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

* protecting water resources. The presumption of 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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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Ann Siegel
400 Park Ave Apt H
Highland Park, IL 60035-2629
(847) 432-7437

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth De La Baume <e.delabaume@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015509

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

Sincerely,

Elizabeth De La Baume
2240 Dehne Rd
Northbrook, IL 60062-6026
(847) 564-0351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Bledsoe <garybledsoe@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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015511

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

Sincerely,

Gary Bledsoe
2839 W Jerome St
Chicago, IL 60645-1230
(773) 764-6968

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Skalitzky <kskalitzky@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 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

015512

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

Sincerely,

Karen Skalitzky
2524 N Mozart St

615513

Chicago, IL 60647-2616

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin Metcalf <bigbrometcalf@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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Sincerely,

Kevin Metcalf
509 N Prospect Manor Ave
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-2047
(847) 253-7644

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward and Margaret Pyterek <peterborough48@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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015515

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Edward and Margaret Pyterek
3415 Ralmark Ln
Glenview, IL 60026-1552
(847) 729-0557

615516

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To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

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509 N Prospect Manor Ave
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-2047
(847) 253-7644

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From: Edward and Margaret Pyterek <peterborough48@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 9:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

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015515

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

Sincerely,

Edward and Margaret Pyterek
3415 Ralmark Ln
Glenview, IL 60026-1552
(847) 729-0557

015516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrew Rowlas <akokinos@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Rowles
2328 W Farwell Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-4737
(773) 262-1914

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beverly Fagan <bevffagan@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

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015513

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

Sincerely,

Beverly Fagan
512 W Nevada St
Urbana, IL 61801-4016

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Kurz <carolkurz@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

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

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

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

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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

615520

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Kurz
2025 Sherman Ave Apt 306
Evanston, IL 60201-3268
(847) 475-4571

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Kurz <carolkurz@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015521

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Kurz
2025 Sherman Ave Apt 306
Evanston, IL 60201-3268
(847) 475-4571

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John O'Grady <bellovoce@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615522

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.

615523

Sincerely,

John O'Grady
1808 Deerpath Ct
Naperville, IL 60565-2833
(630) 717-7234

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Misty Schultheis <schultheis6@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015524

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Misty Schultheis
8260 E Cottonwood Rd
Chana, IL 61015-9537
(815) 732-6293

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Natalia Dimitrienko <ndimitrienko@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

615525

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Natalia Dimitrienko
5355 N Wayne Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-2210

015526

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Fadze <afa821@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015527

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Fadze
403 Washington Blvd
Oak Park, IL 60302-4035

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth & Christopher Graham <bethng.graham@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

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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,

Beth & Christopher Graham
1302 James St
Geneva, IL 60134-1922
(630) 845-2668

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: David Sher <ldavidsher@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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

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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,

David Sher
145 N Milwaukee Ave Apt 3027
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-4177
(847) 793-7192

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Benjamin <g.l.benjamin@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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,

George Benjamin
12965 Coventry Ln
Huntley, IL 60142-7612
(847) 802-4455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gloria Charland <gtcharland@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

01553?

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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

015533

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,

Gloria Charland
35430 N Everett Ave
Ingleside, IL 60041-9167
(847) 587-0355

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marilyn Propp <proppjones@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

Marilyn Propp
6830 N Lakewood Ave Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60626-3731
(773) 512-3779

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Philip Paille <rpaille@frontier.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015535

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

615536

Philip Paille
710 Chestnut St
Mount Carmel, IL 62863-1455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Walter Jaehnig <wbjaeh3@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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- * eliminating potential abuse of 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.

015537

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Walter Jaehnig
173 May Apple Ln
Carbondale, IL 62903-7693

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anita Jung <awjung@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015538

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,

Anita Jung
2001 Blackthorn Rd
Riverwoods, IL 60015-3773
(847) 899-2977

615539

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Buzz Alpert <keelerbarracks@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

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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]

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

Buzz Alpert
7220 N Keeler Ave
Lincolnwood, IL 60712-2021

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Grushas <radtec78@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015541

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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 Grushas
924 7th Ave
La Grange, IL 60525-2969

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eric Scott <weasel14572093@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015542

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]

615543

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

Eric Scott
113 N 9th St
Herrin, IL 62948-3314

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Peeters <peeterscsv@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

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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,

