

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Dylon Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With its network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Rachael Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Rachel Katz Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham  
Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

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Sincerely, Westin Campo chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a whole series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why would the state allow any business activity that includes the real possibility of it creating earthquakes when done in an otherwise proper manner – especially in a geography known for major earthquakes? The rules are silent regarding broader concerns regarding how fracking created earthquakes will affect existing earthquake prone communities. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency identifies southern IL with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous”. How does IDNR justify allowing any fracking in these areas when industry best practices say there should be no fracking in seismic zones? Rules define various intensities of fracking caused earthquakes by a color code system. Enforcement doesn’t begin until “yellow light alert”, (a magnitude of at least 3.0 but less than 5.0). This color coding system does not appear to be used by the federal USGS, the federal agency responsible for monitoring earthquakes. Why would IDNR use a system not used nationally? What is the purpose of IDNR’s color coded system and what value does it add to protect citizens who might be affected by said quakes? A fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: “Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.”) What justification does IDNR to allow this? Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking “causes significant damage” or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as “Felt by all, many frightened.” The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold? If a shut-down order is made, the fracking company gets a hearing, the purpose of which is to “mitigate induced seismicity events near the permitted well”. To “mitigate” is to minimize, not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking. As with the overall message of the earthquake rules, the intent appears to not eliminate earthquakes caused by fracking but actually permit them. What does IDNR have to say to justify this? The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The rules define these violations as “Administrative penalties”. This amount is a little less than the cost of a dinner and a movie. Even with 4 or more earthquake violations, the maximum fine is only \$500, arguably an acceptable business expense. How is this justifiable? Will fracking companies be held responsible for all monetary damages caused by earthquakes? If the frack site continues to operate in violation of a state order regarding it creating earthquakes the minimum fine is \$100. Who is making up these ridiculously industryslanted rules? In Act §1-96, the General Assembly orders assigns IDNR to consultation with the Illinois State

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Geological Survey (ISGS) when devising a protocol to control the operations of Class II injection wells. The "cut points" in it appears that IDNR's did not consult with ISGS or seismologists on their devised "traffic light" control system indicate that IDNR did not consult with ISGS, seismologists or scientific study. It appears that the traffic light system was determined by bureaucratic fiat rather than through scientific reports and experts. We believe Rule 240.796 to be inconsistent and deficient, and the failure to consult with the ISGS results in a rule that (1) limits the scope of the law; (2) will result in uncompensated damages and possibly injury to private and public property holders, as well as possible injury to those residing in the vicinity of an injection well induced earthquake induced by a Class II injection well, and (3) will threaten aquifers with irreversible pollution or diminution of water quality. Points 2 and 3 "constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare" of Illinois citizens and businesses. Public infrastructure and buildings will also face costly and uncompensated damages. The National Academy of Sciences (2013) calls for the creation of a seismograph grid; these monitors to pinpoint the injections wells that has caused an earthquakes. It is self evident that without such a grid (1) the Act §1-96 (a) requirement to attribute a "felt earthquake" to a Class II injection well cannot be met; and (2) as a result, private and public parties will have no legal basis for compensatory relief. There is NO seismograph grid in Southern or Central Illinois and the IDNR has not called for one. Next, the IDNR creates a traffic light system that moves the yellow and red cut points to the right of prevailing expert opinion. For example, IDNR's red light for cessation of injections begins at M5.0 whereas experts place it at M4.0. In effect, IDNR has turned an expert red light into an agency yellow light so that well operators are given administrative permission to "run through red lights." Injection well earthquakes can cause serious damage. A recent example involves the Magnitude 5.7 earthquake in Prague, Oklahoma that destroyed 14 homes and damaged a highway (REFS). With is network of pre-existing, vertical faults and fractures --the outcome of past, "nature-made" earthquakes-- Southern Illinois is a prime candidate for induced seismicity once Class II injection wells pressurize and lubricate these pre-existing faults by injecting large quantities of gas or oilfield waste (flowback and produced water) deep underground. A second, possibly even more serious consequence, involves the possible flow of fluids between Class II injection wells and decommissioned oil wells, and from thence into aquifers and groundwater. 1.) Class II injections re-pressurize the permeable injection zone into which produced water is pumped, often a zone that once produced oil. 2.) This permeable injection zone can contain many well bores from decommissioned, nonproducing oil wells. Most of these wells are "plugged on paper" but they may no longer be plugged in fact. They have been "bathed" for decades in highly corrosive formation waters with chloride counts as high as 250,000 mg/l. This caustic broth can cause cement or casing failure of once adequately plugged wells. 3.) Once a "plugged on paper" well is broached, Class II "injectate " or fugitive brine has a fast path upward where it can then spread through aquifers. Conclusion: Many aquifers in Southern and Central Illinois face the prospect of serious, irreversible damage as a result of the inconsistent, deficient rulemaking in §240.796. In addition, the failure to consult experts at ISGS and elsewhere has the consequence of limiting the scope of the law. Solution: Observe these 5 empirically derived steps posed by Stanford University geophysicist Mark Zoback: (1) Avoid injection into active faults and faults in brittle rock. (2) Formations should be selected for injection (and injection rates should be limited) to minimize pore pressure changes. (3) Local seismic

## Fair Economy Illinois

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monitoring arrays should be installed when there is a potential for injection to trigger seismicity. (4) Protocols should be established in advance to define how operations will be modified if seismicity is triggered. (5) Operators need to be prepared to reduce injection rates or abandon wells if triggered seismicity poses any hazard.

Sincerely, Yvette McGivern Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

### Section 240.796 Seismicity

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

"Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region. Furthermore, in light of recent studies (see below), the risk of earthquakes can extend far beyond local areas. See: <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/articles/view/3072> : A new study is the latest to tie a string of unusual earthquakes, in this case, in central Oklahoma, to the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. <http://geology.gsapubs.org/content/early/2013/03/26/G34045.1> <http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=3706&from=rss#.UohRF40hRL8> "Why America's Heartland is Earthquake Country", United States Geological Service, September 30, 2013 "Enhanced Remote Earthquake Triggering at Fluid-Injection Sites in the Midwestern United States", Nicholas J. van der Elst et al., DOI: 10.1126/science.1238948, Science 341, 164 (2013).

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

"Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region. Furthermore, in light of recent studies (see below), the risk of earthquakes can extend far beyond local areas. See: <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/articles/view/3072> : A new study is the latest to tie a string of unusual earthquakes, in this case, in central Oklahoma, to the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. <http://geology.gsapubs.org/content/early/2013/03/26/G34045.1> <http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=3706&from=rss#.UohRF40hRL8> "Why America's Heartland is Earthquake Country", United States Geological Service, September 30, 2013 "Enhanced Remote Earthquake Triggering at Fluid-Injection Sites in the Midwestern United States", Nicholas J. van der Elst et al., DOI: 10.1126/science.1238948, Science 341, 164 (2013).

Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostidick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

Section 240.796 Seismicity In subsection (a)

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Part 240: Seismicity

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

245.100 Applicability Problem: The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

How, IDNR, do you flout the law passed by the General Assembly? Let me count the ways. As the public agency charged with protecting the environment and the public's health from the dangers of hydraulic fracturing, why would you limit your power to regulate the hydraulic fracturing within the state on purpose? Let me remind you that Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act "applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State." In short, that's ALL the wells and ALL of the activities that occurred there. However, the draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013. Why???? Clearly the obvious necessity of the General Assembly's act and of the subsequent hydraulic fracturing regulations (written by IDNR) are enough proof that unregulated hydraulic fracturing operations pose a risk to the health and safety of Illinois' citizens and the environment. (Why bother writing them if the activity posed no risk?) So again, why would you want to limit the scope of the rules when in fact older wells may require greater regulation given age and lack of regulation regarding their original construction? All hydraulic fracturing companies should report "high volume hydraulic fracturing" activities, regardless of when the activity occurred. IDNR should ensure that all operations, including past operations, comply(idd) with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible, requiring compliance with air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, and other obligations that protect public and environmental health.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

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Sincerely, Baylee Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Bryan Cones Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon 525 South State Street (Apt. 1326) Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jill Paulus Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj One Carley Ct. Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, M J Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, M Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Problem: The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Matt Steffen Lake Zurich, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, sonja chan 944 w walnut st kankakee, IL 60901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Regulatory Exemption of Fracking Operations Predating the Passage of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.100 Applicability Problem: The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner  
Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylon Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Harry Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

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chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

The draft rules (Sec. 245.100) apply only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013, while the original regulatory act clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, current, and future wells. Specifically, Section 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. The existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Hence, it makes no sense for IDNR to intentionally limit the scope of the rules to apply only to new fracking operations, while bypassing regulations on old wells. One might even argue that older wells—given both their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction—would merit greater attention from regulatory agencies. Revisions Needed: Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc.

Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, My name is Rebecca Quesnell and I am twenty years old. Although I have only had twenty years of life I have taken note that a lot of companies, factories, etcetera have been grandfathered into exemptions. I request that this does not occur with already existing hydraulic fracturing sites in Illinois. In the drafted rules released by you, the IDNR, Sec. 245.100 applies only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013. However, the original regulatory act very clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, present, and future hydraulic fracturing wells. More specifically, Sec. 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. It seems to me that the existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Let’s face it, even regulated fracking poses great risks, especially in Southern Illinois given the known fault lines that will be drilled near and that could definitely be triggered by the occurring fracking in the area. Thus, it makes absolutely no sense for the IDNR to INTENTIONALLY limit the scope of the rules to apply to only new fracking operations and, in the process, bypassing regulations for and on old wells! To be completely honest, it is likely that older wells (given their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction) merit even greater attention from regulatory agencies (meaning you!) because of the risk they pose to both peoples’ health and the environment! I just cannot believe that this is yet another loophole that has been created within these proposed rules and regulations. They should not even be called rules and regulations because you are not looking at regulating fracking from every perspective and direction. As a result of this very noticeable loophole (for older frack sites) I urge you to revise this thought process and section of the rules and regulations. I ask that you: 1. Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. 2. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc. Thank you for your time in reading this, and please consider what I have discussed and stop giving loopholes to fracking companies!

Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell 3 Talisman Trace Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, My name is Rebecca Quesnell and I am twenty years old. Although I have only had twenty years of life I have taken note that a lot of companies, factories, etcetera have been grandfathered into exemptions. I request that this does not occur with already existing hydraulic fracturing sites in Illinois. In the drafted rules released by you, the IDNR, Sec. 245.100 applies only to fracking operations occurring since June 17, 2013. However, the original regulatory act very clearly mandates that the provisions in the act apply to past, present, and future hydraulic fracturing wells. More specifically, Sec. 1-20 of the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act passed earlier this year states that the Act “applies to all wells where high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations are planned, have occurred, or are occurring in this State”. It seems to me that the existence and presumed necessity of the rules is clear evidence that unregulated fracking poses a significant risk to the health and safety of Illinois citizens and their environment. Let’s face it, even regulated fracking poses great risks, especially in Southern Illinois given the known fault lines that will be drilled near and that could definitely be triggered by the occurring fracking in the area. Thus, it makes absolutely no sense for the IDNR to INTENTIONALLY limit the scope of the rules to apply to only new fracking operations and, in the process, bypassing regulations for and on old wells! To be completely honest, it is likely that older wells (given their age and the lack of regulations at the time of their construction) merit even greater attention from regulatory agencies (meaning you!) because of the risk they pose to both peoples’ health and the environment! I just cannot believe that this is yet another loophole that has been created within these proposed rules and regulations. They should not even be called rules and regulations because you are not looking at regulating fracking from every perspective and direction. As a result of this very noticeable loophole (for older frack sites) I urge you to revise this thought process and section of the rules and regulations. I ask that you: 1. Require all fracking companies to report any prior fracking activities that fall under the definition of “high volume hydraulic fracturing”, regardless of when the activity occurred. 2. Ensure that past operations comply with the regulations outlined by IDNR to the furthest extent possible. For example, while it would not make sense for an operator to go back and re-perform drilling activities that did not conform to the Act, it should require compliance of ongoing obligations mandated by the rules – such as air emissions control requirements associated with production, post-frack testing and reporting, etc. Thank you for your time in reading this, and please consider what I have discussed and stop giving loopholes to fracking companies!

Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell 3 Talisman Trace Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.100 Applicability

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell 3 Talisman Trace Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.100 Applicability

We don't need your trash in our state to kill and laim generations to come.

Sincerely, George Adams 1512 W. Fargo Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

"Affected Patient" Proposed Administrative Rules- Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act The definition of Affected Patient refers to "illness or injury diagnosed by the health care professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." This reference to trade secret chemicals is in direct contradiction to the federal law, Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970. According to this law, workplaces are mandated to post all chemicals that a worker may be exposed to on the job, as well as what to do in the case of exposure. It is imperative that this information be available freely and immediately, and OSHA inspectors will fine an employer for noncompliance. The regulation's treatment of fracking chemicals, many of which are deadly and/or carcinogenic such as benzene and other solvents, as "trade secret" is totally unconscionable and should be struck. When it comes to exposure to toxic chemicals, DNR should be looking out for public safety and not some false notion of private business practices. Your standard cannot violate federal law, please mandate that all fracking chemicals must be explicitly stated- with no provision for redaction of "trade secrets"- and provided not only as part of the initial permit application to DNR and before beginning operation (as specified in 245.700) but on a consistent basis as a matter of essential public knowledge, especially when it comes to health professionals and "affected patients" and to people living in surrounding communities. "Trade secrets" should not be allowed to come before public safety and again, I urge you to remove the provision entirely.

Sincerely, Ivy Czekanski 601 W. Deming Place #502 Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Bruce Osttick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

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Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Dylon Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman CHicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nour Abdelmonem Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachael Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham  
Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. (Section 1-5 of the Act) While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations. The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs. A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth. This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

As a person who has earned a Bachelors of Science in Biology, I know that aquatic biology is extremely diverse and complex. Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. However, these macroscopic animals are not all that matters when it comes to aquatic and how the health of that life effects the health of nearby humans. For instance, not even a plant definition of aquatic life is included, and yet, without the photosynthesizing members of the aquatic community, macroscopic species such as fish and mussels would be unable to survive. This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

As a person who has earned a Bachelors of Science in Biology, I know that aquatic biology is extremely diverse and complex. Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. However, these macroscopic animals are not all that matters when it comes to aquatic and how the health of that life effects the health of nearby humans. For instance, not even a plant definition of aquatic life is included, and yet, without the photosynthesizing members of the aquatic community, macroscopic species such as fish and mussels would be unable to survive. This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Comment: IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for?

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Baylee Champion Chiacgo, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian 5121 S Kenwood Ave Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

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Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jay Keating 17007 S 82nd Avenue tinley park, IL 60477

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Sincerely, Jill Paulus 1806 Marion Ct Wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kelly Taylor Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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Sincerely, Matt Steffen Lake Zurich, IL 60047

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Sincerely, Matthew Pava 401 Krebs Dr Champaign, IL 61822

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mike Reed Box 421 Sheridan, IL 60551

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Eichelberger 8405 S Ridge Rd Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

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Sincerely, Panelli Juliana 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutz Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Rachel Katz Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Robert Yancey 570 Sorento Ave Sorento, IL 62086

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shelley Brown Decatur, IL 62522

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Yvette McGivern Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

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Section 245.110 Definitions

Do the people have a voice anymore, or do the elected officials do what they want. Time for all Americans to wake up. If your repr. does not vote the way you want then it is your duty to vote him OUT.

Sincerely, Edward Malewicki 12942 S. Commercial Ave. Chicago, IL 60633

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Ecosystem: "An ecosystem is a system which is formed when a community of organisms interacts with the environment. An ecosystem is basically an organism community which interacts with one another and their environment in such a way that energy is transferred between them and system-level processes like the cycle of elements emerge. The ecosystem is the core concept in Ecology and Biology, and serves as the building block of biological organization where organisms interact with each other simultaneously and with the environment as well. Therefore, ecosystems are a step after the ecological community level ( in which organisms of different species interact with one another) and are at a stage below or equal to the biosphere and biomes. Essentially, they are regional ecosystems, while the biosphere is larger than all the possible ecosystems." From: <http://www.ecosystem.org> For this reason, it doesn't make any sense that Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules defines "Aquatic life" as all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Such a narrow definition excludes many other species important to an aquatic ecosystem. As can be extrapolated from the definition above, freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, and minerals/gases (e.g. oxygen), for example. Focusing on such an exclusive definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily removes focus from numerous important elements of the larger ecosystem to focus on a few components of the ecosystem. Often other, smaller organisms/ecological changes reflect negative ecological effects of human activities long before the larger creatures in an ecosystem show signs of danger. In other words, the canary dies before the miners do, a la the canary in the mineshaft. IDNR rules must broaden the rules to include "aquatic ecosystems", rather than "aquatic life." Specific scientific standards for the protection of aquatic ecosystems within the rules should include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Ecosystem: "An ecosystem is a system which is formed when a community of organisms interacts with the environment. An ecosystem is basically an organism community which interacts with one another and their environment in such a way that energy is transferred between them and system-level processes like the cycle of elements emerge. The ecosystem is the core concept in Ecology and Biology, and serves as the building block of biological organization where organisms interact with each other simultaneously and with the environment as well. Therefore, ecosystems are a step after the ecological community level ( in which organisms of different species interact with one another) and are at a stage below or equal to the biosphere and biomes. Essentially, they are regional ecosystems, while the biosphere is larger than all the possible ecosystems." From: <http://www.ecosystem.org> For this reason, it doesn't make any sense that Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules defines "Aquatic life" as all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Such a narrow definition excludes many other species important to an aquatic ecosystem. As can be extrapolated from the definition above, freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, and minerals/gases (e.g. oxygen), for example. Focusing on such an exclusive definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily removes focus from numerous important elements of the larger ecosystem to focus on a few components of the ecosystem. Often other, smaller organisms/ecological changes reflect negative ecological effects of human activities long before the larger creatures in an ecosystem show signs of danger. In other words, the canary dies before the miners do, a la the canary in the mineshaft. IDNR rules must broaden the rules to include "aquatic ecosystems", rather than "aquatic life." Specific scientific standards for the protection of aquatic ecosystems within the rules should include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

How are healthcare providers supposed to provide treatment to patients whose lives or health are in danger due to exposure to fracking chemicals when they do not have access to the identities of the chemicals used in the process? Comment: IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? With over 350 proprietary chemicals used in the fracking process, using screening tests to determine which chemical is involved in order to determine treatment is not only wasteful of healthcare resources, both in terms of time and money, but also potentially and unnecessarily puts people's lives at risk.

Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

How can out state put the drilling company's "trade secrets" ahead of the physician's ability to diagnose and treat a patient? Comment: IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? Let's illustrate the amount of chemicals we are discussing here. After all, a picture is worth a thousand words! The imaginary Frack Family at their Beaver County home, showing off the 757 barrels of chemicals used to frack the well near their house - including 373 barrels of "mystery" chemicals. Source: <http://blog.skytruth.org/2012/06/meet-frack-family.html>

Sincerely, Jan A Pietrzak 12031 S 72nd Ct Palos Heights, IL 60463

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

How can physicans deal with a patient when the doctors do not know what chemicals are involved in the illness? The risk to the patient in the emergency room and those others who live there are far too high.

Sincerely, Genarose Buechler Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

How is my doctor supposed to diagnose what is wrong with me if I have health problems as a result of hydraulic fracking if she doesn't know what poisons (a.k.a proprietary trade secret chemicals) are being used in the process? If you are protecting the health of the citizens of this state we have the right to know what is being introduced into our immediate environment via our air and water. What are these mystery chemicals that are used in fracking? Why can't they be revealed to the public, to first responders, and to health care professionals?

Sincerely, Sherry Sullivan Goreville, IL 62939

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

i agree with the proposed changes above.

Sincerely, Amy Coffman Phillips 418 WEST FRANKLIN AVE Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

I am a resident of Jackson County living on a piece of land that was once owned by a coal company. I am also very sensitive to volatile organic compounds which trigger awful asthma attacks. The rules protecting the trade secrets of these caustic chemicals in the fracking process have a strong potential for damaging my health. Over the years, I've witnessed mine subsidence all over Southern IL and we are also sitting smack dab on the New Madrid fault. Currently, the Big Muddy is at Flood stage and a week ago, torrential rain fall happened with flash flooding. What I don't see are meaningful penalties or any decision makers with addresses in the lower 17 counties of IL where fracking is most likely to occur. You need a native on that board who knows about the mine subsidence down state. You need the voice of down state residents who have homes and health directly affected by fracking.

Sincerely, Paula Cade 213 Janet Lane Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

I am very concerned about the possible health affects of the "trade secret" chemicals that are used in hydraulic fracturing. As a mom, I don't want to face the possible future situation where my child is sick and we do not know what he has been exposed to-- right in our own well-water or stream! It seems impossible that in the USA, where we pride ourselves on freedom of information (among other freedoms) that we cannot know what chemicals are being injected into the ground right under our feet! Please, please do not allow these mystery chemicals to be injected with no further information. The public has a right to know what chemicals are being used.

Sincerely, Leslie Duram Makanda, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

I do not want fracking in my area. Oil & gas companies lie and help themselves to enormous quantities of fresh water. They bribe politicians. They pollute. They are indifferent to America but love taking its resources. They love money. Please stop them.

Sincerely, Evan Kroeker 35 Hillcrest Dr. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

I grew up in eastern Kansas before moving to Illinois. One of my dearest childhood memories is the unencumbered view from my back porch--wheat fields broken up by trees clustered around the occasional stream for as far as the eye can see. My grandparents lived not too far from where we lived. I loved working in my grandmother's garden. She prided herself on her roses and her asparagus bed. We played tag in her backyard with all of the neighbor kids, and at the end of a long round of play, my grandfather would make homemade ice cream or my grandmother would bring out lemonade. For the fourth of July, my grandparents would buy \$300 worth of fireworks, which we would light in the yard. When the fireworks weren't there to entertain us, we would chase fireflies. Imagine how this all would have changed if a well rig suddenly appeared in our back yard? Or if a well bore malfunctioned and poisoned the land on which my grandparents lived, killing her roses and asparagus? What if it appeared in my backyard, where I sled down into the field behind the house? How would that have affected my childhood? Would you let your children run around a well rig? Would you put your children at risk for polluted food and water? Wouldn't you want a choice in the matter? While I now have lived in Illinois for more than 15 years, I can't imagine giving up those memories. Even when I lived in Senegal as a Peace Corps volunteer, I looked out onto the savannah and thought fondly of my childhood in Kansas. This is why I can't understand why IDNR would propose rules do not require a permit applicant to demonstrate having acquired the property-owner's consent to drill a vertical well in a proposed location. Just as equally bizarre, rules do not require a permit applicant to demonstrate having acquired consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled. The rules don't even require notice to these property owners. Section 245.110 of IDNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current Illinois property law. The proposed rules create an entirely new legal term called "real property surface interest," which flouts Illinois law. According to Illinois law, even when the property owner no longer maintains mineral rights, he or she does not necessarily forgo all rights to the subsurface. Secondly, the concept of "real property surface interest" narrows the concept of property owner to simply the surface (as opposed to the term owner of real property" used in Illinois law), excluding the idea that a property owner owns the surface AND subsurface and also excluding the idea that any property owner controls interest in the subsurface. IDNR's rules should be revised by deleting the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. In addition, Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B) should be revised to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Lastly, Section 245.250(a)(1)(A) should be revised to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

IDNR Definition of "Affected Patient" How does this affect me: Health and well-being Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.110 Definitions Comment: IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? Let's illustrate the amount of chemicals we are discussing here. After all, a picture is worth a thousand words! The imaginary Frack Family at their Beaver County home, showing off the 757 barrels of chemicals used to frack the well near their house - including 373 barrels of "mystery" chemicals.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Brandon Davis Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Ifeanyi Ndukwu Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Ifeanyi Ndukwu Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Jazmine Povlick Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, TX 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? Let's illustrate the amount of chemicals we are discussing here. After all, a picture is worth a thousand words! " The imaginary Frack Family at their Beaver County home, showing off the 757 barrels of chemicals used to frack the well near their house - including 373 barrels of "mystery" chemicals. "

Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for?

Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tyler Hansen 147 Harrison St Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

It is irresponsible for planners of the state to consider allowing fracking in areas that are prone to tornadoes, without creating adequate rules that will protect citizens from the toxic flow back water. It is not safe to allow gas companies to frack in Illinois. Not only are these companies destroying fresh, drinking water in a world that continues to lack access to drinking water, but they haven't even established proper means to ensure that this toxic flow back water is stored properly to prevent contaminations. The possibilities of this toxic water being out in the open in a land prone to tornadoes - where debris from tornadoes are found over 150 miles from where the tornado is - are disastrous and dangerous to all Illinois residents. I urge you to please reconsider allowing fracking in our state. It is unsafe and dangerous to our health and environment.

Sincerely, Carolyn Brunsen Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Carolyn Brunsen Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

It's directly dangerous to the health of Illinois citizens to allow fracking close to their homes. There have been recorded health problems in every single state where fracking has taken place so far, and these are huge health problems we're talking about. There are cancers and chronic headaches and nosebleeds. People are getting cancer just from living in their homes. They've lived there for years without any problems, but within a few months of the gas companies coming in and setting up fracking wells they have huge, expensive, incurable health problems. These problems can drive families out of their homes. Do you really intend to give the gas companies more of a right to citizen's homes than the families that have lived there for years? It is irresponsible to allow fracking in Illinois, when we know how dangerous the process is. I urge you to stop this before you put citizens at risk.

Sincerely, Virginia Baker 2007 S BLUE ISLAND AVE APT 3F CHICAGO, IL 606082928

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Number of draft regulations proposed by Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources describing safety measures regarding tornado strikes on fracking sites: ZERO. Number of tornadoes in Illinois in the last 10 years: 674. Historically, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is very high. "In fact, Illinois has experienced some of the worst tornadoes in US history." Dr. Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist. Every county in Illinois has had multiple tornadoes as demonstrated by the maps in the following links:

<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/ilmaps.htm>

<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/NewMaps/IL-Tornadoes-13-1995.png> A big swath of Washington, IL was flattened by a tornado on Sunday, 11/17/13. What would have happened if this tornado had hit an area of the state covered in fracking sites? Debris from the tornado has been found over 150 miles away. Imagine if that debris had included "temporarily" stored flowback water or tanks filled with frack fluid or produced water!

Sincerely, Grace Pai 1350 E. 53rd St. Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Oil companies and money should not trump common sense. Just by looking at the disaster it has caused in other states that have longer history with fracking. The consequences are dire on water, soil contamination and the quality of family life on people who have few options after the fact of fracking. DNR will not ever have enough resources to police this industry and any tax advantage will never replace the earth you destroy.

Sincerely, Sue Walton 2508 Millcreek Lane Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.110 Definitions Comment: IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." PROBLEM – This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. Of the 1000 barrels of fracking chemicals used on a site, 350 will be "mystery barrels" due to the trade secrets law. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? Full disclosure of chemicals used at a site must be available to physicians upon request. Trade secret rules must not trump public safety.

Sincerely, Andrew Panelli 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Andrew Panelli 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

#### Rules Deprive Property Owners of Their Property Rights Without Notice and Without Compensation

How does this affect me: Who is in control Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law.

Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Rules Deprive Property Owners of Their Property Rights Without Notice and Without Compensation  
Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Stephanie Bilenko LaGrange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Stephanie Bilenko LaGrange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: \* This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. \* Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: \* Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. \* By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. \* It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: \* The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". \* Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Treesong 2030 S Illinois Ave #9 Carbondale, IL 62903

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra 1515 E 54th St #4 Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky 5748 S Blackstone Ave Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto 1215 E Hyde Park Blvd, Apt 107 Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas 1414 E. 59th Street Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand 5844 S Harper Ave Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter 5107 S Blackstone Ave Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sam Zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Thomas 1414 E 59th St, Room 471 Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor 1414 E. 59th Street Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor 1414 E. 59th Street Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is extremely narrow and does not include many other plant, animal and micro-organism species that are important to an aquatic ecosystem. Might one also want to include shorebirds, mammals and insects? Illinois' waterways form a migratory path for Canadian Geese and various ducks for instance, another management area of IDNR, one would have thought. Alterations in water quality impacts plants (and sometimes oxygenation), and then the rest of the system. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Additionally, the soils and geology around an aquatic ecosystem factor into the water chemistry and quality, and the life in it. Toxic substances, alterations in the terrain, temperature, climate, are additional variables. The issue: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" overlooks or ignores the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs, pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification. Examples of research regarding aquatic life and hydraulic fracturing:  
<http://www.chec.pitt.edu/documents/Marcellus%20Shale/MarcellusShale-EffectsAquaticLife.pdf>  
<http://www.caryinstitute.org/discover-ecology/science-management-forums/hydrofrackingfocus-what-every-citizen-needs-know> <http://www.fws.gov/southeast/news/2013/053.html>  
<http://catskillcitizens.org/learnmore/HF-04-Environment-Ecology.pdf>  
<http://water.usgs.gov/owq/topics.html#frac>  
<http://www.wildlifearkansas.com/proposals/2012PreProposals/Assessment%20of%20a%20riparian%20obligate%20songbird.pdf> <http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/1112964742/radioactive-shale-gas-contaminants-found-at-wastewater-discharge-site/>

Sincerely, Sabrina Helen Bennett Hardenbergh 1 Hardenbergh Road Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud 1623 E. 55th St. #2 Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian 5121 S. Kenwood Ave. Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus CHicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Harry Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Jan A Pietrzak 12031 S 72nd Ct Palos Heights, IL 60463

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Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Burton Judson Hall, 1005 E 60th St (Room 629B) Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, NY 10003

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

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Sincerely, M Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Matthew Pava 401 Krebs Dr Champaign, IL 61822

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachael Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Katz Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner 5748 S Blackstone Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan 5454 S Ingleside Ave Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra 5630 S. University Ave. Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago , IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, sonja chan 944 w walnut st kankakee, IL 60901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, sonja chan 944 w walnut st kankakee, IL 60901

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Tim Brooks Chicago, IL 60652

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Tim Brooks Chicago, IL 60652

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, states: "Aquatic life" means all fish, reptiles, amphibians, crayfish, and mussels. Problems with this section: This definition is too narrow and does not include many other species that may be important to an aquatic ecosystem. Aquatic life cannot be understood apart from the larger aquatic ecosystem which sustains it. Freshwater ecosystems (limnology) not only include fauna, but also flora (plants), micro/macro invertebrates, oxygen levels and algae, for example. Why these are problems: Exclusively focusing on a limited definition of "aquatic life" unnecessarily narrows the impact to the larger ecosystem that sustains it. By the time a fish kill occurs pollution caused by fracking will have reached a critical stage, causing havoc across the larger ecosystem. It neglects the biological criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Revisions Needed: The definition of "aquatic life" must be broadened to include "aquatic ecosystems". Specific scientific standards must be developed to include: a) Biological standards, b) High quality water resources, c) Modified or limited water resources, and d) Stressor identification.

Sincerely, Tyler Hansen Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Westin Campo chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, M Alan Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Oscar Obed Ramirez 4414 N Christiana Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Section 245.110 With the dying loons effected by botulism from the Goby fish, I believe more stress on the ecology of the Great Lake watersheds could threaten our drinking water, recreational fishing and hunting as well as disrupt bird migrations. This language is too limited and when fracking produces fish kills it will be too late, creating havoc on the larger ecosystem. The definition of aquatic life must include aquatic ecosystems to provide regulatory direction to keep our lakes and rivers viable. We cannot support one industry over the ruination of others - tourism etc. to say nothing of viable drinking water and the irrigation for farmlands.

Sincerely, Katharine 3240 N Lakeshore Dr (Apt 15 B) Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Katharine 3240 N Lakeshore Dr (Apt 15 B) Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) 245.110 Definitions The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Brendan F. Houlihan 12217 S. 68th Ct. Palos Heights,, IL 60463-1607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) 245.110 Definitions The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Brendan F. Houlihan 12217 S. 68th Ct. Palos Heights,, IL 60463-1607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) 245.110 Definitions The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) 245.110 Definitions The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

The "game" of proposing wording defining an "Affected Patient" as someone who has certain chemicals in their body, but not requiring fracking companies to declare which chemicals are being used, is not only dishonorable, but criminal.

Sincerely, Lana May 300 S. Edward St. Mount Prospect, IL 60056-3418

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Lana May 300 S. Edward St. Mount Prospect, IL 60056-3418

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The burden of effort to learn the composition of chemicals that workers and the public are exposed to should not be placed on the physician, and especially not in a medical emergency. The information should be readily available 24 hours 7 days a week via existing poison control centers or an easily accessible clearinghouse set up for this purpose. This information should be accessible to the public in lay language. Please review the comments of Dr. Linda Forst, Director, Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Division, University of Illinois at Chicago, School of Public Health, at the hearing on November 26, 2013 in Chicago. She has described the issues and the remedies in detail.

Sincerely, Marsha Love Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The burden of effort to learn the composition of chemicals that workers and the public are exposed to should not be placed on the physician, and especially not in a medical emergency. The information should be readily available 24 hours 7 days a week via existing poison control centers or an easily accessible clearinghouse set up for this purpose. This information should be accessible to the public in lay language. Please review the comments of Dr. Linda Forst, Director, Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Division, University of Illinois at Chicago, School of Public Health, at the hearing on November 26, 2013 in Chicago. She has described the issues and the remedies in detail.

Sincerely, Marsha Love Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amelia Dmouska Chciago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Amelia Dmouska Chciago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Harry Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

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Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

## Fair Economy Illinois

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total thresholds should be applied to these gas-based fracturing jobs. The ramifications of this are disastrous, since it is possible to frack dolomite for oil using less than 300K base fluid, there is a strong financial inducement to do so since the excise tax then drops from +3% to 1/10 of 1% and the permit fee from \$13,500 to \$250. Furthermore according to Section 1-5 of the Act, "'Horizontal well' means a well with a wellbore drilled laterally at an angle of at least 80 degrees to the vertical." The Illinois Basin slopes upward as one moves north and west. Since toe up lateral wells will probably be common in shale gas nitrofracks (drainage problems in shallow, underpressurized wells), all that one may need to do is point the toe to the north, which is what geology dictates, and that well may be less than 80 degrees to the lateral. Even if the nitrogen issue is resolved we could still find a lot of gas fracks escaping regulations and frack taxes. Also, the phrase "fracturing fluid and proppant" may cause us problems because a 100% nitrofrack does not use proppant. Or, will the and conjunction be taken literally? Revisions needed: IDNR must come up with a scientifically sound method of determining thresholds for non-water fracks that is independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data. Otherwise, IDNR risks letting off the vast majority of wells from regulation altogether.

Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The Department has not adequately specified how it will address those types of hydraulic fracturing operations in which water is not the base fluid or not the only base fluid – for example, fracturing operations using nitrogen or carbon dioxide (gas fracks) or fracturing that uses mixtures of gas and water (e.g. foam fracks, mist fracks). There are several issues that must be addressed. One issue is that the law defines the applicability threshold using gallons of base fluid. Gallons are unit of volume used to measure liquids. As such, it is not clear how the applicability threshold should be calculated for base fluids that are gases, or mixtures of gas and liquid. The situation is complicated by the fact that nitrogen used in fracturing is typically transported as a liquid but injected as a gas. The concern is that, if non-water base fluids are accounted for as liquid gallons, the gallonage total will fall below the applicability thresholds, even though the fracturing job is comparable in scale – and therefore risk – to a water-based frack in terms of chemical use, pressures, or other measures. We note, in this regard, that although the legislature provided no scientific support for the selection of the chosen threshold numbers and did not explain the origin of these numbers, we have surmised that the origin of the 80,000 gallons per stage and 300,000 gallons total thresholds are likely derived (albeit not entirely accurately in the case of the 80,000 gallons) from New York’s proposed regulations. However, New York derived these thresholds from a very limited analysis of volumes of base fluid used in water-based fracturing – not gas-based fracturing. Thus, the Department needs to come up with an appropriate means to express the threshold of applicability as it applies to non-water fracks. The key parameter for developing a comparable threshold should be identifying comparable risk. Addressing the problem by simply converting the water-based thresholds from gallons to cubic feet or another unit of volume appropriate to measure gases is not scientifically sound and does not sufficiently manage risk. A threshold derived in this way would be completely arbitrary and wholly divorced from the real environmental and health risks posed by such non-water fracks. Thresholds for gas-based fracks must be developed independently based on an evaluation of risk and field data from gas-based fracks. The rules must also specify whether the threshold volume for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or other non-water base fluids applies to the liquid or gas phase of those fluids. For example: 1 million scf of nitrogen gas ~ 7,480,519 gallons of nitrogen gas ~ 10,739 gallons of liquid nitrogen. Specifying the phase on which the threshold volume is based is necessary to prevent creative accounting. This issue is not merely academic - both gas and foam fracks are routinely used in the New Albany Shale (NAS) and in fact may be more successful and more widely used than waterbased fracturing due to the unique properties of the formation.<sup>1</sup> For example, a NAS well in Christian County, KY was stimulated with a gas fracture treatment using approximately 1 million standard cubic feet (scf) of nitrogen gas per stage for eight stages, for a total of approximately 8 million scf of nitrogen gas. Two wells in McLean County, KY were stimulated with mist fracture treatments composed of 92% to 99% nitrogen gas and 8% to 1 % water, using approximately 2 million scf of nitrogen gas per stage for nine stages, for a total of approximately 18 million scf of nitrogen gas per well. The proposed regulations provide no guidance as to how the 80,000 gallon/stage and 300,000 gallon

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

The fines are ridiculously low for the fracking companies.

Sincerely, Retha Daugherty Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

The issue of aquatic ecosystems is of concern to me since my family and I are neighbors to a federally protected stream in the Shawnee National Forest that is near areas proposed to be fracked.

Sincerely, Craig Rhodes 3883 Mt. Pleasant Rd. Brookport, IL 62910

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Craig Rhodes 3883 Mt. Pleasant Rd. Brookport, IL 62910

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

The risks to our water is greater than the benefit of fracking. The use of toxic chemicals makes this procedure not worth doing! Protect what we have now. It will cost much more to clean it up than what we are getting out of it. The cleanup may not even be possible to do at all. After all.....the state is broke!!!

Sincerely, Cynthia Bonnet Lena, IL 61048

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. So what happens when their wells become so contaminated that they are a danger to all living beings? Who will compensate them, then??

Sincerely, Sandra /grusji 1112 N. Yale Villa Parkq, IL 60181

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Alan H Kwit 2216 Black Oak Ct Lisle, IL 60532

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Armin Balli 6109 N. Damen Ave. Apt. 4c Chicago, IL 60659

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bethany Ransom Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostidick Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, C. Wilcox Bull Valley, IL 60050-7503

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Carrie Landreth Lake in the Hills, IL 60156

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Carrie Landreth Lake in the Hills, IL 60156

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: 1.The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. 2.The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. 3.In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: 1.Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. 2.Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. 3.Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Carrie Landreth Lake in the Hills, IL 60156

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford  
chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Janet Elizabeth Donoghue 5082 Springer Ridge Rd Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, M J Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mary Mathews Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Mary Mathews Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Mary Mathews Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Matt Steffen Lake Zurich, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Eichelberger 8405 S Ridge Rd Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Onderdonk 1456 W Granville Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Sarah Cebulak Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Tim Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

The rules unconstitutionally deprive many property owners of their property without notice and without compensation--thus, without due process of law. Under Illinois law, a person who owns the full bundle of rights in land owns the surface and all that is below it. So, when a landowner owns the full bundle of rights in the land, any drilling on, under, or without the landowner's consent is an illegal trespass and an unconstitutional taking. Similarly, any access to the surface without the landowner's consent is a trespass. The proposed rules would allow a trespass and a deprivation of property without due process of law, more specifically as follows: The rules not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the surface on which the vertical well will be drilled. The rules do not require a permit applicant to show that it has obtained the consent of the owners of the subsurface property through which the horizontal leg of the well will be drilled, nor even require notice to those property owners. In Section 245.110, DNR's proposed rules redefine real property rights in a manner inconsistent with current law. Specifically, the proposed rules would create an entirely new definition--"real property surface interest"--that is inconsistent with Illinois law in at least two respects. First, even when mineral rights are severed, the surface owner does not typically relinquish all rights in the subsurface. Second, the new definition narrows the intent of the law because the law uses the term "owner of real property" while the DNR's new definition excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with the subsurface and also excludes any property owner who owns the surface along with a controlling interest in the subsurface. Revisions Required: Delete the definition of "real property surface interest" in Section 245.110. Revise Section 245.210(A)(16)(A) & (B), on permit-application requirements, to require that the applicant show that it has obtained the consent of all the owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled. Revise Section 245.250(a)(1)(A), on public-notice requirements for permit applications, to require that permit applicants personally notify all owners of real property on which, under which, or through which the vertical and horizontal wells are to be drilled.

Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

This comment relates to the definition of aquatic life in 245.110. This definition is too narrow. It does not include macro and micro invertebrates which often form the basis of the food chain for aquatic vertebrates like fish. Damage to invertebrate populations can reverberate throughout the aquatic ecosystem, so these species must also be protected in the regs. Oxygen and algae levels, as well as aquatic plant populations should also be included in the definition. In addition, it would be helpful if the regs specified the overall health of aquatic ecosystems in areas where fracking is taking place must be maintained by ongoing reviews of current indicators of quality of aquatic ecosystems.

Sincerely, Eileen Sutter 4125 North Monticello Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

This disgusting! I don't know how anyone who agrees with this can sleep at night! Please revisit this definition and rewrite it so that it genuinely is helping the American public...not harming them further. Thank you.

Sincerely, Marnelle Curtis Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

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Sincerely, Marnelle Curtis Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Tom Baker here, Chicago, and that this is even an issue suggests how public authority is pushed by private profit seeking interests who eschew the public interests for health and well-being. IDNR, with responsibility first to the public, people, the families, the children, with responsibility to regulate and guide conduct and operations of utilities must not permit "fracking", period. Numerous studies and testimony from people experiencing the consequences of fracking should be testimony enough. And, no, the industry has not engineered a way for this ridiculous procedure to be safe. Why is it even considered We would find it encouraging should the IDNR compel development of alternative methods. Fracking, NO Study and development of alternatives, YES.

Sincerely, Thomas Baker Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

### Section 245.110 Definitions

Trade Secret Disclosure to Health Professionals Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart G: Chemical Disclosure; Trade Secrets (245.700-245.730) 245.730 Trade Secret Disclosure to Health Professional The proposed language concerning disclosure of trade secret-protected information to health professionals is neither consistent with the statute nor protective of the public. Right to Know. Section 1-77(l) of the Act is clear that information shall be provided, as needed, to health professionals who demonstrate a need for it. Yet, section 245.730 of the Rules diminishes the language of the Act, stating only that the Department "may" provide information to health professionals who demonstrate a need for it. Limitation to "normal business hours." Subsection 245.730(b)(1) of the Rules states, in the event of an emergency, that a health professional may call the Department during "normal business hours." For an emergency that occurs after hours, the Rules suggest calling the trade secret holder. This is inadequate. The Department should provide a 24-hour hotline for emergency calls pursuant to this section. "Trade Secret Holder." Subsection 245.730(b)(2) of the Rules allows a health professional to seek the necessary information from a "trade secret holder," but there is no means provided for the health professional to know who the trade secret holder is, or what phone number to use to reach it. Furthermore, this provision is found nowhere in the statute, seemingly adding another unnecessary burden on the health professional. Lack of a time limit for the Department's response. The Department should abide by the same 3-hour time limit for a response that applies to trade secret holders pursuant to 245.730(b)(2).

Sincerely, Sandra Nickerson West Dundee, IL 60118

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions

Section 245.110 Definitions

What happens when we have a tornado or a super cell storm or another derecho. There are insufficient plans in place to cover flooding, etc., as happened in Colorado.

Sincerely, Retha Daugherty Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

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This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner  
Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in reference to Page 3, Paragraph 6 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules, which states: "Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None". Simply put, the State of Illinois cannot have sound regulation without good data. There is significant need for further study of horizontal hydraulic fracturing technology prior to its use in the State of Illinois. If the technology was as safe as the industry is claiming, why do there continue to be so many accidents and violations in states where fracking is already occurring? Suggested resources include the twenty-four (24) pages of "References" included in U.S. EPA's December 2012 Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources. See: U.S. EPA: Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources: Progress Report, (EPA 601/R-12/011 December 2012), available at:<http://www.epa.gov/hfstudy>.

Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yvette McGivern Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

According to section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. However, even though IDNR representatives were present, it was made clear by the hearing officer at each of the public hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale that the panel members would, in fact, not answer questions. In a number of instances, such as the hearing that I attended in Chicago, the hearing officer stated that IDNR representatives would simply listen and would not respond to comments, concluding that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Agency officials are required by the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to answer general questions regarding the proposed rules and the rule making process. However because not one agency representative responded to public questions at any of these hearings, these public hearings were held in violation of the Act. To rectify this violation, IDNR should either hold additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or issue a new First Notice, initiating a new round of new public hearings with a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Allowing fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid earthquake zones is deplorable. The New Madrid is a major fault line, causing earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. Not only is increased seismic activity from wastewater wells a concern, but also the damage to the general public and environment. Furthermore, fracking in the 100-year floodplain zone is another environmental disaster waiting to happen. Recall the increase in seismic activity in Tulsa, OK since fracking began in 2009; or in Youngstown, OH, which never experienced an earthquake according to research dating back to 1776, but experienced 109 quakes in 2011 presumably due to fracking wastewater being pumped deep underground; or in North Texas, which was hit with a string of 16 earthquakes in November of 2013, and according to earthquake researcher at the University of Texas, Cliff Frolich, I'd say it certainly looks very possible that the earthquakes are related to injection wells. The truth is undeniable, fracking leads to increased seismic activity. In conclusion, there should be no drilling in our floodplains or seismic zones because it will only lead to widespread devastation.

Sincerely, Ashley Williams Ottawa, IL 61350

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Although it may seem that Illinois has an abundance of clean drinking water, I am concerned about the pollution related to fracking. If we pollute our drinking water, we will not survive. Please make the regulations more stringent to protect all of us, not just those who want to drill for natural gas.