John Peeters
428 S Indiana Ave
Kankakee, IL 60901-5114
(815) 932-6716

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tim McKeever <fenian_b@live.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615545

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,

Tim McKeever
209 E Center St
Yorkville, IL 60560-1251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jackie Weiss <jwbirdwatcher@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015547

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jackie Weiss
748 Lake Rd
New Lenox, IL 60451-3644
(859) 248-6076

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Katzenmayer <johannjr@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

015548

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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 Katzenmayer
2515 N Long Ln
Mchenry, IL 60051-9799
(815) 382-1834

015549

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Grotzke <garagekey2001@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mark Grotzke
18136 Rita Rd Apt 2a
Tinley Park, IL 60477-6465
(708) 224-5777

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Berrini <pberrini@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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015551

* eliminating potential abuse of 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]

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

Sincerely,

Peter Berrini
2701 Seacroft Rd
Springfield, IL 62711-6765
(217) 483-5801

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Su Dessa <susandessa@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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 be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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public 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,

Su Dessa
PO Box 934
Normal, IL 61761-0934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Borcean <dborcean@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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,

David Borcean
21062 W Shirley Rd
Palatine, IL 60074-2028
(847) 345-4644

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Thompson <gthompson57@charter.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015655

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,

Gerald Thompson
2845 Grand Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-3604
(618) 877-2514

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Bradbury <joanbradbury@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

010007

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Joan Bradbury
2923 N Claremont Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-6249

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Dabrowski <lld39849@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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,

015553

failure 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,

615559

Linda Dabrowski
398 Hiawatha Trl
Wood Dale, IL 60191-2436

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Miwa Lee <00numbermiwa@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Miwa Lee
6962 N Ashland Blvd
Apt 2e
Chicago, IL 60626-3336
(773) 339-1409

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pamela Lowrie <plowrie@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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,

Pamela Lowrie
401 Wyndemere Cir
Wheaton, IL 60187-2439
(630) 665-4522

015562

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randi Holt <holtr@net.elmhurst.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015563

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Randi Holt
Stephen Dr.
Palatine, IL 60067

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Chimis <bobsee149@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Chimis
1807 N Thatcher Ave
Elmwood Park, IL 60707-3546
(708) 452-6249

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Mulholland <smulhol@siue.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM

015565

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]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Mulholland
1463 Laurel Ave
Greenville, IL 62246-2809
(618) 664-4527

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Wolcott <sawolcott@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015567

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,

Stephanie Wolcott
2052 N Lincoln Park W
Chicago, IL 60614-4753

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Kuzera <tkuzera2@juno.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015568

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]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Kuzera
14624 S Short St
Posen, IL 60469-1328

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arlene Kelly <attagirl12@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Arlene Kelly
920 Adams St
Wauconda, IL 60084-1302
(847) 681-1417

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arlene Kelly <attagirl12@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

015571

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Arlene Kelly
920 Adams St
Wauconda, IL 60084-1302

015572

(847) 681-1417

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carole Pooler <runherl@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015573

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Carole Pooler
4942 N Washtenaw Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2724

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Barrett <mjb146@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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]

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

Sincerely,

Donna Barrett
250 Manor Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-2416
(847) 459-6136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "E.J. Rublev" <ejrublev@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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,

E.J. Rublev
1527 W Touhy Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-2623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evan Craig <evan.craig@illinois.sierraclub.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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,

Evan Craig
116 Hamilton Pl
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1041
(847) 680-6437

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jesse Griffith <jesse_griffith_45@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015573

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 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

015579

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,

Jesse Griffith
1707 E 5th St
Sterling, IL 61081-2925

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pam Verner <pamelaverner@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

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

Sincerely,

Pam Verner
38w686 Foxwood Ln
St Charles, IL 60175-6145

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pamela Stutzman <pssheavenonearth@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015581

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Pamela Stutzman

015582

203 Bluegrass Pkwy
Oswego, IL 60543-7707
(630) 709-2999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rich Runk <ardg2@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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015583

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

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rich Runk
3394 Hillside Ct
Woodridge, IL 60517-1438
(630) 963-5346

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tamara Peden <tamipeden@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

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

Sincerely,

Tamara Peden
910 Judson Ave Apt 2
Evanston, IL 60202-1852

015385

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William John Simpson <coco-14@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 John Simpson
2524 Country Club Ter
Rockford, IL 61103-3102

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: michelle sheppard <michellenbobby72@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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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015337

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

Sincerely,

Michelle Sheppard
2306 W Garden St
Peoria, IL 61605-3249
(309) 679-7015

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Herbert Reed <herbmareed@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015588

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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015089

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Herbert Reed
1906 21st Ave
Sterling, IL 61081-1650
(815) 622-9250

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Bridges <terry_bridges@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015333

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Bridges
201 S Glen Oak Dr
Athens, IL 62613-9701
(217) 636-8659

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "R. Terry Lyon" <rtl4mail@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015591

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.

615592

Sincerely,

R. Terry Lyon
8110 158th Sterrt West
Taylor Ridge, IL 61284

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christopher Black <blackie21@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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

015593

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christopher Black
6301 N Sheridan Rd Apt 21g
Chicago, IL 60660-1768
(773) 338-9367

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christopher Devine <cdevine66@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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.

015594

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Christopher Devine
5143 N Neenah Ave
Chicago, IL 60656-3728
(773) 759-9115

015595

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jess Ziegner <jlziegner@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

015596

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jess Ziegner
135 Center St
Naperville, IL 60540-4612

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary E O'Kiersey <foxpath26@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

615597

* eliminating potential abuse of 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 E O'Kiersey
1025 Pleasant Pl Apt 9c
Oak Park, IL 60302-3164

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Schmitz <missyschmitz@gmail.com>

015598

Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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]

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

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

015599

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 Schmitz
411 W 3rd St
Delavan, IL 61734-9654
(309) 244-7155

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Stuart <mike3116@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:06 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,

Michael Stuart
3116 Shady Dr
Wonder Lake, IL 60097-9318
(815) 653-6111

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alice Brandon <alicebrandon72@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

615601

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]

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Brandon
309 Wisconsin Ave Apt 3
Oak Park, IL 60302-3492

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Garman <carolgrmn@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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".

615603

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

Sincerely,

Carol Garman
7215 13th St
Forest Park, IL 60130-2921
(708) 660-0589

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Rosenberg <danno528@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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

615664

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

Sincerely,

Daniel Rosenberg

615605

1217 Hobson Oaks Dr
Naperville, IL 60540-8135
(630) 536-7727

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Duff <doctorkinetic@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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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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,

David Duff
1363 Court P
Hanover Park, IL 60133-5450

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Devon Fuson <ledthemyth@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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

015007

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,

Devon Fuson
11450 Old Highway 50
Flora, IL 62839-3431

615609

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diane Lang <dlangl123@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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,

Diane Lang
715 S Catherine Ave
La Grange, IL 60525-2828
(708) 579-9298

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Bierschenk <bdbier@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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

015010

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Bierschenk
8035 Tennessee Ave
Willowbrook, IL 60527-2450

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Adams <jadamsdesign@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015011

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

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no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Adams
4879 Black Oak Trl
Rockford, IL 61101-6018

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melodie Huffman <bobnmel5@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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]

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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,

Melodie Huffman
47 Shorewood Dr S
Danville, IL 61832-1415

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Stark <rstark80@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

615614

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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,

015015

Richard Stark
108 E Dee St
Lebanon, IL 62254-1623
(832) 563-8943

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Hansen <s.hansen@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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

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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]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Hansen
401 S 5th St
Saint Joseph, IL 61873-9041
(217) 469-2418

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Simon Politzer <spolitzer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:07 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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* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Simon Politzer
105 S Elmhurst Ave
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-3124
(847) 259-5692

615618

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brian Stewart <axmann1985@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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 reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Brian Stewart
1920 Peach Tree Ln
Algonquin, IL 60102-5120

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gail Schoenbacher <creativethought2009@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

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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,

Gail Schoenbacher
1224 Grove Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-1015
(708) 328-7009

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paul Durdan <paulryand@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM

015821

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]

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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,

Paul Durdan
1690 E 20th Rd
Streator, IL 61364-9346
(815) 257-1706

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paula Nessel <paulanessel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

015623

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Paula Nessel
285 E Quincy St
Riverside, IL 60546-2174
(708) 447-9913

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paula Nessel <paulanessel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015024

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.

615625

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

Sincerely,

Paula Nessel
285 E Quincy St
Riverside, IL 60546-2174
(708) 447-9913

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Regina Harders <rharders@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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".