Sincerely, Emily Lorenz Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

An earlier comment quoted OSHA data that suggested that oil and gas drilling workers are 7 times higher than workers from other occupations to die on the job. But even more recent data from the Bureau of Labor statistics suggests that [i]n fact, the fatality rate among oil and gas workers is now nearly eight times higher than the all-industry rate of 3.2 deaths for every 100,000 workers, the highest level since the government started compiling the data in 2003. The article also quotes a NIOSH representative from the CDC, who says that there are numerous reasons for the upsurge in deaths in this sector, including binge-hiring in newly developing industry sectors like hydraulic fracturing, 12-14 hour shifts worked for one to two consecutive weeks, and lack of experience/inadequate training. ([http://www.npr.org/2013/12/27/250807226/on-the-job-deaths-spiking-as-oil-drillingquickly-expands?ft=1&f=2&utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=feed&utm\\_campaign=Feed%3A+NprProgramsATC+%28NPR+Programs%3A+All+Things+Considered%29&utm\\_content=Yahoo+Search+Results](http://www.npr.org/2013/12/27/250807226/on-the-job-deaths-spiking-as-oil-drillingquickly-expands?ft=1&f=2&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+NprProgramsATC+%28NPR+Programs%3A+All+Things+Considered%29&utm_content=Yahoo+Search+Results)) IDNR absolutely must enforce OSHA standards, particularly regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must also develop and enforce rules that address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, shift-lengths, and transport of material to and from operations-- among many other workplace issues cited in the literature.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

As a student organizer working to avert catastrophic climate change, and am extremely concerned about the IDNR's proposed rules on fracking. There are a plethora of holes in these regulations. For instance, It is irresponsible for planners of the state to consider allowing fracking in areas that are prone to tornadoes, without creating adequate rules that will protect citizens from the toxic flow back water. It is not safe to allow gas companies to frack in Illinois. Not only are these companies destroying fresh, drinking water in a world that continues to lack access to drinking water, but they haven't even established proper means to ensure that this toxic flow back water is stored properly to prevent contamination. The possibilities of this toxic water being out in the open in a land prone to tornadoes - where debris from tornadoes are found over 150 miles from where the tornado is - are disastrous and dangerous to all Illinois residents. I urge you to please reconsider allowing fracking in our state. It is unsafe and dangerous to our health and environment.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin 4750 N Sheridan Chicago, IL 606040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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As a student organizer working to avert catastrophic climate change, and am extremely concerned about the IDNR's proposed rules on fracking. There are a plethora of holes in these regulations. For instance, It is irresponsible for planners of the state to consider allowing fracking in areas that are prone to tornadoes, without creating adequate rules that will protect citizens from the toxic flow back water. It is not safe to allow gas companies to frack in Illinois. Not only are these companies destroying fresh, drinking water in a world that continues to lack access to drinking water, but they haven't even established proper means to ensure that this toxic flow back water is stored properly to prevent contamination. The possibilities of this toxic water being out in the open in a land prone to tornadoes - where debris from tornadoes are found over 150 miles from where the tornado is - are disastrous and dangerous to all Illinois residents. I urge you to please reconsider allowing fracking in our state. It is unsafe and dangerous to our health and environment.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin 4750 N Sheridan Chicago, IL 606040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

As a wife, I worry everyday when my husband goes to work at a steel plant. There are many dangers and chemicals and often some really long hours that he works. I have first hand experience getting a call after he was injured on the job site due to failure of others to follow protocol. It is a call and experience NOBODY should have to experience. We have the opportunity before things begin to take as many precautionary measures as possible. Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

As a wife, I worry everyday when my husband goes to work at a steel plant. There are many dangers and chemicals and often some really long hours that he works. I have first hand experience getting a call after he was injured on the job site due to failure of others to follow protocol. It is a call and experience NOBODY should have to experience. We have the opportunity before things begin to take as many precautionary measures as possible. Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Comment Submission for High Volume Horizontal Hydraulic Fracturing Draft Rules, Please ensure that IDNR incorporate rules that will protect the workers. Since they are dealing with highly toxic chemicals and radioactive chemicals there should be safety measures in place for exposure. Also, limiting work shifts to help reduce accidents on the site and on the roads. Lucia Amorelli

Sincerely, Lucia Amorelli 1690 Sheppard Ln. Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Days after the devastating tornadoes that hit on Sunday, 11/17/13, people from over 150 miles away were taking part in an online social media effort to return personal items to the affected families. Fracking sites are just as vulnerable to storm damage which is VERY common here in Illinois (including in off months such as January when storms hit northern Illinois a few years ago). In order to keep the people of Illinois safe should sites be hit by a storm we need to think ahead and require as many safety measures as possible be put into place. You can not undo a deed once done and we have the chance NOW to make sure that fracking does not move forward without proper precautions put into place.

Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman RR 2 Box 20 Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dear Department of Natural Resources: Illinois agriculture requires access to clean water. It is not in the long-term economic interest of this state for the DNR to leave regulatory loopholes that allow fracking operations to foul our underground aquifers and surface waters. NO OPEN POND STORAGE OF FRACKING WASTEWATER. STRICT ADHERENCE TO INDUSTRY BEST PRACTICES. SERIOUS, PROFIT-CANCELING DAILY FINES FOR OPERATORS WHO DON'T FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES. Respect life. Protect water.

Sincerely, Margaret Nelson Chicago, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dear IDNR, Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” But this is in direct opposition to the large scale environmental disasters which can be a result of fracking. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “DESTRUCTIVE” and “RUINOUS.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells causing TOXIC and RADIOACTIVE fracking fluids to pour into the ground and contaminate soil and water for hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. You must avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains, for if it is allowed fracking wastewater can spill out of the pit and into floodwaters exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the fracking pit.

Sincerely, Kurt Witteman 425 S Wabash Ave WBRH 41 Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dear IDNR, Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” But this is in direct opposition to the large scale environmental disasters which can be a result of fracking. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “DESTRUCTIVE” and “RUINOUS.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells causing TOXIC and RADIOACTIVE fracking fluids to pour into the ground and contaminate soil and water for hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. You must avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains, for if it is allowed fracking wastewater can spill out of the pit and into floodwaters exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the fracking pit.

Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji 491 Vaughn Cir Aurora, IL 60502

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dear IDNR, This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period. Kurt

Sincerely, Kurt Brian Witteman 425 S Wabash Ave WBRH 41 Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dear IDNR, This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period. Kurt

Sincerely, Kurt Brian Witteman 425 S Wabash Ave WBRH 41 Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Dear IDNR, This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period. Kurt

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Deficient Notice for Public Hearings Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Stephanie Bilenko LaGrange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Dialogue and the democratic process are extremely important to me. Having deployed to Iraq as a member of the Army, it is baffling to return home and see examples of the voice of American citizens is being undermined and even silenced during basic democratic processes such as public hearings. This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Even if the Illinois Department of Natural Resources was allowed to regulate industry rather than allow it to continue with business as usual, the IDNR barely has enough funding to manage State Parks. Surface water in lakes, rivers, and streams is already at risk from agricultural run-off and municipal sewage systems. Reversing the Chicago River has contributed to a larger Dead Zone in the Gulf than anything created by the BP spill. Do not put aquifers at risk! Reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Robert Kolkebeck Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Failure to address workplace rules or worker safety. How does this affect me: Health and well-being  
Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)  
Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Frack is oil on crack.

Sincerely, Rachel Azzarello 1808 N. Albany Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Frack Rigs and Toxic Water Tanks Sent Flying -- will be the headline in southern IL and central IL if fracking moves forward and more tornadoes devastate Illinois as they are sure to do! Climate Change is real and the frackers are just going to accelerate it with their leaking frack wells. Methane is 100 times more potent than CO2 as a green house gas for our climate and 100% of the frack wells will leak eventually, 5% in the first year, 50% in the next 15-16 years and then 100% eventually. Every leaking well spews methane into our atmosphere -- this is the wrong direction IDNR, the wrong direction! The world must embrace renewable energy and they must embrace it now or it will be game over for the planet!!! Please do not allow these frack rigs and water/gas/oil tanks, open pits full of toxic waste water, class 2 wells and all of the rest of the fracking infrastructure to go unsecured in a tornado rich region such as southern and central IL -- thanks! Dr. Lora Chamberlain Frack Free Illinois

Sincerely, Lora Chamberlain 6341 N. Glenwood, 1# Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lora Chamberlain 6341 N. Glenwood, 1# Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Fracking has proven to be a poor way to stimulate an economy, and is dangerous to the environment. I don't want fracking because it is dangerous to our water supplies, which allow us to have a great agricultural sector along with its negative impacts on global co2 levels. No one should be subject to these toxins.

Sincerely, Sean Jones Normal, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Fracking is bad for Illinois & the The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ron Hall Prospect Heights, IL 60070

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Fracking is the wrong thing to do. It destroys our people as well as our land. I cannot believe that IDNR can let companies override our rights as people.

Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Give us protection against a tornado disaster compounded by fracking. Fracking safeguards need to be put in place to allow for potential tornadoes.

Sincerely, Annette McMichael 1174 Karen Dr. Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

How can we allow the earth to be miss-treated! Our communities will be adversely effected by toxic run off! Please regulate fracking practices

Sincerely, Richard J. Gradner Sr. Chicago, IL 60620

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

I have heard for years that in at least one of the geologically recent earthquakes in the New Madrid fault the shaking was severe and widespread enough that bells in churches on the East Coast rang by themselves. The only reason there was not severe disaster in St. Louis and across Illinois was that most buildings at that time were one story, perhaps two, and there were relatively few of them. Those things have changed since the early-to-mid 1800's. St. Louis, Champaign-Urbana, Springfield--how would they fare now in a 7-7.5 earthquake in their vicinity? Then add to that catastrophe thousands of gallons of unknown but toxic chemicals, radioactive minerals brought up from underground and also of unknown composition, released from open-air pits or storage tanks by the earthquake, flooding out over the area, contaminating everything and everyone. And the icing on the cake is that the fracking activity--fracturing rocks deep underground--could easily trigger such earthquakes, that otherwise might have happened a thousand years in the future. Until the gas industry has a better method of wastewater disposal than open-air pits, NO fracking should be allowed. They are using toxic volatile organic compounds by the ton, and then letting them evaporate into our air. These include benzene, a known carcinogen that was considered so dangerous that if we wanted to buy it for our lab at Argonne National Laboratory, we needed to fill out a special form justifying the purchase--for amounts in the teaspoon-to-teacup range! But frackers can force it into the earth (and our drinking-water) BY THE TANKER-TRUCKLOAD!!! WITHOUT EVEN TELLING ANYONE--let alone getting permission!!! AND THEN, THE PART THAT COMES BACK OUT IN THE WASTEWATER IS PUT IN OPEN PITS TO POLLUTE THE AIR we all breathe!!! If a teacupful of benzene can give five people cancer, how many people can get cancer from breathing a tanker-truckload? Then there is the enormous water usage. How many years will it take them to drain Lake Michigan? Many industries use a lot of water, and have to clean it up before they can release it back to the rivers and streams it came from. But there is NO WAY to clean up the unholy mix of 600 chemicals that have been identified in fracking wastewater! It is indeed wasted--removed from the water cycle permanently (or at least until an accident releases it from those open pits to contaminate everything it touches for miles around and downstream, all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and in the Gulf itself.) In short, fracking is a total environmental disaster for which we will be paying the price for hundreds of years, and then, because they are getting so much natural gas that we would be able to buy it for almost nothing on an open market, they decide that they will liquify it (a very energy-intensive process) and ship it overseas. Thus, we get all the environmental degradation, cancer cases, droughts and other negatives, while they sell us our gas at prices kept artificially high by shipping our gas overseas for the greater profits of the companies that are poisoning us! What is wrong with this picture? EVERYTHING!!! All fracking should be banned!

Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

I was disappointed to learn that the fracking rules suggested by the Illinois DNR were much weaker than they should be in light of the legislation that had passed. That legislation was already a compromise that failed to adequately protect the local communities and their environments in areas being leased for fracking. Frankly, it was the DNR's responsibility to ensure that companies wishing to frack in Illinois would be held to a high but reasonable standard. Business as usual is unacceptable. I have seen the documentary Gasland, which exposes how ruthlessly such oil and natural gas deposits can be developed. The companies involved care only about their profits and not at all about the place where they are operating. There is also the issue of the huge drain on water resources and the ugly and damaging mining of sandstone deposits. I am in favor of a moratorium on fracking but, short of that, I demand rigorous regulation. Remember, too, that continued use of carbon-based fuels is moving us along on the climate change curve in a way that demands a response!

Sincerely, Mary Warren Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Warren Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

IF I HAD MY WAY, OIL AND GAS 'FRACKING' (HYDRAULIC FRACTURING/HORIZONTAL DRILLING) WOULD HAVE NEVER COME TO THE LAND OF LINCOLN!! The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) is supposed to STRONGLY REGULATE the polluting gas and oil industries, NOT allow them to continue their business-as-usual activities. Please RECONSIDER the inadequate regulations which have been put forth (with their [too] small fines and [too] weak language)--and IMMEDIATELY STOP oil and gas 'fracking' in Illinois to protect our public and environmental health (air, drinking water, land, and climate system).

Sincerely, DENNIS R. NELSON Chicago, IL 60609

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, DENNIS R. NELSON Chicago, IL 60609

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

It doesn't really matter how much cheap domestic energy you get if you end up contaminating people's drinking water in the process. It doesn't really matter that natural gas has 50% fewer CO2 emissions if you don't take the proper regulatory steps to limit methane emissions. So, we're just going to disregard people's health and safety and disregard our climate and environment all for what? For more natural gas that will only serve as a stopgap between the oil age and the clean energy that follows so we can cling to the fossil fuel age for a bit longer? It doesn't really make any sense to me.

Sincerely, David Dickey Evergreen Park, IL 60805

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

It is irresponsible for planners of the state to consider allowing fracking in areas that are prone to tornadoes, without creating adequate rules that will protect citizens from the toxic flow back water. It is not safe to allow gas companies to frack in Illinois. Not only are these companies destroying fresh, drinking water in a world that continues to lack access to drinking water, but they haven't even established proper means to ensure that this toxic flow back water is stored properly to prevent contaminations. The possibilities of this toxic water being out in the open in a land prone to tornadoes - where debris from tornadoes are found over 150 miles from where the tornado is - are disastrous and dangerous to all Illinois residents. I urge you to please reconsider allowing fracking in our state. It is unsafe and dangerous to our health and environment.

Sincerely, Virginia Baker 2007 S BLUE ISLAND AVE APT 3F CHICAGO, IL 606082928

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

It is unconscious-able that the proposed rules governing fracking operations would not contain OSHA and ALARA regulations to protect all workers. Recent accidents on our highways and railways suggest human error do to fatigue, etc.

Sincerely, M Alan Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Let me remind IDNR of an important article released this summer by William L. Ellsworth of the Earthquake Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA. E-mail: [ellsworth@usgs.gov](mailto:ellsworth@usgs.gov) (for your convenience). Source: Science 12 July 2013: Vol. 341 no. 6142 DOI: 10.1126/science.1225942 Link: <http://www.sciencemag.org.proxy.cc.uic.edu/content/341/6142/1225942.full> The title? Injection-Induced Earthquakes. Ellsworth notes: [E]arthquakes can be induced by either reducing the effective normal stress or raising the shear stress (3–5). It has been known for decades that large reservoirs can induce earthquakes either from the effect of the elastic load of the reservoir or by diffusion of elevated pore pressure (34). Well-known examples include the deadly 1967 M 6.3 earthquake in Koyna, India (35). . . . [D]eep reservoirs in tectonically active zones carry a real risk of inducing damaging earthquakes. Earthquakes throughout the world are also recognized to be associated with mining, petroleum and gas production, and geothermal energy extraction. Withdrawal of large volumes of fluid or gas from a reservoir or creation of a void space in a mine may modify the state of stress sufficiently to induce earthquakes that relax the stress perturbations (4). Production may also release tectonic stress. The long-term pumping of groundwater may have induced the deadly Mw 5.1 earthquake in Lorca, Spain, on 11 May 2011 (38). Porepressure changes alone can also induce seismicity, such as by waterflooding for secondary recovery of oil or to maintain the fluid level in a geothermal reservoir, or when a mine is abandoned and allowed to flood (3, 4). He notes that currently injection-induced earthquakes have not caused serious fatalities due to strong building codes—even though earthquakes of similar size have wrecked havoc in other countries. However, he also notes that we don't know enough to predict how hydraulic fracturing will affect seismic activity over the long term. And as the Mother Jones article notes below, homes are destroyed and families struggle to return to normalcy after such quakes. Does IDNR want to be responsible for the loss of property, livelihood, and life? Take Oklahoma, a previously largely earthquake-free zone, which has had multiple recordbreaking earthquakes over the last year or so. Many scientists are suggesting that fracking caused the quakes. Case in point: <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/energy/2013/03/130329-wastewater-injection-likely-caused-quake/> <http://www.motherjones.com/environment/2013/03/does-fracking-cause-earthquakes-wastewaterdewatering> [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/24/okla-earthquake-swarm-fracking\\_n\\_4158134.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/24/okla-earthquake-swarm-fracking_n_4158134.html) In this last article, the author states: From 1975 to 2008, central Oklahoma experienced an average of one to three magnitude 3.0 earthquakes or larger. Since 2008, that average has increased to around 40 per year, according to data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey. Clearly, we are still learning about the effects of hydraulic fracturing, but we do know that it can cause earthquakes, even significant earthquakes, in places where there was no significant seismic activity. Hydraulic fracturing thus should not be permitted in areas with active seismic zones, such as the New Madrid Earthquake zone, which has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency labels these areas with the most severe earthquake zone ratings, “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” Placing fracking operations within an

## Fair Economy Illinois

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active seismic zone at this point in time seems suicidal. In addition, hydraulic fracturing operations should not operate within the 100-year floodplain, where open-air pits are particularly vulnerable, potentially exposing all life to the contaminants in the wastewater.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Many countries around the world have outlawed hydraulic fracturing, and many more are carefully considering how to study and regulate these new practices, since they have been demonstrated to pollute water. Why should Illinois residents be held to lesser standards? The rewards may seem attractive, but the risks to health, industry, and agriculture are too great. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ben Heymer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

MY 6YO WAS INTERESTED IN ARTICLES AND RESEARCH ON OIL, FRACKING, WATER, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AIR. IM NORMALLY RELUCTANT TO SHARE POLITICAL - CHARGED ISSUES AS I WANT HIM TO WORRY ABOUT LOVING THE EARTH AND EXPANDING HIS CREATIVITY AND COMPASSION. BUT HE HAS SHOWN GREAT INTEREST IN GEOLOGY (EVEN ASKING FOR A BOOK ON SEISMOLOGY) ,THIS WAS RELEVANT RESERACH. I FIGURED I WOULD GIVE HIM THE AGREED ON NUMBERS/FACTS THAT WILL KEEP OUR WORLD AT A SAFE LIVNG PLACE FOR LIFE. AS YOU DO WITH A KIDDO, SCIENCE AND UNBIAS IS IMPORTANT. HIS CONCLUSION WAS FRACKING THUMBS DOWN AND LOW NUMBERS GOOD, BIG NUMBERS BADTHE LOWER THE CARBON NUMBER IN THE ATMOSOPEHER THE BETTER. It has taken me years of wading through poetical jargon sifting what is fact from what is pseudo science and my 6yo in 5 minutes came up with the same conclusion as voting adults inIllinois- we don't want tracking and we don't want anything that puts our home in harm. Please, The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sarah Glover Willowbrook, IL 60527

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

My concern is for the safety of workers, esp. those who work long shifts--16 to 20 hours. How they be alert in working with such sensitive materials and processes? If they are not alert, they are not the only ones to suffer! OSHA regulations concerning exposure of workers to radiation and silica dust--how can it be assured that such testing is done by the companies?

Sincerely, M. Alan Wurth 2 Pioneer Lane Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

No Regulations proposed to deal with the possibility of accidents from tornado activity? Seriously? What are you going to do when one of these sites gets flattened and spreads these chemicals all over the surrounding area? Its on your heads IDNR ...not just these greedy companies , but your individual little heads! Why is this probability not factored into the regulations ? Unbelievable!

Sincerely, Shelley Brown Decatur, IL 62522

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

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Sincerely, Amelia Dmouska Chciago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian 5121 S Kenwood Ave Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Betty Bland Peru, IL 61354

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus CHicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon 525 South State Street (Apt. 1326) Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Harry Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, jd paulus wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Gamino Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, M. Alan Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Marissa Godlewski Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

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Sincerely, Matt Steffen Lake Zurich, IL 60047

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Mike Reed Box 421 Sheridan, IL 60551

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Miranda Bailey 1822 Park Ave Alton, IL 62002

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nancy Onderdonk 1456 W Granville Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

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Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra University of Chicago (5630 S. University Avenue) Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Shreya Kalva Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, tim conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

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Sincerely, Treesong 2030 S Illinois Ave #9 Carbondale, IL 62903

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

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Number of draft regulations proposed by Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources describing safety measures regarding tornado strikes on fracking sites: ZERO. Number of tornadoes in Illinois in the last 10 years: 674. Historically, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is very high. "In fact, Illinois has experienced some of the worst tornadoes in US history." Dr. Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist. Every county in Illinois has had multiple tornadoes as demonstrated by the maps in the following links:  
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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Obviously, central and southern Illinois are prone to tornados. Some kind of safety measures must be included.

Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

PLEASE don't do this to the people of this planet. We're getting dangerously close to the point of no return. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lindsay Hopkins Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lindsay Hopkins Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Please implement stronger regulations on fracking to better protect Illinois' air, water, wildlife, and citizens.

Sincerely, Jim Johannsen Chicago, IL 61085

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Problems: 1.The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. 2.Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). 3.There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: 1.IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. 2.IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Baylee Champion Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Campbell Gustafson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marissa Godlewski Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marsha Love Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Matthew Pava 401 Krebs Dr Champaign, IL 61822

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Onderdonk 1456 W Granville Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nick Phillips Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nour Abdelmonem Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Katz Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Samantha Martin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Re: Draft Fracking Regulations Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) Lack of a provision for tornado protection on fracking sites. Illinois has had 674 tornadoes in the last decade, and it is known as one of the states with the worst number and severity of tornadoes. Many workplaces have mandatory tornado evacuation drills and designated windowless tornado-safe rooms. Tornadoes not only cause destruction to the buildings they hit, but debris is carried up to several hundred miles away where it can cause secondary damage to buildings far from the original impacted area. Due to global warming we have seen the rate and severity of these severe weather events has been increasing. It is imperative that contaminated fracking flowback water be stored in a secure structure where it will be safely contained even during a severe tornado. The provision allowing temporary storage pools, out in the open with no protection, must be struck as this poses far too great a risk. There also needs to be a provision requiring that frack fluid be stored in a tornado-proof enclosure. Not doing so would risk tornadoes and associated flooding could potentially carry these chemicals unknown distances, putting our communities in danger.