015626

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Regina Harders
954 Pleasant St Apt G
Oak Park, IL 60302-3148

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Halm <boblhalm@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

615627

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 Halm
3635 W 115th St

615628

Alsip, IL 60803-6225

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wendy Messenger <wendym@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Wendy Messenger
28153 N Hickory Ln
Wauconda, IL 60084-1321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ben Ogren <bogren49@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

015037

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Ben Ogren
4209 Ravine Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60012-3018
(815) 455-1908

615631

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joy Maddox <jagm57@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Joy Maddox
12328 S Trumbull Ave
Alsip, IL 60803-1049
(708) 489-2030

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ken Raab <kmraab@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Ken Raab
Adams St.
Oswego, IL 60543-8883
(630) 554-0001

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark & Crystal Landers <yellow1313@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

615635

to better define 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 & Crystal Landers
328 Glen Leven Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60194-4942
(847) 798-8954

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Owens <rrowens915@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

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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,

Richard Owens
2524 Huntleigh Rd
Springfield, IL 62704-3163

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Stuckey <rjstuckey@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015037

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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]

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

Sincerely,

015638

Richard Stuckey
1931 N Fremont St
Chicago, IL 60614-5016
(312) 543-5236

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brittany Norton <bnorton2@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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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- * 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]

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

Brittanny Norton
309 Laurel Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048-2129

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Catherine Cox <clcox30@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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:

015042

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Catherine Cox
29w060 Wagner Dr
Warrenville, IL 60555-3524

615641

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Cray <mjcray@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

615642

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Cray
63 N Cowley Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-2041
(708) 442-9159

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Eliades <eliadesmary@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Mary Eliades
2130 Forestview Rd
Evanston, IL 60201-2008
(847) 491-0190

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Fields <matthew_fields2000@yahoo.com>

615644

Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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 emergency responders. 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,

Matthew Fields
221 Harding Blvd
East Peoria, IL 61611-2856

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Neil Schoof <ntschoofarchitect@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

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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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Neil Schoof
2039 W Potomac Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-3153

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Diekman <pdiekman@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615647

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,

Patricia Diekman
7985 Haas Rd
Savanna, IL 61074-8628
(815) 273-0144

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Michaels <pattymichaels@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

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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]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Michaels
3442 Rfd
Long Grove, IL 60047-8106
(847) 550-9820

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Adler <adlerclean@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Stephen Adler
2015 W Berwyn Ave

615651

Chicago, IL 60625-1197

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth Raynis <hraynis4691@wowway.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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,

Beth Raynis
1537 Warbler Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-1313
(630) 355-3155

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elaine Davison <elainebob@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

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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]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Elaine Davison
161 S Grace Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126-3235
(630) 279-5314

015654

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sue Shulman <suell10206@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

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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,

Sue Shulman
920 E Old Willow Rd Apt 103
Prospect Heights, IL 60070-2409
(847) 215-0834

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Fran Caffee <fran.caffee@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

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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]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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,

Fran Caffee
726 W Downer Pl
Aurora, IL 60506-4902

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Franklin Marshall <marshall10326@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615657

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

615659

to better define 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,

Franklin Marshall
2809 Ruth Fitzgerald Dr
Plainfield, IL 60586-7141
(815) 254-6859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jon Cunningham <photo-jon@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

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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,

Jon Cunningham
PO Box 3051
Lisle, IL 60532-8051

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda O'Keefe <lokeefemsn@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015667

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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]

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

Sincerely,

615661

Linda O'Keefe
2944 W 101st St
Evergreen Park, IL 60805-3545

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mairita Smiltars <mairita.smiltars@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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.

015662

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mairita Smiltars
1449 W Victoria St Apt 3a
Chicago, IL 60660-4288
(773) 803-9934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paul Lyons <universalflowster@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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:

015063

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Paul Lyons
10825 S Kenton Ave
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-5608

015064

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrew Stack <andrew_stack@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 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]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Stack
137 Sterling St
La Salle, IL 61301-2641

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barry Petrigala <bpetrigala@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

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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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barry Petrigala
2500 Archbury Ln Apt 1j
Park Ridge, IL 60068-3670
(847) 420-4976

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Helen Seiler <helen_rich2@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM

615667

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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015668

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

Helen Seiler
1500 Chapel Ct
Northbrook, IL 60062-4650
(847) 272-1670

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Lyman <john52il@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

615667

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

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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,

John Lyman
1236 Chicago Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-6509
(847) 471-0614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kate Cronin <kate@scoutware.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

013670

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

615671

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

Sincerely,

Kate Cronin
954 W Washington Blvd
Ste 640
Chicago, IL 60607-2211
(630) 414-1222

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda McCarthy <lmccarthy5@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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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not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

Linda McCarthy
18316 Maple St
Lansing, IL 60438-3370

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Southard <msouthard@csjoseph.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

615673

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 public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Southard

615674

1515 W Ogden Ave
La Grange Park, IL 60526-1721
(708) 354-9200

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ryan Pilcher <pilch8866@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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,

Ryan Pilcher
1531 N Talman Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-1630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Herald <sandy.herald@mchsi.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

015076

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Herald
807 W College Ave
Jacksonville, IL 62650-2354
(217) 243-4034

615677

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anita Alcantara <insight.alcantara56@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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]

015678

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Anita Alcantara
6930 N Greenview Ave Apt 711
Chicago, IL 60626-3474
(773) 409-4678

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karly Vesely <karlita_may@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 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

615673

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Karly Vesely
100 Prairie Park Dr Apt 408
Wheeling, IL 60090-2803
(920) 629-1641

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kate Cronin <kate@scoutware.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015687

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]

015681

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

Kate Cronin
954 W Washington Blvd
Ste 640
Chicago, IL 60607-2211
(630) 414-1222

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Volz <ellaminnowpeas@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

015682

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Volz
2025 S Indiana Ave Apt 508
Chicago, IL 60616-4890
(312) 929-2249

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Butkevicius <cabdriverchris@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

615687

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 Butkevicius
3333 N Marshfield Ave # 317
Chicago, IL 60657-2123
(773) 305-2067

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward Haggard <nedinwriting1@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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".

015685

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Edward Haggard
13553 Cicero Ave # 110
Pmb
Crestwood, IL 60445-1934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gina Kalama <g-kalama@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

015886

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,

Gina Kalama

015687

1602 N Park Dr
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-1731
(847) 768-1702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Henry Kamrath <hankkl@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Henry Kamrath
421 S Wright St
Naperville, IL 60540-5446
(630) 961-1376

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jay Meinrich <jmeinrich@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

015680

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]

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

Jay Meinrich
118 E Northridge Ln
Peoria, IL 61614-5019

015097

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jean Owen <owenwj@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015691

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Owen
1420 Raymond St
Joliet, IL 60431-8718

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan beck <jebeck@rcn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

015092

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

Sincerely,

Jonathan beck
3655 Foster St
Evanston, IL 60203-1122
(847) 675-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Malinowski <lindamal47@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015693

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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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

615694

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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 Malinowski
9199 North Rd
Palos Hills, IL 60465-2117

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Neubecker <mvneubecker@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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]

015695

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Neubecker
1104 Carol St
Downers Grove, IL 60516-2846

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Mikolajczyk <mikem76@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015686

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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]

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

Sincerely,

015597

Michael Mikolajczyk
247 Terrance Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-1255
(773) 809-3583

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Hamilton <rhamilt@luc.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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]

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

Sincerely,

Robert Hamilton
6525 N Sheridan Rd
Chicago, IL 60626-5761

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Thom Lawson <thom@macombpetland.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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:

615693

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Thom Lawson
9 Woodland Ln
Macomb, IL 61455-1039
(309) 837-7790

015700

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Turner <biltturner@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

015701

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Turner
517 N Merrill St
Park Ridge, IL 60068-3403
(847) 696-9545

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wm O'Donnell <wsodonnell12@lycos.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 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

615702

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Wm O'Donnell
5525 N Winthrop Ave Apt 302
Chicago, IL 60640-1403

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jorge Arias <jr_arias@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 10:37 AM

615703

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]

015784

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

Jorge Arias
2356 Blue Spruce Ln
Aurora, IL 60502-6384
(773) 343-8643

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alan Serlin <trapgun2003@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

615795

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Serlin
2548 N Normandy Ave
Chicago, IL 60707-2222
(773) 637-8499

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Angie Affolter <angieaffolter@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015716

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 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.