Sincerely, Ivy Czekanski 601 W. Deming Place #502 Chicago, IL 60614

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) . Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Andrew Panelli 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) . Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Andrew Panelli 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Scientific Proof that Links Hydraulic Fracturing to Groundwater Contamination: Terms: Methane (/ˈmɛθən/, /ˈmiːθən/ or /ˈmɛtæn/) is a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH<sub>4</sub> (one atom of carbon and four atoms of hydrogen). It is the simplest alkane and the main component of natural gas. The relative abundance of methane makes it an attractive fuel. However, because it is a gas at normal conditions, methane is difficult to transport from its source. Ethane is a chemical compound with chemical formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. At standard temperature and pressure, ethane is a colorless, odorless gas. Ethane is isolated on an industrial scale from natural gas, and as a byproduct of petroleum refining. Its chief use is as petrochemical feedstock for ethylene production. Propane is a three-carbon alkane with the molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, normally a gas, but compressible to a transportable liquid. A by-product of natural gas processing and petroleum refining, it is commonly used as a fuel for engines, oxy-gas torches, barbecues, portable stoves, and residential central heating. Propane is one of a group of liquefied petroleum gases. The others include butane, propylene, butadiene, butylene, isobutylene and mixtures thereof. Isotopic composition is the number and abundance of the isotopes of the element which are naturally occurring. Isotopes are atoms of the same element (that means they have the same number of protons) but different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus. Isotopes all have identical chemistry but the atoms just have different masses. The simplest example is Chlorine which has two main isotopes Cl-35 has 17 p and 18 neutron (17 + 18 = 35) Cl-37 has 17 p and 20 n (17 + 20 = 37) Every sample of Chlorine always has 3 Cl-35 atoms to every 1 Cl-37 atom. Summary: In a study completed by Robert B. Jackson Et al evidence was found that linked hydraulic fracturing to groundwater contamination by recording the variations of the presence of methane, ethane, and propane in well water of houses, in ratio to the distance of the houses to the gas wells. According to the study, after analyzing 141 drinking water wells across the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province of northeastern Pennsylvania, examining natural gas concentrations and isotopic signatures with proximity to shale gas wells the presence of methane, ethane, and propane was significantly higher in the well water of homes that were located within one kilometer of a shale gas well compared to those that were farther away. Methane concentrations in drinking water wells of homes <1 km from natural gas wells (59 of 141) were six times higher on average than concentrations for homes farther away. The isotopic compositions also revealed evidence that hydraulic fracturing could be linked to groundwater contamination. Samples were taken from a natural methane seep at Salt Springs State Park in Franklin Forks, Pennsylvania to compare with drinking water from homes in the study, some located within a few kilometers of the spring. There was methane present in all of the water that was sampled. However the isotopic compositions varied. Some of the samples showed the more common trend consistent with Upper Devonian production gases, Upper Devonian gases are likely introduced into the shallow crust either by natural processes over geologic time or through leakage around the casing in the annular space of the production well. However, the samples also revealed that drinking water samples in their dataset with sufficient ethane to analyze isotopic signatures, 11 samples were located <1.1 km from drilling, and 6 samples exhibited clear isotopic reversals similar to Marcellus production gases. In most

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natural gases, the isotopic composition ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) of  $\text{C}_3 > \text{C}_2 > \text{C}_1$  (i.e.,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of ethane is heavier than methane). In thermally mature black shales, however, this maturity trend reverses, creating diagnostic isotopic reversals in which the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$  becomes heavier than  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$  ( $\delta^{13}\text{C} = \delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4 - \delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 > 1$ ). Natural gas with heavy  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C} > 0$  likely stems from Marcellus production gases or a mixture of Marcellus gases and other annulus gases that migrated to the surface during drilling, well completion, or production. Visual References and Citation: According to the study, after analyzing 141 drinking water wells across the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province of northeastern Pennsylvania, examining natural gas concentrations and isotopic signatures with proximity to shale gas wells, “Methane was detected in 82% of drinking water samples, with average concentrations six times higher for homes <1 km from natural gas wells ( $P = 0.0006$ ). Ethane was 23 times higher in homes <1 km from gas wells ( $P = 0.0013$ ); propane was detected in 10 water wells, all within approximately 1 km distance ( $P = 0.01$ ).” Their data also stated that “some homeowners living <1 km from gas wells have drinking water contaminated with stray gases.” Also, “Of three factors previously proposed to influence gas concentrations in shallow groundwater (distances to gas wells, valley bottoms, and the Appalachian Structural Front, a proxy for tectonic deformation), distance to gas wells was highly significant for methane concentrations ( $P = 0.007$ ; multiple regression), whereas distances to valley bottoms and the Appalachian Structural Front were not significant ( $P = 0.27$  and  $P = 0.11$ , respectively). Distance to gas wells was also the most significant factor for Pearson and Spearman correlation analyses ( $P < 0.01$ ). For ethane concentrations, distance to gas wells was the only statistically significant factor ( $P < 0.005$ ). Isotopic signatures ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ , and  $\delta^2\text{H}-\text{CH}_4$ ), hydrocarbon ratios (methane to ethane and propane), and the ratio of the noble gas  $^4\text{He}$  to  $\text{CH}_4$  in groundwater were characteristic of a thermally postmature Marcellus-like source in some cases.” Their study area is within the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province and includes six counties in Pennsylvania. They sampled 81 new drinking water wells (at an average depth of drinking of 60–90 m) from the three principle aquifers combined the data with results from 60 previously sampled wells in Pennsylvania. They also sampled a natural methane seep at Salt Springs State Park in Franklin Forks, Pennsylvania to compare with drinking water from homes in our study, some located within a few kilometers of the spring. Dissolved methane was detected in the drinking water of 115 of the 141 houses that were sampled. “Methane concentrations in drinking water wells of homes <1 km from natural gas wells (59 of 141) were six times higher on average than concentrations for homes farther away ( $P = 0.0006$ , Kruskal–Wallis test). Of 12 houses where  $\text{CH}_4$  concentrations were greater than 28 mg/L (the threshold for immediate remediation set by the US Department of the Interior), 11 houses were within 1-km distance of an active shale gas well. The only exception was a home with a value of 32 mg  $\text{CH}_4/\text{L}$  at 1.4-km distance.” “Similar to the results for methane, concentrations of ethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ) and propane ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ) were also higher in drinking water of homes near natural gas wells. Ethane was detected in 40 of 133 homes (30%; 8 fewer homes were sampled for ethane and propane than for methane). Propane was detected in water wells in 10 of 133 homes, all approximately <1 km from a shale gas well ( $P = 0.01$ ). Ethane concentrations were 23 times higher on average for homes <1 km from a gas well: 0.18 compared with 0.008 mg  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6/\text{L}$  ( $P = 0.001$ , Kruskal–Wallis). Seven of eight  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$  concentrations  $>0.5$  mg/L were found <1 km from a gas well, with the eighth point only 1.1 km away. Moreover, the higher ethane concentrations all occurred in

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groundwater with methane concentrations  $>15$  mg/L ( $P = 0.003$  for the regression of C2 and C1) “High C3/C1 samples were also an order of magnitude greater than in salt-rich waters from a natural methane seep at the nearby Salt Springs State Park (mean  $[C3]/[C1] = 0.000029$  and  $[C3] = 0.0022$  mg/L for the salt spring samples). Because microbes effectively do not produce ethane or propane in the subsurface our observed values within approx. 1 km of drilling seem to rule out a biogenic methane source, and they are consistent with both wetter (higher C2 + C3 content) gases found in the Marcellus Formation and our earlier observation of methane in drinking water wells in the region” “Across our dataset, the most thermogenic  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> signatures (i.e., most enriched in  $^{13}C$ ) in drinking water were generally found in houses with elevated  $[CH_4]$   $<1$  km from natural gas wells... In fact, all drinking water wells with methane concentrations  $>10$  mg/L, the US Department of Interior’s threshold for considering remediation, have  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> signatures consistent with thermogenic natural gas. Our data also show a population of homes near natural gas wells with water that has  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> signatures that seem to be microbial in origin, specifically those homes shown in Fig. 3A, lower left corner. The combination of our  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub>... and  $d_2H$ -CH<sub>4</sub> data...overall, however, suggests that a subset of homes near natural gas wells has methane with a higher thermal maturity than homes farther away.” “Analyses of  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> and  $d_{13}C$ -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> can help constrain potential sources of thermally mature natural gases (14, 15, 30). Because organic matter cracks to form oil and then natural gas, the gases initially are enriched in higher aliphatic hydrocarbons C2 and C3 (e.g.,  $C_3 > C_2 > C_1$ ; i.e., a relatively wet gas). With increasing thermal maturity, the heavier hydrocarbons are progressively broken down, increasing the C1:C<sub>2</sub>+ ratio and leading to isotopic compositions that become increasingly heavier or enriched (31). In most natural gases, the isotopic composition ( $d_{13}C$ ) of  $C_3 > C_2 > C_1$  (i.e.,  $d_{13}C$  of ethane is heavier than methane). In thermally mature black shales, however, this maturity trend reverses, creating diagnostic isotopic reversals in which the  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> becomes heavier than  $d_{13}C$ -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> ( $\delta_{13}C = d_{13}C\text{-CH}_4 - d_{13}C\text{-C}_2\text{H}_6 > 1$ ) (14, 15, 28, 30, 32). For 11 drinking water samples in our dataset with sufficient ethane to analyze isotopic signatures, 11 samples were located  $<1.1$  km from drilling, and 6 samples exhibited clear isotopic reversals similar to Marcellus production gases (Fig. 4). Conversely, five drinking water samples and spring water from Salt Springs State Park showed the more common trend consistent with Upper Devonian production gases (Fig. 4). In the study area, these isotopic values suggest multiple sources for hydrocarbon gases. The Upper Devonian gases are likely introduced into the shallow crust either by natural processes over geologic time or through leakage around the casing in the annular space of the production well. In contrast, natural gas with heavy  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> and  $\delta_{13}C > 0$  likely stems from Marcellus production gases or a mixture of Marcellus gases and other annulus gases that migrated to the surface during drilling, well completion, or production.” Measurements taken by the EPA (Residential Data Reports found at [http://www.epaos.org/site/doc\\_list.aspx?site\\_id=7555](http://www.epaos.org/site/doc_list.aspx?site_id=7555)) “independent CH<sub>4</sub> measurements taken by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Dimock, Pennsylvania in January of 2012 also show three  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> values in drinking water wells between  $-24.98\%$  and  $-29.36\%$   $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> and five samples with  $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub> values in the range of Marcellus gas defined in ref. 28. The heaviest methane isotopic signatures in the EPA samples ( $-24.98\%$   $d_{13}C$ -CH<sub>4</sub>) exceeded the values observed for ethane ( $-31.2\%$   $d_{13}C$ -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), an isotopic reversal ( $\delta_{13}C = 6.22\%$ ) characteristic of Marcellus or other deeper gas compared with gases from Upper Devonian sequences” Jackson, Robert

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B., Avner Vengosh, Thomas H. Darrah, Nathaniel R. Warriar, Adrian Down, Robert J. Pordea, Stephen G. Osborn, Kaiguang Zhao, and Johnathan D. Karr. "Increased Stray Gas Abundance in a Subset of Drinking Water Wells near Marcellus Shale Gas Extraction." Increased Stray Gas Abundance in a Subset of Drinking Water Wells near Marcellus Shale Gas Extraction. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 24 June 2013. Web. 21 Dec. 2013.  
<<http://www.pnas.org/content/110/28/11250.full>>.

Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Clara Kao Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus CHicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Debe Adams Bonnie, IL 62816

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Hannah Campbell Gustafson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, jd paulus wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joanna Stauder Belleville, IL 62220

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matthew Raigosa Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Nour Abdelmonem Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nour Abdelmonem Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. Allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in flood plains.

Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Panelli Juliana 12051 Mackinac Rd Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains. Fracking is short-sighted. I have heard proponents say that it will provide much needed jobs to our state. Everyone knows that this is a half truth, it will provide jobs in the short term but not over the long haul and it will jeopardize our precious earth and water.

Sincerely, Patricia L. Dalke Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Katz Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Robert Yancey 570 Sorento Ave Sorento, IL 62086

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Treesong 2030 S Illinois Ave #9 Carbondale, IL 62903

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Westin Campo  
chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Seismicity (Earthquake activity) Water Integrity Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Since public hearings are an important part of the democratic process, it makes sense that there is a proper method of making sure that citizens are informed of the hearing and are given proper time to prepare for such a hearing as well as time to plan the travel and hearing into their schedule, as many people are parents, workers, students, among many other obligations. This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Since public hearings are an important part of the democratic process, it makes sense that there is a proper method of making sure that citizens are informed of the hearing and are given proper time to prepare for such a hearing as well as time to plan the travel and hearing into their schedule, as many people are parents, workers, students, among many other obligations. This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Since public hearings are an important part of the democratic process, it makes sense that there is a proper method of making sure that citizens are informed of the hearing and are given proper time to prepare for such a hearing as well as time to plan the travel and hearing into their schedule, as many people are parents, workers, students, among many other obligations. This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The current regs do not require companies engaged in fracking to take any steps to prevent damage to the fracking site from tornadoes. Certain parts of Illinois are quite prone to tornadoes, similar to the well known tornado alley further west. The regs should require fracking companies to take steps to protect the site from fracking damage, consistent with the tornado history of the area where fracking is occurring. Special vulnerabilities which should be addressed are above ground storage tanks with liquid used in/produced by the fracking process.

Sincerely, Eileen Sutter 4125 North Monticello Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Department of Homeland Security has been pushing US citizens for years to have an emergency plan related to a catastrophic event, especially regarding terrorism. However, terror-related events are far less common than tornadoes in central and southern Illinois. So it would follow that an industry that produces toxic waste would have an emergency plan for dealing with tornados. Number of draft regulations proposed by Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources describing safety measures regarding tornado strikes on fracking sites: ZERO. Number of tornadoes in Illinois in the last 10 years: 674. Historically, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is very high. "In fact, Illinois has experienced some of the worst tornadoes in US history." Dr. Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist. Every county in Illinois has had multiple tornadoes as demonstrated by the maps in the following links:  
<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/ilmaps.htm>  
[http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/NewMaps/MRCC\\_Tornado...](http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/NewMaps/MRCC_Tornado...) A big swath of Washington, IL was flattened by a tornado on Sunday, 11/17/13. What would have happened if this tornado had hit an area of the state covered in fracking sites? Debris from the tornado has been found over 150 miles away. Imagine if that debris had included "temporarily" stored flowback water or tanks filled with frack fluid or produced water!

Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago , IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Department of Homeland Security has been pushing US citizens for years to have an emergency plan related to a catastrophic event, especially regarding terrorism. However, terror-related events are far less common than tornadoes in central and southern Illinois. So it would follow that an industry that produces toxic waste would have an emergency plan for dealing with tornados. Number of draft regulations proposed by Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources describing safety measures regarding tornado strikes on fracking sites: ZERO. Number of tornadoes in Illinois in the last 10 years: 674. Historically, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is very high. "In fact, Illinois has experienced some of the worst tornadoes in US history." Dr. Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist. Every county in Illinois has had multiple tornadoes as demonstrated by the maps in the following links:  
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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago , IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/ilmaps.htm>  
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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago , IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The 'fracking' regulations being put forth are a DISGUSTING betrayal of the citizens of Illinois. The petty 'slap on wrist' fines and public reporting are abysmal ! The regulations FAIL to protect citizens from damages cause by operations and the TOXIC brew of chemicals. Your proposal result in substantial HARM to citizens and environments all so a tiny few receive enormous profits.

Sincerely, Jim Oppedahl My City, IL 61201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources fracking rules are weak - offering little protection for the citizens of Illinois. The fines are so minimal as to be a slap in the face to those who want to protect their homes and property from abuse. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Rita McCabe LaGrange, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. As a lifelong Illinois resident it greatly concerns me that the IDNR is not looking out for the best interests of people like me or future generations of Illinoisans. The proof is out there, clear as day, that fracking is dangerous, reckless, toxic and has no place in our state or anywhere on Earth for that matter. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Phil Young Woodridge, IL 60517

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Phil Young Woodridge, IL 60517

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Once our water is polluted it is too late. If we allow fracking we need fines which reflect the preciousness of our resources for living. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Holmquist Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Once our water is polluted it is too late. If we allow fracking we need fines which reflect the preciousness of our resources for living. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Holmquist Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider and strengthen the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Personally, I would like to see a statewide ban.

Sincerely, Anglique Sophina Atlanta, IL 61723

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Aana Vigen Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Aaron Levine Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Aaron Levine Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Adam Schenck Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Adam Schenck Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Aileen Eilert Lisle, IL 60532

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Aimee Bass Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alan Dillard Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alan Ehrenberg Chicago, IL 60639

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alex Burns Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alex Burns Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alex Burns Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alexander Beilinson River Forest, IL, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, alexander Hartray Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, alexander Hartray Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, alexander Hartray Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alfred Klinger Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ali Minor Lake Zurich, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ali Minor Lake Zurich, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alicia Chin chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alicia Wilson Edwardsville, IL 62025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alicia Wilson Edwardsville, IL 62025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alicia Wilson Edwardsville, IL 62025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Alison Petrzilka Libertyville, IL 60048

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Allan Johnston Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Allie Klug Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Allie Klug Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Allyse Heartwell San Francisco, IL 94117

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Allyse Heartwell San Francisco, IL 94117

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, AM Volz Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Amanda Doveatt Naperville, IL 60565

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Amanda Marquardt Aurora, IL 60506

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amanda Marquardt Aurora, IL 60506

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Amelia Estrich Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Amelia Estrich Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amelia Estrich Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amelia Estrich Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Andersen KILDEER, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Andersen KILDEER, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Hocking Minooka, IL 60447

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Hocking Minooka, IL 60447

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Amy Robison Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Robison Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Robison Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Robison Palatine, IL 60067

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Sincerely, Amy Spies Chatham, IL 62629

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Amy Spies Chatham, IL 62629

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Amy Timberlake Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Andre Orr O Fallon, IL 62269

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Andre Orr O Fallon, IL 62269

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Andrea Worth Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrea Worth Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrew Clarke Chicago, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Andrew Heiserman Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Andrew Heiserman Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrew Locatelli Chicago, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Angel Sides Springfield, IL 62702

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Angel Sides Springfield, IL 62702

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Angela Forf HINSDALE, IL 60521

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Angie Affolter Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Angus Atkins-Trimnell Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Angus Atkins-Trimnell Homewood, IL 60430

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Sincerely, Ann inendino Elmwood Park, il, IL 60707

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ann inendino Elmwood Park, il, IL 60707

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ann Joseph Chicago, IL 60617

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ann Raven Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Anna DiRienzo Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Anna DiRienzo Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Adams Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne McGowan Normal, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Taylor Bloomington, IL 61701

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Anne-Bernadette Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Annemarie Pulawski chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Annette Meitner Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Annette Meitner Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Anthony LaRocca Oak Park, IL, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Anthony LaRocca Oak Park, IL, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Arlene Hirsch Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Arlene Hirsch Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Arlene Hirsch Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Arlene Hirsch Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Artemis Asproyerakas CHICAGO, IL 60642

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Arturo Blake Mount Prospect, IL 60056

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Arturo Blake Mount Prospect, IL 60056

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Arturo Blake Mount Prospect, IL 60056

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Fox Frankfort, IL 60423

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Gurtler Peoria, IL 61614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Kopelman Northbrook, IL 60062

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Liszeo Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Barbara Luttenbacher West Frankfort, IL 62896

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara McKasson Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Mikulicz Crystal Lake, IL 60014

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Barbara Silverman Wilmette, IL 60091

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Sincerely, Barbara Silverman Wilmette, IL 60091

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Sincerely, Barbara Silverman Wilmette, IL 60091

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Sincerely, Barbara Stout Blue Island, IL 60406

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Sincerely, Barrett White Forest Park, IL 60130

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Sincerely, Barrett White Forest Park, IL 60130

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Sincerely, Ben McCall Champaign, IL 61822

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ben McCall Champaign, IL 61822

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ben Ogden woodridge, IL 60517

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ben Ogden woodridge, IL 60517

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ben Ogden woodridge, IL 60517

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Benjamin Ross Rockford, IL 61107

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Ross Rockford, IL 61107

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Benjamin Roth Palatine, IL 60074

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Roth Palatine, IL 60074

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Beth Braun Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Beth Braun Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Beth Braun Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Betsy Kinsey Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Betty Fortner Quincy, IL 62301

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bill and Tesse Donnelly Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bill Bigelow chucago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Bill Hughey mt.vernon, IL 62864

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bill Hughey mt.vernon, IL 62864

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Sincerely, Bill Hughey mt.vernon, IL 62864

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Sincerely, Bill Hughey mt.vernon, IL 62864

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Sincerely, Bill Watson River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Hagele CHICAGO, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Handelsman Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Handelsman Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Larson Alton, IL 62002

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Bonita Staas Orangeville, IL 61060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Bonnie Schwarz Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bonnie Schwarz Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bonnie Schwarz Palatine, IL 60067

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bradley Wiesneth Crest Hill, IL 60403

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Brent Ritzel Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Brent Yenney Macomb, IL 61455

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Bret Sher vernon hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Brian Donnelly Gurnee, IL 60031

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Brian Locascio orland park, IL 60462

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Brian Mitchell Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Mitchell Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brigitte Hautzinger Prairie View, IL 60069

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Bryan Ericson Mahomet, IL 61853

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Cailin Crowe Evanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cailin Crowe Evanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carey Boehmer Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carey Boehmer Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carol Garman Forest Park, IL 60130

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carol Halpern La Grange, il, IL 60525

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Carol Hanson dongola, IL 62926

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carol ritchell Northfield, IL 60093

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carole Spreitzer Chicago, IL 60630

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolyn Andrew Lebananon, IL 62254

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolyn Massey quincy, IL 62301

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolynne Cullerton Woodstock, IL 60098

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Catherine Callaghan rolling meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Catherine Callaghan rolling meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Catherine Callaghan rolling meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Catherine Glover Chicago, IL, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Charles Barker Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Charles Barker Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Charles Stransky Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Charlie Brinckerhoff Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Charlie Suse Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Chasity White Zion, IL 60099

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Chasity White Zion, IL 60099

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Sincerely, Cheryl Becker Lake Bluff, IL 60044

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Sincerely, Cheryl Becker Lake Bluff, IL 60044

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Sincerely, Cheryl Ivey Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cheryl Ivey Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Cheryl Laskasky Addison, IL 60101

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Chris Heuman Elburn, IL 60119

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Sincerely, Chris Heuman Elburn, IL 60119

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Sincerely, Chris Kane Joliet, IL 60431

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Chris Roberts Salem, IL, IL 62881

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christiane Rey Chicago, IL 60618

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Sincerely, Christine Gordon Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Sincerely, Christine Gordon Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Sincerely, Christine Hopkins Palos Park, IL 60464

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Sincerely, Christine Hopkins Palos Park, IL 60464

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Sincerely, Christine Hopkins Palos Park, IL 60464

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Sincerely, Christine Irvine Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Christopher Dillion Chicago, IL 60661

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Sincerely, Christopher Lane chicago??\_, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christopher Lee Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Christopher Lee Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Christy Kurtz Bartlett, IL 60103

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Sincerely, Christy Kurtz Bartlett, IL 60103

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Sincerely, Chuck Temp chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Chuck Temp chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Chuck Temp chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Cindi Buschschulte Carterville, IL 62918

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Clif Brown Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Clif Brown Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Clif Brown Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Clinton Davis Pontiac, IL 61764

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Sincerely, Clinton Davis Pontiac, IL 61764

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Sincerely, Cody Pawlowski Elmhurst, IL 60126

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Sincerely, Connor Flexman Sleepy Hollow, IL 60118

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Sincerely, Constance McCabe Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Corbin Overmyer Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Corbin Overmyer Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Corey Parker schauburg, IL 60194

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Sincerely, Courtney Manning woodstock, IL 60098

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Sincerely, Craig Washington Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Crystal McAllister Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Crystal McAllister Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

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Sincerely, Crystal McAllister Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

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Sincerely, Cynthia Hautzinger prairie view, IL 60069

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cynthia Hautzinger prairie view, IL 60069

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Sincerely, Cynthia Hautzinger prairie view, IL 60069

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Sincerely, Cynthia Linton Chicago, IL 60611

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Sincerely, Cynthia Linton Chicago, IL 60611

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Sincerely, Daisy Mertz Chicago, IL 60614

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Sincerely, Dale Lorens BERWYN, IL 60402

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dan Pepin Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Dan Pepin Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Dana Desjardins Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Dana Desjardins Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Dana March Chicago, IL 60614

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Sincerely, Daniel Faisal HINSDALE, IL 60521

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Sincerely, Daniel Faisal HINSDALE, IL 60521

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Sincerely, Daniel Kolender Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Daniel Simon Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Daniel Simon Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Daniel Stafford Oak Brook, IL 60523

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Daniel Stafford Oak Brook, IL 60523

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Danielle Agriopoulos Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Danielle Agriopoulos Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dariusz Mazur Naperville, IL 60563

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Darrel Follman Forest Park, IL 60130

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Darrel Follman Forest Park, IL 60130

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dave Davis Oregon, IL 61061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dave Davis Oregon, IL 61061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dave Skogley Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dave Skogley Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dave Sum Chicago, IL 60611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Billingham Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Billingham Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Brodnax Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Brodnax Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Butler Urbana, IL 61802

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Camp Deerfield, IL 60015

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, David Camp Deerfield, IL 60015

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Dorn Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Dorn Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Dorn Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Forte Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Ham Downers Grove, IL 60515

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Kellogg rockord, IL 61103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Kozlowski Woodstock, IL 60098

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Mizerka BROOKFIELD, IL 60513

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Rechs Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, David Rechs Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Rochelero Bloomington, IL 61704

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Schaefer Chicago, Illinois, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Schaefer Chicago, Illinois, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Snyder Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dawn Albanese Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dean Peerman Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Dean Peerman Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deb Goodman Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deb Hamilton Batavia, IL 60510

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deb Nolte Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Deb Nolte Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Deborah Lawrence Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deborah Lewis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deborah Lewis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Deborah Lewis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Deborah Troester Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Debra Calicchio chicago, IL 60654

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dejan Bajic Chicago, IL 60707

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Derek Broka Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Derek Deters Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Derek Deters Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Devin Hanley Sheridan, IL 60551

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Devon Fryer chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Devon Fryer chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Diana Stokes Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Diane Fascione Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Diane Fascione Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Diane Fascione Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Diane Stuercke Gurnee, IL 60031

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Don Dieckmann Alton, IL 62002

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Don Hill Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Don Wedd Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Donna Carnes Greenfield, IL 62044

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Donna Carnes Greenfield, IL 62044

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Donna Jaggard Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dori Cole Wheaton, IL 60189

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dorothy Stoner Bartlett, IL 60103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Dudley Diehl Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Earl Lemberger Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ed Kulack OAKLAND, IL 94611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Edgar Ortega Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Edith Emmenegger La Grange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Edward Gogol Glenview, IL 60025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Edward Gogol Glenview, IL 60025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Edward Greisch Moline, IL 61265

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Eigo Komai Chicago, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Eileen Eck Carbondale, IL 63901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Eleka Smith Caseyville, IL 62232

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Eleka Smith Caseyville, IL 62232

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eleka Smith Caseyville, IL 62232

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elisa Redish Highland Park, IL 60035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elisabeth Wengronowitz Arlington Heights, IL 60005

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Bullock Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Bullock Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Knock Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Lennon Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Richards Saint Charles, IL 60174

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Wyman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Wyman Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elizabeth Wyman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Elke Rahn Algonquin, IL 60102

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ellen Ingram Chicago, IL 60643

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ellen Ingram Chicago, IL 60643

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ellen Sharkey Grayslake, IL 60030

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ely Peppers Wheaton II., IL 60189

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Emily McCarthy wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emily McCarthy wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emily Rademacher Park Ridge, IL 60068

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emily white Chicago, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emily white Chicago, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emily white Chicago, IL 60601

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Sincerely, Emma W. Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma W. Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma W. Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eric Danley Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eric Danley Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eric Danley Plainfield, IL 60544

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Sincerely, Eric Danley Plainfield, IL 60544

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Sincerely, Eric Walliman Helena, IL 59601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Erika Mikkalo Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erika Mikkalo Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erin Brice Chicago, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erin Brunelle Champaign, IL 61820

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erin Carman-Sweeney Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Esther Allman Frankfort, IL 60423

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Esther Allman Frankfort, IL 60423

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Sincerely, Eulalia Braatz Harvard, IL 60033

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eulalia Braatz Harvard, IL 60033

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Sincerely, Eva Lauterbach Schaumburg, IL 60193

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eva Lauterbach Schaumburg, IL 60193

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Sincerely, Felicity Miller-Jones Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Felicity Miller-Jones Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Fr OFM Chicago, IL 60602

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Fr OFM Chicago, IL 60602

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Fran Johns Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Francie Stotz Westchester, IL 60154

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Sincerely, Francisco Aguirre cicero, IL 60804

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Frank Billman chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Franklin Marshall Plainfield, IL 60586

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Sincerely, Gabriel Riccio Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gabriel Riccio Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Gabrielle Roeder Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Gail Moss Wilmette, IL 60091

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Sincerely, Gary Block Orland Park, IL 60467

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Sincerely, Gary Block Orland Park, IL 60467

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Sincerely, Gary Block Orland Park, IL 60467

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Sincerely, Gary Cozette Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Gary Cozette Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Gary Ritchie Roanoke, IL 61561

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Sincerely, Gary Ritchie Roanoke, IL 61561

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Sincerely, Gaurav Nagpal Chicago, IL 60661

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gene Nemirovsky CHICAGO, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, George Elder Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, George Jones plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, George McJimpsey mokena, IL 60448

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, George Virgil Decatur, IL, IL 62526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, George Virgil Decatur, IL, IL 62526

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Sincerely, George Virgil Decatur, IL, IL 62526

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Sincerely, Geraldine Theobald alton, IL 62002

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Geraldine Theobald alton, IL 62002

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Sincerely, Geraldine Theobald alton, IL 62002

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Sincerely, Geri Watson Northlake, IL 60164

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Sincerely, Geri Watson Northlake, IL 60164

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Sincerely, Geri Watson Northlake, IL 60164

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Glenn Golden Wilmette, IL 60091

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Sincerely, Gloria Picchetti Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Gloria Picchetti Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Greg Slager Yorkville, IL 60560

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Sincerely, Greg Stawinoga South Holland, IL 60473

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Sincerely, Greg Stawinoga South Holland, IL 60473

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Sincerely, Gregory David Wheaton, IL 60189

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Sincerely, Gregory Kampwirth Bluffton, IL 29909

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Gwen Parsin Wauconda, IL 60084

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Rees Lombard, IL 60148

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Sincerely, Hendrik Smit grayslake, IL 60030

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Sincerely, Holger Braun La Plata, IL

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Holly G Springfield, IL 62704

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Holly G Springfield, IL 62704

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Sincerely, Hugh MORAN Hoffman Estates, IL 60169

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hugh MORAN Hoffman Estates, IL 60169

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Sincerely, Hugh MORAN Hoffman Estates, IL 60169

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Sincerely, Isabel Fulcher Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Isabel Fulcher Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, J Balmer Bloomington, IL 61704

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, J Beverly Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, J zachial Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jack Harmell North Grafton, IL 1536

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Jaime Aruguete Frankfort, IL, IL 60423

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jaime Aruguete Frankfort, IL, IL 60423

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Sincerely, Jake yard Galesburg, IL 61401

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Petersen Carol Stream, IL 60188

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Sanchez Elmhurst, IL 60126

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Sanchez Elmhurst, IL 60126

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Sincerely, James Schreiber Hanover Park, IL 60133

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Schroeder chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Stephens geneva, IL

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Sincerely, James Stephens geneva, IL

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Sincerely, Jan & Tony Kirch Libertyville, IL 60048

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jan Gilbert Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Jan Gilbert Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Jan Tervydil Edwardsville, IL 62025

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Sincerely, Jan Zanoni glenview, IL 60025

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Sincerely, Jane Bucci Springfield, IL 62704

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Sincerely, Jane Bucci Springfield, IL 62704

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Sincerely, Jane Keefe Elmhurst, IL 60126

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Sincerely, Jane wand Quincy, IL 62305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jane Ward Lewistown, IL 61542

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Sincerely, Jane Ward Lewistown, IL 61542

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Sincerely, Janet Krawczyk Countryside, IL 60525

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Janet Krawczyk Countryside, IL 60525

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Sincerely, Janet Lipner Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Janet Lipner Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Janet McDonnell Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Janet McDonnell Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Janet Potts Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Janet Potts Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Janet Stauffer La Grange. IL, IL 60525

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Sincerely, Janet Stauffer La Grange. IL, IL 60525

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Sincerely, Janice Thomson Chicago, IL 60613

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Sincerely, Janice Thomson Chicago, IL 60613

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Sincerely, Janie Houchin Bloomington, IL 61705

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Sincerely, Janie Houchin Bloomington, IL 61705

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Sincerely, Jason MacFarland Moline, IL, IL 61264

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Sincerely, Jason Mortensen Chicago, IL, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Jean Vischulis Effingham, IL 62401

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Sincerely, Jean Vischulis Effingham, IL 62401

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Sincerely, Jeanne Kerl Skokie IL, IL 60076

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Sincerely, Jeff Abbott Gurnee, IL 60031

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Sincerely, Jeff Cohen Algonquin, IL 60102

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Sincerely, Jeff Weiner Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Jeff Weiner Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Jeff Weiner Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Jeffery Biss Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Jeffery Biss Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Jeffrey Sanders glenview, IL 60025

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Sincerely, Jenifer Garlitz Joliet, IL 60435

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Sincerely, Jenifer Garlitz Joliet, IL 60435

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Sincerely, Jenifer Garlitz Joliet, IL 60435

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Sincerely, Jennifer Swedberg Brookfield, IL, IL 60513

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Sincerely, Jerry Pendergast Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Jerry Ross Belleville, IL 62220

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Sincerely, Jerry Sonnefeldt Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Jessica Schuler Aurora, IL 60506

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Sincerely, Jessika Ojea Wonder Lake, IL 60097

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Sincerely, Jessika Ojea Wonder Lake, IL 60097

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Sincerely, Jessika Ojea Wonder Lake, IL 60097

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Sincerely, Jim Evans Elgin, IL 60124

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Sincerely, Joan McCormick-Douglas Crystal Lake, IL 60012

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Sincerely, Joan Simon Lincolnwood, IL 60712

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Sincerely, JoAnn Conrad springfield, IL 62712

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Sincerely, Joanne Kenney Schaumburg, IL 60195

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Sincerely, Joanne Kenney Schaumburg, IL 60195

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Sincerely, Jodi Wartenberg joliet, IL 60435

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Sincerely, Johanne Minich Winnetka, IL 60093

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Sincerely, Johannes Steenkamp PALATINE, IL 60067

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Sincerely, John & Rachel Heuman Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, John Armstrong Metamora, IL 61548

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Sincerely, John Brandt Chicago, IL 60651

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Sincerely, John Brandt Chicago, IL 60651

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Sincerely, John Coleman Beach Park, IL 60087

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Sincerely, John Dillon Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, John Flood Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, John Fortner Quincy, IL 62301

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Grant Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Hockman Riverwoods, IL 60015

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Jay Downers Grove, IL 60516

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Sincerely, John Jay Downers Grove, IL 60516

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Sincerely, John Knoepfle NAPERVILLE, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Knoepfle NAPERVILLE, IL 60540

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, John Landers Oneida, IL 61467

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Lyman Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Maka CHICAGO, IL 60630

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Sincerely, John McCarthy Westmont Illinois, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John McCarthy Westmont Illinois, IL 60559

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Sincerely, John McCarthy Westmont Illinois, IL 60559

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Sincerely, John McMurray Riverside, IL 60546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, John Meeks Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, John Meeks Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, John Peeters Kankakee, IL 60901

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Sincerely, John Peeters Kankakee, IL 60901

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Sincerely, John Pitocco St Charles, IL 60174

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Sincerely, John Pitocco St Charles, IL 60174

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Sincerely, John Pitocco St Charles, IL 60174

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Sincerely, John Pranke West Chicago, IL 60185

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Sincerely, John Stachura Chicago, IL 60634

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Surdyk Lyons, IL 60534

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Sincerely, John Tompkins Naperville, IL 60565

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Sincerely, John Tompkins Naperville, IL 60565

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Sincerely, John Ward Lewistown, IL 61542

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, John Weeks Highland Park, IL 60035

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Sincerely, John Weeks Highland Park, IL 60035

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Sincerely, Johnny Villagomez Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Johnny Villagomez Chicago, IL 60632

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Sincerely, Jonathan Gray Makanda, IL 62958

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Sincerely, Jonathan Gray Makanda, IL 62958

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Sincerely, Jonathan Maloney Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Joseph Moran Portland, IL 97221

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Sincerely, Joseph stokesbary colo, IL 50056

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Sincerely, Joseph stokesbary colo, IL 50056

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Sincerely, Josh Fisher Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Jovanka Vukosavljevic Chicago,, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Jovanka Vukosavljevic Chicago,, IL 60630

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Sincerely, JT Holden Waukegan, IL 60087

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Sincerely, Judith Haggengjos Hennepin, IL 61327

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Sincerely, Judith Kasper Rock Island, IL 61201

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Sincerely, Judith Meek Oak Lawn, IL 60453

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Sincerely, Judy Solomon Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Julia Martin Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Julia Martin Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Justin Greer Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Justin Greer Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Justin Walker Madison, IL 53705

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Sincerely, K Brice EGV, IL 60007

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Sincerely, K Ward Decatur, IL 62522

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Sincerely, Karen Bravo Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Sincerely, Karen Bravo Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Sincerely, Karen Gollrad Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Karen Hoffman Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

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Sincerely, Karen Kortsch Lake Bluff, IL 60044

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Sincerely, Karen Kortsch Lake Bluff, IL 60044

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Sincerely, Karen Orenstein Morton Grove, IL 60053

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Sincerely, Karen Smith Westchester, IL 60154

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Sincerely, Karina Sanden Champaign, IL 61821

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kate Borghraef Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Kate Borghraef Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Kate Moriarty Oak Lawn, IL 60453

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Sincerely, Katharine Egan  
chicago, IL 60601

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Sincerely, Katherine Kuffner Spfld, IL 62704

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Sincerely, Kathleen Kenna-Cooper Chicago, IL 60630

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Sincerely, Kathleen Scambiaterra La Grange Park, IL 60526

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Sincerely, Kathleen Scambiaterra La Grange Park, IL 60526

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Sincerely, Kathryn Keifer Peotone, IL 60468

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kathryn Krejci Naperville, IL 60563

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kathy Kane Oak Forest, IL 60452

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Sincerely, Kathy Kane Oak Forest, IL 60452

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Sincerely, Kathy Kelly Chicago, IL 60645

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kathy Ruopp Chicago, IL, IL 60643

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Katie Lappe Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Katie Lappe Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Katie Piotrowska Bartlett, IL 60103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Katie Piotrowska Bartlett, IL 60103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Katie Piotrowska Bartlett, IL 60103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Katie Riehle Berwyn, IL 60402

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Keelie Witzel Elmhurst, IL 60126

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Keir Quackenbush Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Keir Quackenbush Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelly Golding Glenview, IL 60025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kelly Lehnherr downers grove, IL 60515

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

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Sincerely, Ken Schulman Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kenneth Lowell Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kerri Witowski Evergreen Park, IL 60805

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kevin Flozak Brookfield, IL 60513

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kevin Hautzinger prairie view, IL 60069

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kevin Havener Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kevin McKelvie Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kevin Party Chicago, IL 60610

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kevin Party Chicago, IL 60610

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kevin Party Chicago, IL 60610

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kevin Party Chicago, IL 60610

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kevin Quealy Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kim Sears batavia, IL 60510

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kim Sears batavia, IL 60510

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kirsten Muszynski Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Kristin Lems Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Kristin Lems Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Kristin Lems Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Krystyna Pojedinec chicago, IL 60638

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Krzysztof Miszczak Lake in the hills, IL 60156

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Krzysztof Miszczak Lake in the hills, IL 60156

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kyle Kalinich Elmhurst, IL, IL 60126

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kyle Mortimer south elgin, IL 60177

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Sincerely, Kyle Mortimer south elgin, IL 60177

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Sincerely, Lane Pasquesi Lake forest, IL 60045

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Sincerely, Lane Pasquesi Lake forest, IL 60045

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Sincerely, Lanie Costeas Braidwood, IL 60408

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lanie Costeas Braidwood, IL 60408

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Sincerely, Lanie Costeas Braidwood, IL 60408

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Sincerely, Laura Bernstein Highland Park, IL 60035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Laura Eschelbach East Peoria, IL 61611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Laura Eschelbach East Peoria, IL 61611

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Sincerely, Laura Hartman Rock Island, IL 61201

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Sincerely, Laura Hartman Rock Island, IL 61201

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Sincerely, Laura Hartman Rock Island, IL 61201

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Sincerely, Laureen Rizzi Downers, IL 60515

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Sincerely, Laurel Smerch Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lauren L Northbrook, IL 60062

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Laurence Buxbaum Carlinville, IL 62626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Laurie Barsotti Aurora, IL 60504

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lawrence Atkin Evanston, IL, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lawrence Atkin Evanston, IL, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lawrence Trutter Springfield, IL 62703

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lea Augustine Downers Grove, IL 60515

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lee Rodin Skokie, IL 60076

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Leo Welch Belleville IL, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Leo Welch Belleville IL, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Leon Mayr Chicago, IL, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Leon Mayr Chicago, IL, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Leon Mayr Chicago, IL, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Leona Grage Wood Dale, IL 60191

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Sincerely, Liane Casten Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liane Casten Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Lillian Gecker Chicago, IL 60613

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lina Cramer Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lina Cramer Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Lina Cramer Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Linda Englund Chicago, IL 60626

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Linda Falcone-Gard Marshall, IL 62441

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Linda Falcone-Gard Marshall, IL 62441

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Sincerely, Linda Falcone-Gard Marshall, IL 62441

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Sincerely, Linda Fehr Berwyn, IL 60402

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Sincerely, Linda Fox Indian Head Park, IL 60525

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Linda Kruhmin Evanston, IL 60201

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Linda Moorman Chicago, IL 60653

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Sincerely, Linda Moorman Chicago, IL 60653

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Sincerely, Linea Ferguson Wheeling, IL 60090

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Linnea Carlson Chicago, IL 60614

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Sincerely, Lisa Malmquist Mt Prospect, IL 60056

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Sincerely, Lisa Malmquist Mt Prospect, IL 60056

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Sincerely, Lisa Robertson Charleston, IL 61920

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Sincerely, Lisa Valiente Bolingbrook, IL 60440

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lisa Valiente Bolingbrook, IL 60440

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Liz Kassly Swansea, IL 62226

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lois Johnson Wonder Lake, IL 60097

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lois Johnson Wonder Lake, IL 60097

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lois Kain Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lora Chamberlain Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lori Degman Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lori Reed Galesburg, IL 61401

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lori Reed Galesburg, IL 61401

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lori Slauter North Aurora, IL 60542

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lori Slauter North Aurora, IL 60542

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lorna Paisley East Dubuque, IL 61025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lorraine Darrow Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Loryn Ankeny Arlington Hts, IL 60005

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Louise Nolta Northfield, IL 60093

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Louise Simpson Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, LS Wanner Milford, IL 60953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Luanne Sievers Batavia, IL 60510

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Luanne Sievers Batavia, IL 60510

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lynn Hasselberger north barrington, IL 60010

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lynn Hasselberger north barrington, IL 60010

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lynn Hasselberger north barrington, IL 60010

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lynn Hasselberger north barrington, IL 60010

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lynn Travis Port Byron, IL, IL 61275

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Lynn Travis Port Byron, IL, IL 61275

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, M Adams Glenview, IL 60025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, M Adams Glenview, IL 60025

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, M Kubiak BMI, IL 61701

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, M Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, M Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, M Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

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Sincerely, Madeline Norris Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Malcolm Fraser Lake Bluff, IL 60044

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Brady Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Margaret Brady Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Brady Homewood, IL 60430

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Sincerely, Margaret Brady Homewood, IL 60430

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Johnson Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Keylon Downs, IL 61736

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Miller Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Miller Urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Margaret Nagel Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Rowe Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Rowe Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Margaret Rowe Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Margaret Thomas Rock Island, IL 61201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Waltershausen Urbana, IL 61801

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Waltershausen Urbana, IL 61801

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margaret Wilson Rockford, IL 61107

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Margaret Wilson Rockford, IL 61107

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Margo Bristow Wheeling, IL 60090

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Margo Bristow Wheeling, IL 60090

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Maria Cancilla Chicago, IL 60613

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Maria De La Torre Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marian Vittinghoff Freeport, IL 61032

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marianne Brun Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marianne Brun Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marianne Organ Chicago, IL 60654

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marianne Organ Chicago, IL 60654

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marianne Williams Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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Sincerely, Marianne Williams Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Maria-Viktoria Abricka Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maria-Viktoria Abricka Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marie Hatfield-Logan Schaumburg, IL 60173

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marie Hatfield-Logan Schaumburg, IL 60173

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Sincerely, Marie Hatfield-Logan Schaumburg, IL 60173

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Sincerely, Marie Hatfield-Logan Schaumburg, IL 60173

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Sincerely, Marie Kovar Stillman Valley, IL 61084

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marie Manhardt Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marilyn Sieck Huntley, IL 60142

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marilyn Sieck Huntley, IL 60142

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Sincerely, Marilyn Sieck Huntley, IL 60142

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Sincerely, Marj Woodruff Chicago, IL 60622

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mark Armknecht Plainfield , IL, IL 60586

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mark Armknecht Plainfield , IL, IL 60586

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Sincerely, Mark Armknecht Plainfield , IL, IL 60586

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mark Lester Des Plaines, IL 60016

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mark Lester Des Plaines, IL 60016

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Sincerely, Mark Lester Des Plaines, IL 60016

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Sincerely, Mark Lundholm Palatine, IL 60074

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mark Novotny countryside, IL 60525

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mark Novotny countryside, IL 60525

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Sincerely, Mark Swinburne Taylorville, IL 62568

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mark Syverson Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Mark Syverson Chicago, IL 60625

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mark Tomlinson Gurnee, IL 60031

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Marnelle Curtis Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Marta Hidegkuti Chicago, IL 60613

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Sincerely, Martha Buchan Lincolnshire, IL 60069

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Martha Pierce EVANSTON, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Beling Ingleside, IL 60041

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Beling Ingleside, IL 60041

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Beling Ingleside, IL 60041

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Sincerely, Mary Bennett Chicago, IL 60659

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Bradford Ecanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Bradford Ecanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary DeClue Litchfield, IL 62056

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Newman Springfield, IL 62704

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mary Phillips Libertyville, IL 60048

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Phillips Libertyville, IL 60048

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Sincerely, Mary Shesgreen Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Shesgreen Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Mary Southard La Grange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mary Swanson carterville, IL 62918

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Mary Swanson carterville, IL 62918

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mathieu Sussman Elmhurst, IL 60126

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mathieu Sussman Elmhurst, IL 60126

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matt Hess Aurora, IL 60504

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Matt Slade loves park, IL 61111

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Maureen allen Saint Charles, IL 60174

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maureen Sergel Belvidere, IL 61008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Max Boton Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Max Boton Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Max Boton Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maya Kosover Evanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Mayra Iniguez Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Melissa Brice Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Melissa Diehl schauburg, IL 60193

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mercy E Rockford, IL 61103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Meredith West Chicago, IL 60622

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Anthony Crete, IL 60417

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Brzoska Yorkville, IL 60560

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Brzoska Yorkville, IL 60560

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Hollins Lake Zurich, IL 60047

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Sincerely, Michael Lahey Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Walters Chicago, IL 60622

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Sincerely, Michael Walters Chicago, IL 60622

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Sincerely, Michele Kunze Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Michelle Anderson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Michelle Bobier Chicago, IL

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Sincerely, Michelle Bobier Chicago, IL

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Sincerely, Michelle Stearn Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, Mike Dotson Carterville, IL 62918

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mimi Harris Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, Nancy Burke Evanston, IL 60201

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Nancy Freehafer Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Henninger Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Henninger Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Nancy Klein Palatine, IL 60078

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Sincerely, Nancy Lamia Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Murphy Maryville, IL 62062

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Nowakowski Prospect Heights, IL 60070

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Nowakowski Prospect Heights, IL 60070

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

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Sincerely, Nancy Singham Evanston, IL 60203

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Singham Evanston, IL 60203

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Sincerely, Nancy Singham Evanston, IL 60203

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Sincerely, Nancy Strickland Edwardsville, IL 62025

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Sincerely, Natalie Watson Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalie Watson Evanston, IL 60202