015797

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

Sincerely,

Angie Affolter
1650 Winston Ct
Mundelein, IL 60060-3372
(847) 949-7236

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cyndy Spatafore <cyndy@soulaspirations.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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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015733

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cyndy Spatafore
1244 State St # 340
Lemont, IL 60439-4489

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eric Wachpress <ericwachpress@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015799

communities at greater risk.

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]

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

Sincerely,

Eric Wachpress
417 S Jefferson St Apt 304

015719

Chicago, IL 60607-3818

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joanne Goszczycki <12076@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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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015711

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joanne Goszczycki
12076 Hillcrest Dr
Lemont, IL 60439-4148
(630) 257-6790

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: N Jackson <asoa@netzero.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015712

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,

N Jackson
PO Box 345
Palatine, IL 60078-0345

015713

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Bush <nmbush@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015714

public 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,

Nancy Bush
1364 N Wolcott Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-3110

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Gunther <avengethecathars@juno.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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,

Peter Gunther
2318 W Sunnyside Ave # 3
Chicago, IL 60625-2114
(847) 753-7450

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Schafer <subatomicfx@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

615716

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

015717

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 Schafer
600 S Dearborn St Apt 2206
Chicago, IL 60605-1836
(312) 341-0178

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Ennis <robert6016@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

615718

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Ennis
3217 N Clifton Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-9431
(773) 477-6016

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tim Hoyt <trhoyt@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015719

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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,

015723

Tim Hoyt
644 W Arlington Pl
Chicago, IL 60614-6330

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tina McClelland <tinarn3@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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.

015721

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 McClelland
240 Belaire Ct
East Peoria, IL 61611-4704
(309) 657-1578

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Smelkinson <joansmelk@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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:

015722

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Joan Smelkinson
3160 N Cambridge Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-6831

615723

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Townill <ltownill18@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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,

Linda Townill
24037 W Oak St
Plainfield, IL 60544-2834
(815) 474-7132

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Brennan <mbrennan531@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

615725

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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 Brennan
531 N Kenilworth Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-1611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Mathews <timmary747@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM

615726

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]

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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,

Mary Mathews
1111 S Waukegan Rd
Lake Forest, IL 60045-7300
(847) 295-1494

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paul Klatt <bug2001@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015723

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Paul Klatt
1130 Harrison St
Park Ridge, IL 60068-5520
(847) 692-3125

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Valerie Baffa <vbaffa@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

615729

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.

615737

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

Sincerely,

Valerie Baffa
3526 Clinton Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-3323

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brace Melton <hausnordwulf@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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]

015731

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Brace Melton
1357 Highridge Pkwy
Westchester, IL 60154-3424

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Burgette Mobley <bmobley@hamiltoncom.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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.

015732

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Burgette Mobley
770 Vine St
New Haven, IL 62867-2059

615733

(618) 265-9124

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Faye L." <fayeliz78@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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]

615734

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Faye L.
1855 W Crescent Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-3830

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Simon Dmukauskas <sibar@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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,

Simon Dmukauskas
3620 S 54th Ct
Cicero, IL 60804-4444
(708) 863-3485

615738

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dori Cole <dpernicka@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

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public 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,

Dori Cole
68 Sterling Cir Apt 107
Wheaton, IL 60189-2123
(630) 517-8773

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacqueline Crow <jacrow@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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,

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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,

Jacqueline Crow
PO Box 9393
Peoria, IL 61612-9393
(309) 360-6886

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacqueline Deslandes <jaxrbetr61@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615739

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

615741

to better define 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,

Jacqueline Deslandes
18101 Marlin Ln
Homewood, IL 60430-1519
(708) 612-1216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Fox <joel.fox@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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]

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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,

Joel Fox
2419 Cowper Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1845

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Leeds <apleeds@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

015743

A Leeds
Michigan Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Gloor <cgloor@mediacombb.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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,

Carol Gloor
946 N 4th St
Savanna, IL 61074-1363

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgia Libbares <glibbares@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

615745

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,

Georgia Libbares
505 N McClurg Ct Apt 1403
Chicago, IL 60611-5381
(312) 929-2156

615746

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Geri Theobald <gtheobald@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015747

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Geri Theobald
1844 Evergreen Ave
Alton, IL 62002-4752
(618) 465-6864

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marie Lemke <marie.alexandra.lemke@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

615748

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use 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,

Marie Lemke
46 Equestrian Way
Hawthorn Woods, IL 60047-7363
(847) 400-4822

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Montes <mjmj2@att.net>

615749

Date: 12/28/13, 11:06 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

015750

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,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Greg Stawinoga <rk19763@cs.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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

015751

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Greg Stawinoga
1247 E 168th Pl
South Holland, IL 60473-3151

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Mele <matthewmele@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015752

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,

Matt Mele
4460 Trailside Ct
Hoffman Estates, IL 60192-1143

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Dale <beavedale@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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]

615754

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Stephen Dale
2111 W Farragut Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-1232

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tanya Renelt <pixieqi7@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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.

615755

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Tanya Renelt
4230 N Ashland Ave Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60613-1264

- 015756

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Trish Cancilla <mntcancilla@rcn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Trish Cancilla
1314 W Granville Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-1911
(773) 743-6140

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beverly Dattilo <sirraah01@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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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015758

* eliminating potential abuse of 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Beverly Dattilo
15114 Evergreen Dr Apt 1b
Orland Park, IL 60462-5307
(708) 203-7975

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

615759

From: Holly Schmidt <hlycruz@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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.

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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

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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,

Holly Schmidt
Prairie Ave
Mchenry, IL 60050

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeane Camp <jeane.camp@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Jeane Camp
6520 Christine Ct
Springfield, IL 62712-7519
(217) 529-6018

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Bravo <ironmatron@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015762

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

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reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

Karen Bravo
108 Belleplaine Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4916
(847) 823-6831

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Knowles <pknowles@uiuc.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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

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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]

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

Sincerely,

Patricia Knowles
1 Shuman Cir
Urbana, IL 61801-6219

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosemary Cybula <david.cybula@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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

015705

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,

Rosemary Cybula

9942 Melvina Ave
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-3710

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Lee <slee251@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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

615767

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Susan Lee
1354 Waukegan Rd
Northbrook, IL 60062-4680
(847) 509-9391

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Lee <slee251@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:07 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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015768

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Susan Lee
1354 Waukegan Rd
Northbrook, IL 60062-4680
(847) 509-9391

015769

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Vertrees <gvertrees@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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,

Gerald Vertrees
36249 200th Ave
Pleasant Hill, IL 62366-2452
Phone Number

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Hillenbrand <tinley604772002@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

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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]

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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,

Mark Hillenbrand
9716 S Karlov Ave Apt 109
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-3351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Dotson <snorlaxmd@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015772

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

015773

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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,

Mike Dotson
102 Anderson St Apt B
Carterville, IL 62918-1202
(618) 889-5337

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Adam Ware <wareadam50@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

Adam Ware
1632 E 93rd St
Chicago, IL 60617-3607
(773) 375-0209

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anthony Sontag <anthonymsontag@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015775

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 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.

615776

Sincerely,

Anthony Sontag
6137 N Saint Louis Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-2227

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Silverman <barbaras@blsassociates.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

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015777

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

Sincerely,

Barbara Silverman
2148 Old Glenview Rd
Wilmette, IL 60091-3111
(847) 256-7597

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beverly Bojanowski <beverlybojanowski@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

615778

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

Sincerely,

Beverly Bojanowski
6145 S 75th Ave
Summit, IL 60501-1627
(708) 458-6145

015779

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Franz <spaceman2525@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

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015730

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bill Franz
8 E Kenilworth Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Franz <spaceman2525@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

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015781

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

Sincerely,

Bill Franz
8 E Kenilworth Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Caroline Mead <cpmead@comcast.net>

015782

Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

015783

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,

Caroline Mead
728 Carriage Hill Dr
Glenview, IL 60025-5404

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "George E. Milkowski" <gmilkowski@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

015784

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 E. Milkowski
3026 W Chase Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-1124

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Libman <joellibman1@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015785

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.