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Sincerely, Natasha Zaretsky Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Natasha Zaretsky Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Nathan Wolf Libertyville, IL 60048

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nayeem Aslam Villa Park, IL 60181

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nick Chrisos Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Nicole Poloski  
Nicole Downers Grove, IL 60516

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, NJ Madison Chicago, IL 60620

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Nora Lincoln Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Norlyn Dimmitt Geneva, IL, IL 60134

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Norma Johnson Rock Island, IL 61201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padraig O'Hara Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padraig O'Hara Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pam McDonald Montgomery, IL 60538

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pamela Kersting Bolingbrook, IL 60440

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pamela Kunke Minooka, IL 60447

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Sincerely, Pamela Kunke Minooka, IL 60447

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pat Ahlberg Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pat coleman Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrice Egleston chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Patrice Egleston chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia and Clifford Terry Chicago, IL 60614

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Sincerely, Patricia Herrmann Wheaton, IL 60189

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Herrmann Wheaton, IL 60189

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Sincerely, Patricia Pruitt Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Patricia Schlosser Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Patricia Schlosser Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Patrick Bigoness BROOKFIELD, IL 60513

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Devine Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Sabol Wheeling, IL 60090

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Sincerely, Patrick Wooldridge Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Patrick Wooldridge Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Patrick Wooldridge Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Patrick Wooldridge Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Patti Renda Chicago, IL 60618

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Sincerely, Paul beerkens Chicago, IL 60610

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Sincerely, Paul Gantner Campton Hills, IL 60175

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Lyons urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Paula Korzonek Oak Forest, IL, IL 60452

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paula Propst Steward, IL 60553

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Sincerely, Peggy mcgrath Oak park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Penny Blubaugh Chicago, IL 60646

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Sincerely, Penny Cooper Bridgeport, IL 62417

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Sincerely, Penny Vollmer Pontiac, IL 61764

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Sincerely, Penny Vollmer Pontiac, IL 61764

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Sincerely, Penny Vollmer Pontiac, IL 61764

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Sincerely, Peter Frazer Wilmington, IL 60481

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Sincerely, Peter Frazer Wilmington, IL 60481

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Sincerely, Peter Hoy Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Peter Hoy Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Peter Schafer Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Peter Toepfer Chicago, IL 60609

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Sincerely, Peter Toepfer Chicago, IL 60609

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Sincerely, Phyllis Washington arlington heights, il., IL 60005

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Sincerely, R Shah Peoria, IL 61615

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Sincerely, Rabbi Cohen Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Rachel Eclov Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rachel Schupick Burlington, IL 52242

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Sincerely, Rachel Schupick Burlington, IL 52242

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Sincerely, Rachel Schupick Burlington, IL 52242

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Sincerely, Ram Todatry Naperville, IL 60563

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Sincerely, Ram Todatry Naperville, IL 60563

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Sincerely, Ram Todatry Naperville, IL 60563

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Sincerely, Rebecca Clough Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Rebecca Clough Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Reinhard D?\_sterh??ft Oberursel, IL

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Sincerely, Remya Joseph Aurora, IL 60506

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Sincerely, Remya Joseph Aurora, IL 60506

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Sincerely, Ricca Slone Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Riccardo Nunziati Chicago, IL 60611

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Sincerely, Richard Rouse Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Sincerely, Richard Sorokas Skokie, IL 60077

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Sincerely, Richard Wosylus Smithton, IL 62285

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Sincerely, Richard Zdeb Round Lake Park, IL 60073

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Sincerely, Rick Johnson Wonder Lake, IL, IL 60097

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Sincerely, Robert Castillo Naperville, IL 60450

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Sincerely, Robert Gifford Stelle, IL 60919

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Sincerely, Robert Pechacek Belvidere, IL 61008

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Sincerely, Robert Rush saint louis, IL 63114

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Sincerely, Roberta Nash Northfield, IL 60093

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Sincerely, Roberta Nash Northfield, IL 60093

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Sincerely, Roberta Williams Itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Roberta Williams Itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Roberta Williams Itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Robin Pinsof Highland Park, IL 60035

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Sincerely, Robin Pinsof Highland Park, IL 60035

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Sincerely, Robin Schreier Crystal Lake, IL 60012

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Sincerely, Robin Schreier Crystal Lake, IL 60012

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Sincerely, Robin Schreier Crystal Lake, IL 60012

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Sincerely, Rodney Alexander Chicago Heights, IL 60411

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Sincerely, Rosalie Riegle Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Rosalie Riegle Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Rosalie Riegle Evanston, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Roy Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Ruby Jung Henry, IL, IL 61537

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Sincerely, Rudolph Zarate Deerfield, IL 60015

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Sincerely, Ruth Goring Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Ruth Goring Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Ruth Harris Carthage, IL 62321

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Sincerely, Ruth Harris Carthage, IL 62321

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ruth Hosek chicago, IL 60611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ruth Rohan Joliet, IL 60435

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ruth Thiede Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ryan Goble Aurora, IL 60503

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Ryan Wallace Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sabolch Horvat chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Samantha Maffeo Lincolnwood, IL 60712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sander Gjuraj Round Lake, IL 60073

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sandi Redman Skokie, IL 60077

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sandi Redman Skokie, IL 60077

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sandi Redman Skokie, IL 60077

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sandra Freda Evanston Illinois, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Sanford Wilder Grafton, IL 62037

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sara Angst Round Lake Beach, IL 60073

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sara Brennan Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sara Dunne Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sara Sayigh Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sarah G. Niles, IL 60714

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sarah Shaw Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sarah Winblad CHICAGO, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Scott Weber Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sean Kelleher Lincolnshire, IL 60069

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Sean Phalen Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sergio Rivera Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Sergio Rivera Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shannon Peterson Homer Glen, IL 60491

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Shelley Gordon Chicago, IL 60654

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sherry Block Clarendon Hills, IL 60514

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Sheryl Hogan ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Simon Marshall Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simon Wandfluh Bern, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sital Sathia Hoffman Estates, IL 60169

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sital Sathia Hoffman Estates, IL 60169

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Sincerely, Stan Schultz Round Lake Beach, IL 60073

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephanie Denzer Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephanie Leite Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephanie S Peoria, IL 61614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephen Anderson Deerfield, IL 60015

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephen Gliva Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stephen Hoppe Chicago, IL 60622

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Stephen Hoppe Chicago, IL 60622

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Stephenie Haehnel South Elgin, IL 60177

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Steve Miller nauvoo, IL 62354

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Steve Schneider barrington, IL 60010

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Steve Schneider barrington, IL 60010

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Steve Schueth Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Steve Wanninger Rockford, IL 61103

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Steven Bates Evanston IL, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Steven Bates Evanston IL, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Steven Bates Evanston IL, IL 60201

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Sincerely, Steven Halm Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Steven Halm Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Sincerely, Steven Nelson Crystal Lake, IL 60014

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Steven Nelson Crystal Lake, IL 60014

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Stuart Pearson Joliet, IL 60435

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Students Network Chennai, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Students Network Chennai, IL

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Sincerely, Students Network Chennai, IL

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Sincerely, Sue Eberhardt Woodstock, IL 60098

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sue Gillan  
Chicago, Illinois, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sue Gillan  
Chicago, Illinois, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Chicago, Illinois, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sue Shulman prospect hts, IL 60070

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Susan Fleming Plainfield, IL 60586

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Susan Leibowitz Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Susan Leibowitz Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Susan Spengler Palatine, IL

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Susan Thompson Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Susan Vorwerk Flossmoor, IL 60422

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Susan Witzel Aurora, IL 60503

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sylvie Decety Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sylvie Decety Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sylvie Decety Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, T C C H, IL 60403

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, T C C H, IL 60403

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, T C C H, IL 60403

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, T Jones Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Tami Hottes Pinckneyville, IL 62274

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Tammy Lyons Mascoutah, IL 62258

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tammy Lyons Mascoutah, IL 62258

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Teresa Earp Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Terri Abbott Wheaton, IL 60189

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thom Herakovich Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thom Herakovich Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thomas Gray Harvard, IL 60033

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Thomas Humphrey Skokie, IL 60076

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thomas Joseph O'Fallon, IL 62269

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thomas Olmsted Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Thomas Scully Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Thomas Slowik Schaumburg, IL 60173

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thomas Williams Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Thomas Williams Evanston, IL 60201

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tibaie Suarez SKOKIE, IL 60076

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Baer Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tim Kaiser Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Tim Rule oak park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tina Bach Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tina Bach Chicago, IL 60641

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Sincerely, Tina Bach Chicago, IL 60641

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Tina VanNatta Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Tom Galka la grange, IL 60525

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tom Galka la grange, IL 60525

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Sincerely, Tom Ranieri Lisle, IL 60532

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Tom Ranieri Lisle, IL 60532

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tom Zajac Chicago, IL 60611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Trisha Connolly Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tyler Emde Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tyler Emde Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tyler Emde Mundelein, IL 60060

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, V Evan Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Victor Mazzeo Berwyn, IL 60402

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Victor Przysiezny Highland Park, IL 60035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Victor Przysiezny Highland Park, IL 60035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Virginia Wiltshire-Gordon Wilmette, IL 60091

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vishal Bajaj Chicago, IL 60661

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vishal Bajaj Chicago, IL 60661

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vj Capalbo Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Wallace and Sonja Chan Kankakee, IL 60901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Whitney Bush Chicago, IL 60660

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Sincerely, William Fowee wheaton, IL 60189

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Sincerely, William Hassig Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

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Sincerely, William Hassig Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

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Sincerely, William Hess Edwardsville, IL 62025

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Sincerely, William Kavanagh Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Lorch Joliet, IL

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Sincerely, William Preston Crete, IL 60417

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Sincerely, Wyman Whipple Dahinda, IL 61428

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Y Winston Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Y Winston Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Yvonne White kinmundy, IL 62854

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yvonne White kinmundy, IL 62854

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. At least take a more serious look at the terrible record we've seen elsewhere. Big Money is corrupting our society, and it may be affecting the decisions DNR makes. Don't let that happen.

Sincerely, Harlan Johnson Rockford, IL 61102

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Clean water is critical for all life and frackers have been notorious for using chemicals that pollute and poison water. Also, after fracking, once beautiful land looks hideous, without any plant life. Illinois needs money but we should not become a state where the countryside looks like the site of a chemical war and people should not be afraid to drink our water. Once the water is contaminated, there's no turning back. We can't trust the frackers to be ethical, only to be profitable.

Sincerely, Barbara Pohl Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois NOW to protect our air, water, and climate. Furthermore, great lakes states should be unified in this approach, as the long term effects of fracking are unknown, but likely DEVASTATING to fresh water sources.

Sincerely, Dan Norris Des Plaines, IL 60016

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christine Cupaiuolo Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christine Cupaiuolo Chicago, IL 60625

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Hold off for 25 years, the process is flawed.

Sincerely, Daniel Wagner New Berlin, IL 62670

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Wagner New Berlin, IL 62670

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. I have relatives who live in W. Va where fracking has destroyed the farms and homes of MANY people including many who are victims of their neighbors' allowing fracking and the destruction of lands and wells with no compensation. The lands and homes are now worth very little so they can not be sold. The people are SOL while the energy companies are doing VERY WELL!. I do realize that fracking has provided much cheaper fuel for many people particularly in the east as well as cheaper feed stock for the plastics industry as well as jobs for Americans, but at what cost to our lands and the environment. IF it could be done safely, all well and good but at this time it is NOT SAFE, CAUSING EARTHQUAKES AND RUINING LANDS AND HOMES! PLEASE tighten up all of the rules and regulations before we look like W. VA!

Sincerely, Hilda Fischer Oak Park, IL 60304

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Illinois has other options that will create MORE jobs, MORE wealth and MORE energy WITHOUT polluting BOTH the air and the water and only producing more green-house gases.

Sincerely, James Van Camp Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. It is time that the people have a voice in deciding what is best for us.

Sincerely, Mary Meyers Mokena, IL 60448

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mary Meyers Mokena, IL 60448

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Let other states screw up their land and screw their residents for the foreseeable future. Illinois is a clean place -- there's no need to sell it out to allow fossil fuel companies to externalize their costs on the rest of us.

Sincerely, Russ Klettke Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Now is the time to start cracking. Now is the time to get serious about renewable energy.

Sincerely, Michael Goldberg Chicago, IL 60611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michael Goldberg Chicago, IL 60611

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Please take a rigorous scientific approach and weigh heavily the impacts that fracking can have on our environment and our health with the boon in cheap domestic energy

Sincerely, Brock Auerbach-Lynn Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brock Auerbach-Lynn Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Science shows that fracking is hurtful, and that 100% renewable energy is the way to go. These huge oil companies think they can get away with anything - well, we the people will fight back!

Sincerely, Carolyn McDonnell Oak Lawn, IL 60453

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Seriously, we need you to do the RIGHT thing, we elected you to speak on our behalf.

Sincerely, Sara Meadowcroft Yorkville, IL 60560

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. Such short-sighted and desperate action is a clear indication that the industrial addiction to oil and other hydrocarbon fuels needs to end. If we are willing to sacrifice other necessary natural resources, including water, one of the most basic components of life on this planet, in order to feed the addiction then there is no hope for a sustainable tomorrow. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources can ensure that the citizens of Illinois, current and future, are able to thrive in an environment in which such basic resources are plentiful and unpolluted by creating more severe regulatory legislation. By failing to do so, you fail the people of Illinois as well as set a dangerous precedent for the future.

Sincerely, Pat Leary Riverside, IL 60546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. There are stiffer penalties for drivers than there are for frackers, and that is just wrong. Let's make sure we safeguard the health of those unlucky enough in live in fracking areas from poisoned ground water and potential earth quakes. There is too much information out there from states that already have fracking for Illinois to turn a blind eye, as been the case so far. Start taking the health and safety of Illinois residents seriously!

Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. This process is an abomination and one step closer in the wrong direction.

Sincerely, Gregory Brecher Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate. With some of the richest farmland soil in the country. WHY?

Sincerely, Melissa Berkshire Chicago, IL 60659

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, climate and citizens.

Sincerely, David Sincox Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, climate and citizens.

Sincerely, David Sincox Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, climate and citizens.

Sincerely, David Sincox Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations. Weak regulations do nothing to protect the health and safety of the people of Illinois and our environment. We must stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, David Sincox Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. The regulations should protect Illinoisans from polluted air, water and damage to our climate. Please stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Nancy Churchill Oregon, IL 61061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. The regulations should protect Illinoisans from polluted air, water and damage to our climate. Please stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Nancy Churchill Oregon, IL 61061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. The water used is actually more important to save than getting the oil. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Richard Roche Downers Grove, IL 60515

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. There are so many risks with this process! Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Courtney Batio Elk Grove, IL 60007

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The INDR has violated its own administrative rules by not providing the required public notice for any of the public hearings. In each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. I can only assume the reason for the rush, especially during the holiday season, is to give the fracking industry the advantage by not allowing the public ample time to prepare for the hearings. Just who, or what, is controlling the process? Fracking is inherently dangerous and destructive and this rush to frack our state into a contaminated uninhabitable mess is insane. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or preferably, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Lois Kain 1602 S Carle Ave Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The only safe energy solution for Illinois is 100% renewable power, as soon as possible, and every fracking well drilled is a step in the wrong direction. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Suzanne Dallas Skokie, IL 60076

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The risk of damage from tornadoes is real. The practice of fracking would surely increase risks to the people in the state.

Sincerely, Genarose Buechler Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The risk of large scale environmental disasters How does this affect me: Health and well-being Radioactivity Seismicity (Earthquake activity) Water Integrity . Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) . Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Avoid fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The risk of large scale environmental disasters How does this affect me: Seismicity (Earthquake activity) Water Integrity . Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) . Section 1-53 of the regulatory bill requires that fracking operations be conducted in a “manner that will protect the public health and safety and prevent pollution.” And yet, the rules do not address the risk of large-scale and widespread environmental disasters that can occur as a result of fracking in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Earthquake Zones or in the Illinois 100-year floodplain. The New Madrid Earthquake zone has been known to historically cause “major” earthquakes of over 7 on the Richter magnitude scale. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency itself identifies these areas with its most severe earthquake zone ratings of “Destructive” and “Ruinous.” An earthquake of these magnitudes, compounded with fracking and injection wells spread throughout the affected zone is quite literally, a recipe for disaster. Furthermore earthquakes of these magnitudes can easily damage fracking wells, open air pits, pipelines, injection wells - causing toxic and radioactive fracking fluids to pour out into the ground and contaminate the soil and groundwater sources of hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans. Even Ohio Governor, John Kasich, a fracking advocate, has issued an executive order requiring operators to conduct seismic studies before the state will issue well permits. Similarly, allowing any sort of fracking operations to occur within the Illinois 100 year floodplain zone is also asking for disaster. The environmental devastation caused by the recent floods in Colorado is a case in point. Inundated oil pads, flooded wells, overturned tanks, and ruptured lines were just a few of problems experienced in Colorado as a result of wide-scale flooding. A damaged oil tank dumped 5,250 gallons of oil into the South Platte River south of Milliken, Colorado on 9/18/13 during the flood. The South Platte River, extends to Nebraska and then filters into the Ogallala Aquifer which serves much of the middle of the country. Open-air pits—which the Rules allow—are particularly vulnerable in a flood. When open-air pits fill with water, there is nothing covering the surface to prevent the fracking wastewater from spilling out of the pit and into the floodwaters, exposing every living thing downstream to the chemicals, brine, radioactivity, etc. that was in the pit. Solution: Prohibit fracking in active seismic zones and flood plains.

Sincerely, Patti Walker RR#2 (Box42a) Karbers Ridge, IL 62955

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sabrina Helen Bennett Hardenbergh 1 Hardenbergh Road Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

The tornadoes that struck Washington, IL would have been even more devastating had Illinois already been engaged in the industrialization of fracking. As demonstrated by paper envelopes found hundreds of miles from the environs of the tornado area, chemicals and produced waste with radioactive elements would have been spread far beyond the local communities, which would have been ruined. Can you imagine the cost of clean up? Clean up. Would that be possible? Because of the weather pattern change, and the fact that half the tornado warnings in twenty Novembers occurred in this past November, the Rules are insufficient. The Rules must be rewritten.

Sincerely, Jill Paulus 1806 Marion Ct Wheaton , IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. 1.IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. 2.IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Gerson omar Ramirez 4414 N christiana Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

There is little future in the waste of the guaranteed. Illinois is rich in beauty, please don't frack it up.

Sincerely, Greg Keilback Winnebago, IL 61088

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

There is little future in the waste of the guaranteed. Illinois is rich in beauty, please don't frack it up.

Sincerely, Greg Keilback Winnebago, IL 61088

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

There is NO provision to address the danger from tornadoes. None of the draft regulations proposed by IDNR provide safety measures for tornado strikes on fracking sites, despite that there have been 674 tornadoes in Illinois in the last 10 years. Historically, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is very high. "In fact, Illinois has experienced some of the worst tornadoes in US history," reports Dr. Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist. Every county in Illinois has had multiple tornadoes as demonstrated by the maps in the following links:

<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/ilmaps.htm>  
[http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/NewMaps/MRCC\\_Tornado...](http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/tornado/NewMaps/MRCC_Tornado...) A big swath of Washington, IL was flattened by a tornado on Sunday, 11/17/13. What would have happened if this tornado had hit an area of the state covered in fracking sites? Debris from the tornado has been found over 150 miles away. Imagine if that debris had included "temporarily" stored flowback water or tanks filled with frack fluid or produced water!

Sincerely, Dolores C. Pino, B.A., J.D. 7200 Wilson Terrace Morton Grove, IL 60053-1142

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Amelia Dmouska Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Daniel Ramus CHicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Janet Elizabeth Donoghue 5082 Springer Ridge Rd Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, jd paulus wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Jessica Green Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj One Carley Ct. Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Lucia Amorelli 1690 Sheppard Ln. Makanda, IL 62958

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This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Maryann Condren Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tarek Amrouch Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Treesong 2030 S Illinois Ave #9 Carbondale, IL 62903

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Will Fernandez Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yvette McGivern Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zach Taylor Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Amelia Dmouska Chciago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Ronnen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus CHicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, David Klawitter Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, E Zemin Champaign, IL 61821

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Emilio Joseph Comay del Junco Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Erik Ontiveros Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Florence Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Francisco Spaulding Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Frank Pettis Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Hannah Kershner Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Harry Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Janet Elizabeth Donoghue 5082 Springer Ridge Rd Carbondale, IL 62902

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Sincerely, jd paulus wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Jeff Engstrom Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, John Hunt Chicago, IL 60641

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Jorge Sanchez Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kayli Horne Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Kurt Witteman Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lexington Lawson Chicago, IL 60640

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Louis Clark Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lucia Amorelli 1690 Sheppard Ln. Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Molly Connor Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

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Sincerely, Nancy Onderdonk 1456 W Granville Chicago, IL 60660

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nancy Penney Monticello, IL 61856

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nicholas Andrew Luthi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nour Abdelmonem Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Olivia Stovicek Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

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Sincerely, Ramon Valladarez Chicago, IL 60642

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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Sincerely, robert yancey 570 Sorento Ave Sorento, IL 62086

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, sam zacher Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sandeep Malladi Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Ta Promlee Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Vadim Tanyoin Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Vincent Beltrano Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

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This comment is in response to the paragraphs of the published notices setting the dates for the public hearings on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: DNR did not provide the required public notice for any of the public hearings, because in each case the notice for the hearing was not published in the Illinois Register at least 20 days before the hearing. Although the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act allows DNR to hold a public hearing, in response to a request for a hearing, less than 20 days after public notice in the Illinois Register if the notice of hearing is published in the notice of proposed rulemaking (5 ILCS 100/5-40), DNR has chosen by rule to require a minimum of 20 days' notice. DNR's adopted rule for scheduling public hearings states as follows: The Hearing Officer shall set a time and place for hearing and shall give notice as follows, at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing; a) to the proponent, by mail; b) to members of the general public, by means of a general news release and notice in the Illinois Register. 2 Ill. Admin. Code 825.140. The first notice of public hearings--for Chicago and Ina--was published in the Illinois Register on November 15, 2013. But the Chicago hearing took place on November 26, 2013, and the Ina hearing took place on December 3, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. The second notice of public hearings--for Effingham, Decatur, and Carbondale--was published in the Illinois Register on December 6, 2013. But the Effingham hearing took place on December 16, 2013, the Decatur hearing took place on December 17, 2013, and the Carbondale hearing took place on December 19, 2013. Each of those hearings was held on less than 20 days' notice. Thus, DNR's public hearings were held in violation of its own administrative rules. These violations deprived the citizens of a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The remedy for this violation is either additional hearings in these areas, each with the required minimum 20 days' notice, or alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

This comment relates to 245.100-.120. Operators should not be prohibited from fracking operations in active seismic zones, such as those around the New Madrid fault, and in flood plains, such as the Mississippi and Ohio flood plains. The potential for environmental disaster in these areas is too great to allow fracking.

Sincerely, Eileen Sutter 4125 North Monticello Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Before looking more closely and reading in between the lines, I was unaware of the potentially catastrophic connection between hydraulic fracturing in a tornado-ridden state. The number of tornadoes in Illinois within the last 10 years has topped in at 674. However, the number of draft regulations proposed by Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources describing safety measures regarding tornado strikes on fracking sites has topped in at zero. This just doesn't seem right.... From a historic perspective, the number and intensity of tornadoes in Illinois is actually quite high. Although hydraulic fracturing is not known to cause tornadoes, tornadoes are certainly known to occur where these fracking sites will be in Southern Illinois. Thus, appropriate precautions must be taken. A big swath of Washington, IL was flattened by a tornado on Sunday, 11/17/13. This makes me wonder what would have happened if this tornado had hit an area of the state covered in fracking sites? Debris from the tornados has been found over 150 miles away. I can only imagine if that debris had included "temporarily" stored flowback water or tanks filled with frack fluid or produced water! Overall, this could lead to further complications. I am obviously no expert, but it seems to me that something needs to be done, starting with this problem being addressed within the proposed rules and regulations. From there, safety precautions should definitely be outlined and followed in the case of such an emergency such as a tornado touching down or barreling towards an area with fracking sites. Please consider this possible complication if a tornado were to cross paths with a frack site in Southern Illinois. Tornadoes are already very destructive, so what would happen if a frack site's destruction is added into the mix? Thanks for taking the time to read this concern of mine and please, please outline a way to ensure optimal safety of people and the environment in such an instance as this.

Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell 3 Talisman Trace Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell 3 Talisman Trace Galena, IL 61036

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Unavailability of Agency Representatives to Answer Questions at Public Hearings How does this affect me: Who is in control Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) This comment concerns the public hearings held by DNR on the Proposed Amendments to the Rules under the Oil and Gas Act and on the Proposed Rules under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. 37 Illinois Register 18081, 18081-82 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 18097, 18099 (November 15, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19746 (December 6, 2013); 37 Illinois Register 19747 (December 6, 2013). Comment: Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act provides as follows: At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process. 5 ILCS 100/5-40. At the public hearings in Chicago, (11/26/13), Ina (12/3/13), Effingham (12/16/13), Decatur (12/17/13) and Carbondale (12/19/13), DNR representatives were present on the panel, along with the hearing officer. However, at each of the hearings, the hearing officer made various statements that informed the citizens in attendance that the panel members would NOT answer questions. For example, the hearing officer stated that the DNR representatives were there to listen, that they would not respond to any comments, and that the hearing was not a question-and-answer session. Thus, because the agency officials were not available to answer general questions regarding the proposal and the rulemaking process, these public hearings were held in violation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The remedy for these violations is either additional hearings in Chicago, Ina, Effingham, Decatur and Carbondale or, alternatively, a new First Notice with the opportunity for new public hearings and a new public comment period.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Way to go on the tornadoes. What me worry! Alfred E. Newman would be proud.

Sincerely, robert yancey 570 Sorento Ave Sorento, IL 62086

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Whether working as an EMT or as a sergeant in the National Guard, safety of our people has always been of number one importance. No professional that I have ever worked with has been of the belief that accidents are not preventable. In fact, early on in basic training, I learned that all accidents are preventable, and safety precautions and rules must be put into place in order to protect those that work in hazardous conditions. Just because a person may work in hazardous areas does not mean that every reasonable effort to protect that person should not be put into place. Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Whether working as an EMT or as a sergeant in the National Guard, safety of our people has always been of number one importance. No professional that I have ever worked with has been of the belief that accidents are not preventable. In fact, early on in basic training, I learned that all accidents are preventable, and safety precautions and rules must be put into place in order to protect those that work in hazardous conditions. Just because a person may work in hazardous areas does not mean that every reasonable effort to protect that person should not be put into place. Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

With regards to worker safety, I'd like to direct you to the OSHA website, which states: From 2003 to 2010, 823 oil and gas extraction workers were killed on the job--a fatality rate seven times greater than the rate for all U.S. industries (Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries). This database also reports similar fatality rates since at least the early 1990s. Safety and health hazards and dangerous conditions that can result in fatalities for oil and gas workers include: Vehicle Accidents Struck-By/ Caught-In/ Caught-Between Explosions and Fires Falls Confined Spaces Chemical Exposures (<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/oilgaswelldrilling/index.html>) Elsewhere on the site OSHA notes multiple health hazards associated with oil and gas drilling, including: Hydrogen Sulfide Silica Noise Diesel Particulate Matter Hazardous Chemicals Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) Temperature Extremes Fatigue (<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/oilgaswelldrilling/healthhazards.html>) There are also some helpful documents regarding silica and hydraulic fracturing. In a recent study of 116 samples from sites in Colorado, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and Arkansas, OSHA discovered that: 47% showed silica exposures greater than the calculated OSHA PEL. 79% showed silica exposures greater than the NIOSH REL of 0.05 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m<sup>3</sup>). 9% of all samples showed silica exposures 10 or more times the PEL, with one sample more than 25 times the PEL. 31% of all samples showed silica exposures 10 or more times the REL, with one sample more than 100 times the REL. ([https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic\\_frac\\_hazard\\_alert.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.html)) So it is clearly not uncommon for worker over-exposure to silica to occur in hydraulic fracturing sites. OSHA is very concerned about fracturing workers' exposure to silica for the following reasons: Hydraulic fracturing sand contains up to 99% silica. Breathing silica can cause silicosis. Silicosis is a lung disease where lung tissue around trapped silica particles reacts, causing inflammation and scarring and reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. Workers who breathe silica day after day are at greater risk of developing silicosis. Silica can also cause lung cancer and has been linked to other diseases, such as tuberculosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and kidney and autoimmune disease. ([https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic\\_frac\\_hazard\\_alert.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.html)) Clearly, the hazardous nature of the work should require that IDNR, which is charged with protecting the health and safety of the Illinois people and environment, to regulate worker safety. IDNR must require fracturing operators to adhere to OSHA regulations, particularly with regard to dust and radioactivity. IDNR must also develop rules that regulate all fracking operations to address the myriad of hazardous workplace conditions, including, but not limited to, any of the items listed above.

Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago , IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

You have a chance to alter the future for the better by putting more stringent regulations on fracking (or better yet seeking to halt it altogether). Seize this opportunity and let IDNR forever be remembered as standing on the right side of history in this battle. As not being afraid to stand up and make bold moves for what is right, despite pressure from the other side to stand down. Fracking is clearly a disaster waiting to happen. The alternatives have their faults as well, but we cannot wait or trust that the world will innovate our way out of the pending irreversible environmental damage to come as a result of fracking. Stand up, IDNR.

Sincerely, Kelsey Atkinson Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

You have a chance to alter the future for the better by putting more stringent regulations on fracking (or better yet seeking to halt it altogether). Seize this opportunity and let IDNR forever be remembered as standing on the right side of history in this battle. As not being afraid to stand up and make bold moves for what is right, despite pressure from the other side to stand down. Fracking is clearly a disaster waiting to happen. The alternatives have their faults as well, but we cannot wait or trust that the world will innovate our way out of the pending irreversible environmental damage to come as a result of fracking. Stand up, IDNR.

Sincerely, Kelsey Atkinson Evanston, IL 60202

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

You said you did not use science. Listed below are earthquakes in Illinois compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey. Your rules need to be entirely rewritten to include geological and other scientific concerns. We need a scientific and neutral body of experts. Please read below to see how endangered and how fragile Illinois is. Read below to see how endangered you and I are.

1838 Jun 9 14:45 5.2M Intensity VII Southern Illinois ( 38.5N 89.0W ) Several catalogs place the epicenter of this earthquake near St. Louis, Mo., because of a report of a chimney being thrown down at St. Louis and because it was severely felt at St. Charles, Mo. Although reported effects do not support an intensity of VII, that intensity is assigned because of the similarity of the distribution of intensity to that of the earthquake of Oct. 8, 1857. Felt reports recorded at common points are one-half to one unit of intensity higher for the 1857 earthquake. Also felt in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

1857 Oct 8 10:00 4.9M Intensity VII Southern Illinois ( 38.7N 89.2W ) This severe earthquake was centered in the Mississippi River valley between St. Louis, Mo., and Centralia, Ill. At Centralia, the first of three reported shocks threw down chimneys; at St. Louis, it moved furniture, dislocated bricks, and felled plaster. The largest buildings rocked and articles fell from mantles. Reports indicate that the Mississippi River was in tumult. Felt in many towns in Illinois, along the Mississippi River south of Hannibal, Mo., in western Kentucky, and in parts of Indiana and Iowa.

1876 Sep 25 06:00 4.5M Intensity VI Wabash River Valley (Illinois) ( 38.5N 87.8W ) (06:00 and 06:15) These earthquakes were felt most strongly between Friendsville and Mt. Carmel, Ill., and Evansville, Ind. They were described as heavy at Friendsville. The second shock threw down chimneys at Vincennes, Ind., alarmed residents at Evansville, Ind., and caused slight damage at Louisville and Owensboro, Ky. They were felt from St. Louis, Mo., to Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

1876 Sep 25 06:15 4.8M Intensity VII Wabash River valley (Illinois) ( 38.5N 87.8W ) See 1876 09 25 06:00.

1881 Jun 27 00:00 4.6M Intensity VI La Salle, Illinois ( 41.3N 89.1W ) Before daybreak, a shock in the southwest part of La Salle, about 90 km northeast of Peoria, formed six parallel fissures that were traceable for 183 m in a northwest-southeast direction. Walls, foundations and furnaces in bottle and glass factories cracked in many places.

1882 Sep 27 10:20 4.4M Intensity VI Southern Illinois ( 39.0N 89.5W ) A chimney was cracked severely at Greenfield, Green County, Ill., and a crack in the wall of a building was widened considerably at Salem, Marion County. People were awakened and small objects were displaced throughout the area. The felt area extended from Mexico, Mo., to Vincennes, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., in an east-west direction, and from Springfield to Pickneyville, Ill., in a north-south direction.

1883 Apr 12 08:36 Intensity VI Cairo, Illinois ( 37.0N 89.2W ) A strong local earthquake rattled windows for 30 seconds and awakened everyone in Cairo, in southern Illinois near the Kentucky-Missouri border. People were injured slightly in the collapse of an old frame house.

1887 Aug 2 18:36 4.9M Intensity VI Southern Illinois ( 37.2N 88.5W ) This severe shock broke windows at Cobden, Ill., cracked brick walls at Jonesboro, Ill., and Russellville, Ky., and loosened some plaster at Nashville, Tenn. Also felt in Indiana and Missouri and as far south as Huntsville, Ala.

1891 Sep 27 04:55 5.2M Intensity VII Near Mount Vernon, Illinois ( 38.250N 88.5W ) Several chimneys were toppled at Mount Vernon, and the ceiling and sidewalls of the Methodist Church were damaged. Chimney damage also was reported at Browns and

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Nashville, Ill., and Cloverport, Ky. Plaster was knocked down at Jerseyville, Murphysboro, and Warsaw, Ill. Also felt in all or parts of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee. 1903 Feb 9 00:21 4.9M Intensity VII Mississippi River Valley (Illinois) ( 37.8N 89.3W ) This earthquake threw down chimneys in Jackson County at Grand Tower and Murphysboro, Ill., and damaged chimneys east of Murphysboro, at Carterville and Harrisburg, Ill. It was strongly felt from Jeffersonville, Mo. to Louisville, Ky., and from Cairo, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo. 1905 Aug 22 05:08 4.8M Intensity VI Southern Illinois ( 37.2N 89.3W ) Chimneys were shaken down at Cairo, Pulaski County, Ill, and about 40 km southwest, at Sikeston, Mo. Chimneys also were broken or partly collapsed at nearby Charleston, Mo., and about 175 km southeast, at Clarksville, Tenn. The earthquake was felt most strongly along the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys, including parts of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 1909 Jun 26 14:42 5.1M Intensity VII Aurora, Illinois ( 41.6N 88.1W ) This earthquake has been related to the La Salle anticline in the Illinois Basin. Many chimneys fell, a stove overturned, and gas line connections broke at Aurora, west of Chicago. Several chimneys were downed at Forreston, Naperville, Streator, Triumph, and Troy Grove, and one fell at Waukegan. Brick walls cracked at Bloomington, and sidewalks cracked and many chimneys were damaged at Freeport. At Platteville, Wis., about 130 km northwest of Chicago, an old building was cracked; houses were jostled out of plumb at Beloit, Wis., about 240 km northwest of Chicago. Felt from Missouri to Michigan and Minnesota to Indiana. 1909 Jul 19 04:34 4.8M Intensity VII Between Havana and Petersburg, Illinois ( 40.2N 90.0W ) Chimneys were demolished on more than 100 buildings in Menard County at Petersburg, northwest of Springfield. At a farm west of Petersburg, 20 windows broke and bricks pushed out above the doors. Fallen chimneys also were reported northwest of Springfield at Davenport, Iowa, and west of Springfield at Hannibal, Mo. Several newspaper articles describe this earthquake but do not report property damage. 1912 Jan 2 16:21 4.5M Intensity VI Near Aurora, Freeport, Morris, and Yorkville, Illinois? ( 41.5N 88.5W ) The highest intensity was reported at those towns in Kane, Stephenson, Grundy, and Kendall Counties, respectively. Slight damage to chimneys was reported at Batavia and Geneva, Ill., north of Aurora, in Kane County. Two distinct shocks were observed at some places. The stronger shock also was felt in parts of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky (Fulton County), and Wisconsin. 1917 Apr 9 20:52 5.1M Intensity VII Southern Illinois in the Mississippi River valley ( 38.1N 90.2W ) At St. Louis, Mo., several chimneys were knocked down, windows were broken, and people were thrown to the pavement. At Granite City, Mo., buildings shifted on their foundations. At DeSoto, Mo., in Jefferson County, bricks fell from chimneys and the walls of several buildings were cracked. Many windows were broken and buildings rocked at Ste. Genevieve and St. Mary, Mo., south of St. Louis near the Illinois border. Heavy rumbling preceded and accompanied the earthquake in places. Felt from Kansas to Ohio and from Wisconsin to Mississippi. 1922 Mar 22 22:29 4.8M Intensity VII Southern Illinois ( 37.4N 89.4W ) This strong earthquake knocked down 25 chimneys at Illmo, Scott County, Mo., and sent people rushing out of stores. Dishes fell from shelves at Carbondale, Ill. Also felt in Kentucky and Tennessee. 1922 Mar 23 02:22 4.6M Intensity VI Southern Illinois ( 37.4N 89.4W ) At Illmo, Mo., south of Cape Girardeau in Scott County, the earthquake knocked down many more chimneys (see description of the main shock on Mar. 22, 1922). The shock was violent at Belleville, Ill., and severe at Jonesboro, Ill. Stovepipes were downed at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and people were knocked off their feet. Also felt at Evansville, Ind. 1922 Nov 27

## Fair Economy Illinois

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03:31 4.8M Intensity VII Near Eldorado, Illinois ( 37.8N 88.5W ) The earthquake broke several windows and downed chimneys at Eldorado. One chimney flue was demolished and stovepipes fell at Harrisburg, 8 km southwest of Eldorado. Generally felt in southern Illinois, western Indiana, northern Kentucky, eastern Missouri, and western Tennessee. 1934 Nov 12 14:45 4.0M Intensity VI Near Rock Island, Illinois ( 41.5N 90.5W ) In Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, bricks fell from a few chimneys and pendulum clocks stopped. In Rock Island, a stucco cornice was dislodged from St. Joseph's School; some loose plaster was shaken from ceilings in the men's dormitory at Augustana College, and loose bricks were shaken from a few buildings. 1939 Nov 23 15:14 4.6M Intensity V Near Griggs, Illinois ( 38.180N 90.137W ) [Listed without Summary in SUS. Summary from EHUS.] Intensity just short of damage. Affected area included most of Illinois, Missouri, and parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Iowa. 1947 Jun 30 04:23 4.2M Intensity VI Waterloo-Dupo, Illinois, area, south of Saint Louis, Missouri ( 38.4N 90.2W ) At St. Louis, several chimneys were toppled and a sidewalk was cracked. 1953 Sep 11 18:26 4.0M Intensity VI Southwest Illinois ( 38.8N 90.1W ) At Roxana, north of East St. Louis, in Madison County, cracks formed in a concrete-block foundation and in plaster. Also felt in eastern Missouri. 1955 Apr 9 13:01 4.3M Intensity VI West of Sparta, Illinois ( 38.232N 89.785W ) Concrete foundations and plaster walls were cracked at Evansville, Ill. (about 20 km west of Sparta), and at Lemay, University City, and Webster Groves, Mo. Also felt in Kentucky and Missouri. 1958 Nov 8 02:41 4.4M Intensity VI Southeast Illinois, near Indiana border ( 38.436N 88.8W ) Plaster fell at Dale (Hamilton County) and Albion (Edwards County), and a basement wall cracked at Maunie (White County). Also felt in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. 1965 Aug 14 13:13 3.4M Intensity VII Southwest Illinois ( 37.226N 89.307W ) This strong local earthquake at Tamms (Alexander County) downed chimneys, cracked walls, muddied water, and knocked stock from shelves. 1968 Nov 9 17:01 5.2M Intensity VII Southern Illinois ( 37.911N 88.373W ) This was the strongest felt earthquake in southern Illinois since the 1895 Missouri event. Property damage in the area consisted mainly of fallen bricks from chimneys, broken windows, toppled television aerials, and cracked or fallen plaster. In the epicentral area, near Dale, Hamilton County, MM intensity VII was characterized by downed chimneys, cracked foundations, overturned tombstones, and scattered instances of collapsed parapets. Most buildings that sustained damage to chimneys were 30 to 50 years old. A large twostory brick house near Dale, Ill., sustained several thousand dollars damage. About 10 km west of Dale, near Tuckers Corners, a concrete and brick cistern collapsed. A large amount of masonry damage occurred at the City Building at Henderson, Ky., 80 km east-southeast of the epicenter. Moderate damage to chimneys and walls occurred in several towns in southcentral Illinois, southwest Indiana, and northwest Kentucky. Felt over all or parts of 23 States: from southeast Minnesota to central Alabama and Georgia and from western North Carolina to central Kansas. People in multistory buildings in Boston, Mass. and southern Ontario, Canada, felt the earthquake. 1972 Sep 15 05:22 4.0M Intensity VI Northern Illinois ( 41.645N 89.369W ) Cracks in chimneys, tombstones, elevated water tanks, and plaster occurred at Amboy (Lee County), south of Rockford. Chimney and plaster cracks were observed at Holcomb, northeast of Amboy, in Ogle County. Also felt in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. 1974 Apr 3 23:05 4.3M Intensity VI Southeast Illinois ( 38.549N 88.072W ) Minor damage, generally in the form of cracked and broken chimneys, occurred in Wabash County. At West Salem, a few chimneys and

## Fair Economy Illinois

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tombstones were shaken down and other chimneys were damaged. Slight damage occurred at many towns in Indiana and Illinois. Also felt in Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. 1984 Jun 29 07:58 4.1M Intensity VI Southern Illinois ( 37.7N 88.470W ) At Harrisburg, in Saline County, one house sustained structural damage. Also felt in western Kentucky and southeast Missouri. [The above summaries were abridged from Seismicity of the United States, 1568-1989 (Revised), by Carl W. Stover and Jerry L. Coffman, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1527, United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1993 and from Preliminary Determinations of Epicenters Monthly Listing.] For a list of earthquakes that have occurred since this article was written, use the Earthquake Search.

Sincerely, Joyce Good Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Your lack of concern about fracking on/near earthquake zones absolutely boggles the mind. Don't you live on this planet? How can this not send shivers down your spine? Frack NOT on active seismic zones and flood plains. Simply put, do not permit it to happen.

Sincerely, Esther Allman 984 North Butternut Frankfort, IL 60423

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120)

Your recently published rules are wrong! Protect the people of Illinois, NOT big business. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is supposed to regulate the industry, not allow them to continue business as usual. Please reconsider the regulations put forth and stop fracking in Illinois now to protect our air, water, and climate.

Sincerely, Laurie Casey Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

- What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because “we didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom.
- What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to long term public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Dolores A. Rapp Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, M. Alan Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Any construction that is put into the ground around my home is clearly marked. For safety and health reasons, the city knows where different pipes lead to, what they contain, as well as the details of other hardware that are placed underground or built into the environment. This is important because these structures affect the entire community. Therefore, it is ridiculous that fracking companies are not explicitly required to provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore that they intend to drill under our shale and near our very water supply. Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures (245.200-245.270)245.200 Registration Procedures

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Any construction that is put into the ground around my home is clearly marked. For safety and health reasons, the city knows where different pipes lead to, what they contain, as well as the details of other hardware that are placed underground or built into the environment. This is important because these structures affect the entire community. Therefore, it is ridiculous that fracking companies are not explicitly required to provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore that they intend to drill under our shale and near our very water supply. Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures (245.200-245.270)245.200 Registration Procedures

Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Dear Sirs, I am against ANY hydraulic fracking for the state of Illinois. I don't believe it is safe. I don't believe it will create jobs. I believe it will only poison our aquifers. The fact that the industry goes to such lengths to hide the chemical composition of the fluid they pump into these wells is especially damning. It is unconscionable to allow companies to pump undisclosed chemicals into the soil of our fair state. If our water is poisoned then it will be generations of Illinoisans living with the consequence. Pull this bill now. Do not issue ANY permits. I cannot emphasize enough how much I am against hydraulic fracking of ANY kind in this state. Regards, Christopher Kowalski

Sincerely, Christopher Kowalski 2343 N. Avers Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Directional Drilling Plan How does this affect me: Who is in control Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures (245.200-245.270)245.200 Registration Procedures This comment addresses inadequacies in two sections: Sections (245.210(a)(4)) Directional Drilling Plan and Section (245.210(a)(7)) Scaled plat maps, diagrams, or cross sections, These sections do not explicitly require that the applicant provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore, i.e., draws it on the map from beginning to end. This information is critical to specific notice and standing, which reference persons within 750 feet of the wellbore. Revisions Needed: Require a map depicting the exact location of the wellbore.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Stephanie Bilenko LaGrange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Stephanie Bilenko LaGrange Park, IL 60526

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Due to the risks related to the water table and the waste products produced by fracking that require special storage. There needs to be stronger language in the guidelines that specifically define violations of all types. Because if something does happen, what are the regulatory penalties and who would have to pay for the cleanup? The legislature and the IDNR need to have stronger guidelines drawn because if this is allowed in the unique areas of the Shawnee National Forest or the Cache Wetlands, the damage might be so bad that cleanup will not be possible. Overall, the regulations should ban Fracking in any forms in Illinois.

Sincerely, Eric Jason Joliet, IL 60435

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Failure to address workplace rules or worker safety. Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/oilandgas/pages/onlinecommentssubmittalform.aspx>

Sincerely, Sandra Nickerson West Dundee, IL 60118

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

For college students, any academic infringements committed by that student stay with that student for their entire collegiate life. The reasons behind this are that any mistakes can speak to that student's potential for future infringements. The same can be said about companies. If a company is willing to break a law and have a "serious" violation then it stands to reason that that company will be willing to break the law in the future, even if it is more than 5 years between infractions. This limitation is ridiculous. also, What constitutes a serious violation needs to be well defined or no company will willingly report having had a serious violation.

Sincerely, Brian Edward Anthony Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Fracking in Illinois? No way! This is a terrible idea that only creates jobs for 5-10 years and destroys our environment and natural resources for an indefinite amount of time. This is a horrible idea. Would you frack your grandma's backyard? Would you frack children's playgrounds? What direction should you drill? The answer is simple. Forget the drill. Invest in solar energy instead. It's renewable and doesn't ruin our soil and groundwater. This isn't even that difficult to understand.

Sincerely, Carlee Coplea 1122 W. Walkup Ave. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Fracking is a short term solution for the economy that will cause our environment long term problems. The environment is incredibly important to me as it should be for others because we all inhabit it, so I for one am against this idea. We need a clean environment more than we need money because at the end of all things, the environment is left and we and our money are not.