615786

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

Sincerely,

Joel Libman
5455 N Sheridan Rd Apt 2911
Chicago, IL 60640-1940

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karlene Ramsdell <ramsdell@life.uiuc.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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]

615787

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Karlene Ramsdell
1124 Moorland Ave
Shorewood, IL 60404-9618

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Keith Marx <kingorigg@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

015788

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Keith Marx
315 W 15th Pl
Chicago Heights, IL 60411-3243

615789

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin W <thejunkiebox@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow 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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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kevin W
1700 Nations Dr
Gurnee, IL 60031-9136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "R.M. Menegaz" <menegazbock@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

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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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015791

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

Sincerely,

R.M. Menegaz
5532 S Shore Dr Apt 9d
Chicago, IL 60637-1922

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: S Israil <sisrail@luc.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM

615792

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

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

615793

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

S Israil
3355 Rain St
Skokie, IL 60076-2205
(773) 508-2653

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Timothy Altpeter <tim.altpeter@lamllc.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

615794

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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,

Timothy Altpeter
5036 Center Ave
Lisle, IL 60532-2301

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ken Schulman <skulman58@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

615795

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

Sincerely,

Ken Schulman
233 Chandler Dr
Mundelein, IL 60060-1732
(847) 533-5858

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Brueggemann <ljbrueggemann@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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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615797

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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,

Leslie Brueggemann
4821 Dorothy Ct
Waukegan, IL 60087-1866

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: M Adams <mjadams1693@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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.

015798

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

M Adams
Arlington Heights Rd
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3974

615799

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Renee Davidson <davidson.renee@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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]

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

Renee Davidson
396 Barkwood Ln
Glen Carbon, IL 62034-1528

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anthony DAndrea <anthony.dandrea@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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]

615801

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Anthony DAndrea
845 Marengo Ave
Forest Park, IL 60130-2032

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Simon <disdaniel@aol.com>

615802

Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

015803

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 Simon
5555 N Sheridan Rd Apt 1003
Chicago, IL 60640-1623
(773) 271-9120

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diane Janicki <akitadmj@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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,

Diane Janicki
2230 Norfolk Ave
Crete, IL 60417-9685
(708) 481-1639

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jared Miller <jtmiller346@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015305

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,

Jared Miller
401 Ginger Bend Dr
Apt 207
Champaign, IL 61822-3557

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Krueger <robkrueger@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

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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,

Robert Krueger
6538 N Newgard Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-5010
(773) 973-5443

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Suzanne Besaw <rwbesaw@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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,

615308

failure 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,

015309

Suzanne Besaw
2902 Gilbert Ln
Alton, IL 62002-5504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: T C <matrixkittikat@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:36 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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

T C
16 H ST
CH, IL 60403-1532
(815) 741-9222

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edgar Bosque <chicoproductions@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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

015811

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,

Edgar Bosque
PO Box 1537
Aurora, IL 60507-1537

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terry Clark <tclark@igrc.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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,

Terry Clark
1460 Sedona Ave
Aurora, IL 60504-3701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terry Clark <tclark@igrc.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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,

Terry Clark
1460 Sedona Ave
Aurora, IL 60504-3701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terry Clark <tclark@igrc.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

615315

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]

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

615316

to better define 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,

Terry Clark
1460 Sedona Ave
Aurora, IL 60504-3701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Luzzi <luzzi@rocketmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Luzzi
3430 E Norway Trl
Crete, IL 60417-1831
(708) 261-7501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arturo Campos <4u2bm2@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015818

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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,

015819

Arturo Campos
425 Columbia St
Joliet, IL 60432-1827
(815) 955-4933

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin Mckelvie <krmckelvie@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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

015321

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kevin Mckelvie
3645 N Mozart St
Chicago, IL 60618-4604
(773) 588-1948

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Clyne <michael.clyne@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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:

015321

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and 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,

Michael Clyne
165 N Canal St
Apt 829
Chicago, IL 60606-1401

015822

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Renee Mann <rmm1011@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015823

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Renee Mann
6114 N Hermitage Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-2338
(773) 338-8499

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracy Demarco <silveryfir@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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]

015824

* eliminating potential abuse of 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,

Tracy Demarco
785 S Greenwood Ave
Kankakee, IL 60901-5251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: kenneth guilbault <kenguilbault@comcast.net>

015825

Date: 12/28/13, 11:37 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]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015326

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 guilbault
1911 Moore Ave
Saint Charles, IL 60174-4574
(630) 945-1896

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arturo Campos <4u2bm2@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 12:06 PM
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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015827

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

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to 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]

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

Sincerely,

Arturo Campos
425 Columbia St
Joliet, IL 60432-1827
(815) 955-4933

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Coleman <dacpath@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 12:06 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015328

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 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]

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reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

David Coleman
2104 Noel Dr
Champaign, IL 61821-6553

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Helmerich <helmey@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 12:06 PM
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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