Sincerely, Wyatt Meyer Woodstock , IL 60098

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Healthcare workers and even people wishing to rent housing often have to submit to extensive background checks before given employment or even having their rental application approved. How is it that a fracking operator does not have to report any and all previous violations on their applications for fracking permits? Surely fracking operations, which have been demonstrated to use toxic chemicals and produce radioactive waste, have the potential to cause more harm to a greater number of people than someone attempting to rent an apartment, or even a healthcare provider? This section of the rules states that every applicant applying for a permit must disclose to the Department “all findings of a serious violation or an equivalent violation under federal, Illinois or other state laws or regulations in the development or operation of an oil or gas exploration or production site via hydraulic fracturing by the registrant or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the registrant within the previous 5 years.” What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because “we didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago , IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

I DO NOT WANT FRACKING IN ILLINOIS I THINK IT IS DANGEROUS

Sincerely, Sam Foskey Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

It is ridiculous to think that a giant fracking corporation would report any violations because they think they are "serious". They will all just say that they didn't think it was a big deal. And even if they do report it and you do decide to "punish" them, its only \$2,500. That is pocket change for the CEO let alone the entire company. Stop fracking now before you destroy the future of this state.

Sincerely, Jonathan Gerald Gill 120 Lawrence Woodstock, IL 60098

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

It is too obvious that the IDNR are faking concern for what has proven a devious industry. I would like each and every IDNR staff investigated for criminal intent to destroy our environment. The science is out there easily available to determine numerous disastrous effects of these vile corporation having spilled radiation hither and about carelessly poisoning streams, dumps and even reports this date still note what they were pawning off as cool for public dumps still being under quarantine at a public dump site ill suited for the radioactive material. I do not see that the IDNR is going to measure the deadly material on site or elsewhere nor deal with it other than thinking of injection sites causing earthquakes. The politicians who authorized this need their wallets examined. The IDNR staff need to be fired immediately with no unemployment benefits because they need placement in prison.

Sincerely, Glen Etzkorn 2375 Wing Hill Road Cobden, IL 62920-3506

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Please do more research on Fracking, my childrens future depends on your decisions

Sincerely, Andy Julian simpson, IL 62985

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Andy Julian simpson, IL 62985

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Amanda Woodall 4949 N. Whipple Street Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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Sincerely, Amanda Woodall 4949 N. Whipple Street Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Regulate our water to be clean. Oh wait, with fracking that is impossilbe.

Sincerely, Rachel Azzarello Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Regulate our water to be clean. Oh wait, with fracking that is impossilbe.

Sincerely, Rachel Azzarello Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.200 Registration Procedures A major flaw in this section of the rules is that the IDNR does not write out any guidelines for what counts as a 'serious violation' or 'equivalent' to disclose to the department. These guidelines need to be written out explicitly. Also, I would recommend for the department to require permit seekers to outline ALL violations in detail, as well as make this information available to the public. This way, there are more ways that Illinois residents including scientist and engineers can help in protecting our citizens from possible harm.

Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Slipshod work IDNR... you are doing a criminally negligent job of safeguarding the health and wellbeing of the citizens effected by these regulations. Failure to define serious violations is tantamount to allowing those applying for permits to decide the definition for themselves...we all know what happens when the fox guards the henhouse...slaughter.

Sincerely, Shelley Brown Decatur, IL 62522

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

The private landowner's right to waive the requirements of the regulations is threaded throughout the rules. For example, if property includes springs, wells, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and/or reservoirs the owner may waive the required setbacks for drilling near these bodies of water. These setbacks by the way (300 or 500 ft) are not measured from the edge of a body of water but from its center – potentially allowing drilling very close to or within a large body of water.

Sincerely, Sigi Psimenos 1450 Plymouth Lane Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

The rule seems a bit self serving if it is up to the violator to determine what is a "serious" violation. A violation is a violation regardless of the time frame.

Sincerely, M Alan Wurth Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

The rules of 245.200 Registration Procedures should require the applicants to disclose EVERY violation they have committed without limitation of time.

Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

The rules say that "Serious violation" means any violation set forth in 62 Ill. Adm. Code 240.140©. (Section 1-5 of the Act). What is the reason for 5-year time limitation included in the rules and the act? When tracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and ALLEGED violations should be considered when issuing a permit.

Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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The rules say that "Serious violation" means any violation set forth in 62 Ill. Adm. Code 240.140©. (Section 1-5 of the Act). What is the reason for 5-year time limitation included in the rules and the act? When tracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and ALLEGED violations should be considered when issuing a permit.

Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

This comment addresses inadequacies in two sections: Sections (245.210(a)(4)) Directional Drilling Plan and Section (245.210(a)(7)) Scaled plat maps, diagrams, or cross sections, These sections do not explicitly require that the applicant provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore, i.e., draws it on the map from beginning to end. This information is critical to specific notice and standing, which reference persons within 750 feet of the wellbore. Revisions Needed: Require a map depicting the exact location of the wellbore.

Sincerely, Abraham Secular Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Aija Nemer-Aanerud Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

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Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Anna Betts Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Anna Woolery Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ashely Ernst Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

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Sincerely, Bing Li Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bruce Anderson Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

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Sincerely, Camil Machaj Lemont, IL 60439

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Sincerely, Carolyn Treadway Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Scrafford chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Emerson Delgado Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emily Huang Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, France's Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Garrick Balk 236 Prairie Street South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Gerry Hoffman Chicago, IL 60657

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Girwana Baker Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Grace Pai Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jady YTolda chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jan A Pietrzak 12031 S 72nd Ct Palos Heights, IL 60463

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, jd paulus wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jill Paulus Wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, joann conrad 13 red oak lane springfield, IL 62712

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Joe Kapran Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jonny Gill Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Joseph Gary New York, IL 10003

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Sincerely, Julia Ogilvie 1806 Marion Court Wheaton, IL 60187

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Sincerely, Kaitlon Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Kiehlor Mack Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Kristen Rosario Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lan R. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Avenue Chicago, IL 60626

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This comment addresses inadequacies in two sections: Sections (245.210(a)(4)) Directional Drilling Plan and Section (245.210(a)(7)) Scaled plat maps, diagrams, or cross sections, These sections do not explicitly require that the applicant provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore, i.e., draws it on the map from beginning to end. This information is critical to specific notice and standing, which reference persons within 750 feet of the wellbore. Revisions Needed: Require a map depicting the exact location of the wellbore.

Sincerely, Lan R. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Avenue Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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This comment addresses inadequacies in two sections: Sections (245.210(a)(4)) Directional Drilling Plan and Section (245.210(a)(7)) Scaled plat maps, diagrams, or cross sections, These sections do not explicitly require that the applicant provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore, i.e., draws it on the map from beginning to end. This information is critical to specific notice and standing, which reference persons within 750 feet of the wellbore. Revisions Needed: Require a map depicting the exact location of the wellbore.

Sincerely, Lauren San Juan Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Luz Magdaleno Chicago, IL 60632

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Maheema Haque Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Mary Trimmer Granite City, IL 62040

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Matt Chappell Tuscola, IL 61953

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Sincerely, Matt Steffen Lake Zurich, IL 60047

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

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Sincerely, Michelle Mejia Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Navroz Tharani Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Neeta D'Souza Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Norma Claire Moruzzi Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

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Sincerely, Pamela J. Richart 1645 W. Jarvis Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Paulo Nacimiento Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Peter Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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This comment addresses inadequacies in two sections: Sections (245.210(a)(4)) Directional Drilling Plan and Section (245.210(a)(7)) Scaled plat maps, diagrams, or cross sections, These sections do not explicitly require that the applicant provide a map that depicts the exact location of the wellbore, i.e., draws it on the map from beginning to end. This information is critical to specific notice and standing, which reference persons within 750 feet of the wellbore. Revisions Needed: Require a map depicting the exact location of the wellbore.

Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rachel Baker Chicago, IL 60625

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rachelle Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Raegan N Sheedy 426 East 450 North Rd MORRISONVILLE, IL 62546

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Reed Mershon Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan Chicago, IL 60615

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryan Kidman Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Sam Vexler Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shrabya Timinsia Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Shreya Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60061

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, sonja chan 944 w walnut st kankakee, IL 60901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sylvia Glauster 1327 E 52nd St #302 Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tommy Talley Chicago, IL 60617

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Tori Root Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Tracy Noel 508 Pearl Marseilles, IL 61341

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Virginia Baker Chicago, IL 60608

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Weili Zheng Chicago, IL 60607

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Westin Campo chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, William LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

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Sincerely, Young-In Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

This comment relates to 245.200 of the proposed regs. I believe this reg needs strengthening. Companies should be required to disclose all violations of laws and regulations relating to fracking, including proposed violations that are currently being contested by the company. There should be no time limit for when the violation occurred; the current 5 year time frame should be eliminated. Reporting should not be limited to violations that the company considers serious. All violations should be reported. Fracking violations can potentially seriously harm public health and safety, so in themselves must all be considered serious. Complete reporting as described above. Long term I believe states should work together to create a database that will capture fracking violations, so that states no longer have to rely on potentially flawed self reporting in assessing the violation history of a company interested in obtaining a fracking permit.

Sincerely, Eileen Sutter 4125 North Monticello Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

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Sincerely, Treesong 2030 S Illinois Ave #9 Carbondale, IL 62903

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Alexandra Lynn Chicago, IL 606

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Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

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Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian 5121 S Kenwood Ave Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Benjamin Chametzky Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Brandi Madrid Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Brent Ritzel 810 N. Springer St. Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Brian Menzel Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Chris Turner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christian Mortensen Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Cindy Chung Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Curtis Morris Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Dakota Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Dan Perry Chicago, IL 60657

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Sincerely, Daniel Ramus Chicago, IL 60625

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Sincerely, David Zask NY, IL 10128

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This section of the rules states that every applicant applying for a permit must disclose to the Department “all findings of a serious violation or an equivalent violation under federal, Illinois or other state laws or regulations in the development or operation of an oil or gas exploration or production site via hydraulic fracturing by the registrant or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the registrant within the previous 5 years.” What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because “we didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Diamond Hartwell Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Dominic Giafagione Carbondale, IL 62901

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Donovan Snyder Snyder Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Durango Mendoza Urbana, IL 61801

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Amlin Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Dylan Busser Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Edith Villavicencio New York, IL 10003

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elias Friedman Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cerny 7728 Williams St. Downers Grove, IL 60516

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Elizabeth Patula Makanda, IL 62958

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty 5122 S. University Ave 1S Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Eve Zuckerman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Francis Beach Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Gadrel Williams Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Gianna Chacon Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Glen Edward Litchfield Darien, IL 60561

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Sincerely, Gus Novoa Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Hannah Campbell Gustafson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, James Alstrum Normal, IL 61761

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Sincerely, James Wauer Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Janet Elizabeth Donoghue 5082 Springer Ridge Rd Carbondale, IL 62902

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jasha Sommer-Simpson Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Jason Busser Dixon, IL 61021

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Sincerely, Jay Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Jessa Dahl Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Jesse Silliman Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Joey Knotts Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Johh Haggerty NYC, IL 11215

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Sincerely, Johnathan Guy Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kaijie Wang Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Karina Hendren Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Kathryn Chapman Hamburg, IL 62045

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Sincerely, Kathy Machaj Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Katie Lettie Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Kelly Taylor Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

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Sincerely, Kelsey Bratanch itasca, IL 60143

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Sincerely, Kelsey Chicago, IL 60631

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Sincerely, Ken Buck Naperville, IL 60540

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Sincerely, Keri Curtis Peru, IL 61354

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Sincerely, Kevin Casto Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Kris Chatterjee Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lavine Hemlani Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Leilani Douglas Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

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Sincerely, Lindsay Paulus Wheaton , IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Liza Pono Chicago, IL 60616

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Sincerely, Luke Dobbs Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Lupita Carrasquillo Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, M Smerken Murphysboro, IL 62966

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Sincerely, maayan olshan Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Maddison Davis Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Madeline McCann Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mansi Kathuria Chicago, IL 60647

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Sincerely, Marissa Godlewski Carbondale, IL 62901

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Sincerely, Mary Ellen Barbezat Elgin, IL 60120

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Sincerely, Matthew Pava 401 Krebs Dr Champaign, IL 61822

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Sincerely, Micah Bennett Marion, IL 62959

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Michael Perino Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Mike Benz Chicago, IL 60645

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Sincerely, Mike Reed Box 421 Sheridan, IL 60551

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Sincerely, Min Li Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Miranda Bailey 1822 Park Ave Alton, IL 62002

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Sincerely, Molly Blondell Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Nancy Eichelberger 8405 S Ridge Rd Plainfield, IL 60544

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Sincerely, Nancy Eichelberger 8405 S Ridge Rd Plainfield, IL 60544

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Natalya Glaser Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Noah Hellermann New York, IL 11218

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Sincerely, Nora Helfand Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Padgham Larson Galena, IL 61036

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, IL 75075

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, TX 75075

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Sincerely, Patricia Simpson Philo, IL 61864

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Sincerely, Patrick Dexter Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paul Kim Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Paul Papoutzz Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Preethi Sekhar Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Rachael Dompke Belleville, IL 62221

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Sincerely, Rachel Pinker Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rachele Ankney Chicago, IL 60626

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

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Sincerely, Raymond D. Gayton 453 Tahoe Street Park Forest, IL 60466

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Sincerely, Rebecca Foster Chicago, IL 60615

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Sincerely, Rebecca McBride Mahomet, IL 61875

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Sincerely, Rebecca Quesnell Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Rebekah Sugarman Syosset, IL 11791

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Sincerely, Robert Yancey 570 Sorento Ave Sorento, IL 62086

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Sincerely, Roberta Weiner Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra University of Chicago (5630 S. University Avenue) Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

This section of the rules states that every applicant applying for a permit must disclose to the Department “all findings of a serious violation or an equivalent violation under federal, Illinois or other state laws or regulations in the development or operation of an oil or gas exploration or production site via hydraulic fracturing by the registrant or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the registrant within the previous 5 years.” What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because “we didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Ron Yehoshua Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Ryn Grantham Grantham Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sara Buck Chicago, IL 60640

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Sarah Kindt Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Sasha Mitrofanenko Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Schuyler Sanderson Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Scott Condren Chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sean Tyler Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Shaden Amara Naperville, IL 60564

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Sincerely, Shawn Mukherji Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Simone Serhan Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Sloane Moore River Forest, IL 60305

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Sincerely, sonja chan 944 w walnut st kankakee, IL 60901

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Sincerely, Sophia Johnson Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Stanley Archacki Westmont, IL 60559

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Sincerely, Tim Dompke Collinsville, IL 62224

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Sincerely, Tim Law Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Tybee McLaughlin Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely, Veronica Murashige Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Vik Lobo Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, Westin Campo chicago, IL 60608

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

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Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

This section of the rules states that every applicant applying for a permit must disclose to the Department “all findings of a serious violation or an equivalent violation under federal, Illinois or other state laws or regulations in the development or operation of an oil or gas exploration or production site via hydraulic fracturing by the registrant or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the registrant within the previous 5 years.” What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because “we didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, William Thomas Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, William Toole Godfrey, IL 62035

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Yijian Li Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Yvette McGivern Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Zaid Mctabi Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

To whom it may concern, my name is Eleanor Larsen and I am writing on behalf of the public and the natural environment. I have read the guidelines released by the IDNR and I find them to be completely inadequately developed to regulate a very hazardous industrial endeavor. Hydraulic fracturing is extremely dangerous and we need to take all precautions possible to mitigate the possibilities of commercial exploitation. In section 245.200 Registration Procedures, I am thoroughly dissatisfied with your failure to define the term "serious violation". The statement is vague and weak, and full of exploitive potential. You have proposed a superficial screening mandate that only acknowledges violations as defined by the indefinite term "serious". Applicants need to disclose any and all violations if they desire a permit. This includes the full history of violations of any degree committed by the applicant. The qualification of "the previous five years" is useless, arbitrary and also full of exploitive potential. We would appreciate it if the IDNR would operate out of concern for the citizens of Chicago and Illinois in the future. We are not impressed by the way you have collapsed under the pressure of the oil industry in drafting these regulations. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely, Eleanor Larsen Chicago, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Today's fracking comment to the IDNR. Imagine 20 hour shifts for workers and a fatality rate over 7 times the industry rate. Not only does this jeopardize the workers safety, but also all of ours. I know it's Christmas, but how about giving yourself the gift of a frack free world. Feel free to cut, paste and send to the link below..... Failure to address workplace rules or worker safety. Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: Subpart A: General Provisions (245.100-245.120) Problems: The fatality rate of gas and oilfield workers is 7.6 times above all other industries and set an all-time high record in 2012 (King 2013). An inescapably dangerous work setting under the best of circumstances, frack pads are rendered even more dangerous by well operators who eschew workplace safety standards and who force employees to work excessively and dangerously long hours. Sixteen (16) to 20 hour work shifts can be scheduled with the end result that exhausted workers make mistakes in an unforgiving environment or fall asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle, often claiming their own lives and the lives of residents who happen to be on the wrong road at the wrong time (Urbina 2012). There are at least two work related dangers at frack pads that should fall under OSHA regulations: exposure to (1) radiation and (2) silica dust. Both can increase rates of cancer among exposed workers and both kinds of work-site related exposure are limited and regulated by OSHA. Yet, the oil and gas industry have found an easy way to escape regulation: simply don't test for work place exposure. Since there are no data on exposure, OSHA cannot step in and demand workplace fixes. Revisions needed: IDNR must require fracking operators to adhere to OSHA rule and regulations, especially regarding dust and radioactivity. IDNR must develop rules which recognize and regulate non-union frack operations to address inherently dangerous workplace conditions, including but not limited to work shifts, working conditions, and truck transportation to and from operations.<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/oilandgas/pages/onlinecommentssubmittalform.aspx>

Sincerely, Sandra Nickerson West Dundee, IL 60118

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

Tracking borings is essential to regulation.

Sincerely, Mark Grotzke 18136 South Rita Road #2A Tinley Park, IL 60477

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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What constitutes a "serious" violation Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.200 Registration Procedures This section of the rules states that every applicant applying for a permit must disclose to the Department "all findings of a serious violation or an equivalent violation under federal, Illinois or other state laws or regulations in the development or operation of an oil or gas exploration or production site via hydraulic fracturing by the registrant or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the registrant within the previous 5 years." What does IDNR define as a "serious" violation? There is no guideline here making it easy for violators to claim that they didn't report a violation because "we didn't think it was serious." Instead, applicants should be required to disclose ALL violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. What is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Harry Li 2656 Boddington Lane Naperville, IL 60564

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

What constitutes a serious violation? I would say any violation that's not reported in the FIRST PLACE. Is there a so called "fine" for not reporting violations from the get go? Who will be doing the. Investigations on grounds. The truth is the companies in violation of these rules are most likely habitual offenders. The 5 year disclosure limit, along with the low fines potentially allows these repeat violators to operate for years. The side effects of these operations will began about the time they no longer even have to disclose it? Is this correct? Obviously these MINING operations are very lucrative, they wouldn't be there if it wasn't. At the very least the local county legislation should make it as hard as possible to obtain these permits, instead it seems they're giving the green light. No mystery that companies have already brought irreversible environmental changes to the Heritage Corridor, the I&M canal trail area, Illinois River, and countless other places along the waterways over the century, But sand mining/fracking may be the one that does us in.

Sincerely, John hunt 3219 n. Karlov apt. G Chicago, IL 60641

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

What does IDNR define as a “serious” violation? There is no guideline, making it easy for violators to claim that they didn’t report a violation because they “didn’t think it was serious.” Instead, applicants should be required to disclose all violations alleged by public authorities and any fines or findings therefrom. Also, what is the reason for the 5 year time limitation? When fracking violations potentially pose a threat to public health and safety, all previous violations and alleged violations should be considered when issuing a permit, regardless of how long ago they occurred.

Sincerely, Michael Lang Peoria, IL 61606

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.200 Registration Procedures

What is considered to be a serious violation? Does this mean that the violators are to report on themselves, if they think they have caused a threat to public safety? Do they wait five years to make this report? During those five years, what changes would they be called on to make? If none are called for, what happens to the safety and health of the people in the area for FIVE years?

Sincerely, Genarose Buechler Red Bud, IL 62278

## Fair Economy Illinois

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Lauren Keeling Chicago, IL 60614

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

"When an application is made to frack a well site located within the limits of any city, village or incorporated town, the application shall state the name of the city, village, or incorporated town and be accompanied with a certified copy of the official consent for the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations to occur from the municipal authorities where the well site is proposed to be located. No permit shall be issued unless consent is secured and filed with the permit application." This is excellent for municipalities, but what about counties? The intent of the legislation was to recognize that local units of government should have decision-making power regarding whether to allow fracking in their jurisdictions. This section demonstrates blatant disregard for the realities of the geography of fracking in Illinois regarding cities compared to counties. Little if any fracking is anticipated within the cities of Carbondale, Marion, Decatur or other metro areas affected by the majority of fracking land leases. If prior notification and an intentional process of permitting is important for metropolitan communities, why are the proposed rules silent regarding neighborhoods in counties and the families living there? There is no substantive difference between a municipal or county government in Illinois in its powers other than the issue of Illinois Constitutional Home Rule. However, the lack of county Home Rule has never preempted a county power to issue permits on mineral or oil extraction. Numerous county governments have long histories and traditions in the permitting process regarding mineral and drilling industries. As the current fracking law is largely silent on the issue of county control, IDNR rules should err on the side of history and citizen decision-making. Counties and municipalities of government tax, employ law enforcement, provide social services and infrastructure. The rules provide no explanation why citizens residing in counties of Illinois should have less input regarding fracking permits. The regulatory differentiation between the rights of residents in municipalities vs. counties creates a group of second class citizens. These second class citizens have fewer rights in their ability to participate and ultimately determine the type and quality of energy extraction allowed in their neighborhoods. There is no reasonable expectation that the personnel at IDNR have any better or more clear understanding of the will of citizens in counties regarding fracking permits than the residents themselves. As the proposed IDNR rules envision municipalities empowered to decide fracking sites, what possible argument does IDNR have that it is better equipped or knowledgeable on the needs of residents living in Illinois counties?

Sincerely, Benjamin Boyajian 5121 S Kenwood Ave Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Emma LaBounty 5122 S. University Ave 1S Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

A significant number of residents are under the protection of county residents and should retain the same protection as those who reside in cities or municipalities. This needs to be addressed and permits issued only when approval is received from local county government.

Sincerely, Natalie Sutton 2202 Melanie Lane Marion, IL 62959

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Chemical Disclosure Report: Unclear Standards for the Exercise of Discretion by IDNR Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.210 Permit Application Requirements Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Janet McDonnell 1322 North Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Sabrina Helen Bennett Hardenbergh 1 Hardenbergh Road Carbondale, IL 62902

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Comments ON IDNR Rules Regarding The Hydrolic Fracturing Of Shale Deposits In Illinois By: Doug Nicodemus 928 E. Adams Riverton IL 62561 dougmic55@yahoo.com or 217.629.7031 The flaring of natural gases that will result from drilling shale wells in Illinois should be prohibited. These natural gases are a valuable fuel source for the generation of electricity in Illinois and should be used for the benefit of its citizens who give up their sovereign rights to those who extract their resources. In addition, natural gases are a very potent green house gas and as such contribute to global warming much more (5 to 20 times more) than carbon dioxide and as such any release of methane should be prohibited at shale drilling and production sites.

Sincerely, Doug Nicodemus 948 E. Adams Riverton, IL 62561

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

From the rules: "When an application is made to frack a well site located within the limits of any city, village or incorporated town, the application shall state the name of the city, village, or incorporated town and be accompanied with a certified copy of the official consent for the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations to occur from the municipal authorities where the well site is proposed to be located. No permit shall be issued unless consent is secured and filed with the permit application." This is excellent for municipalities, but what about counties? - The intent of the legislation was to recognize that local units of government should have decision-making power regarding whether to allow fracking in their jurisdictions. - This section demonstrates blatant disregard for the realities of the geography of fracking in Illinois regarding cities compared to counties. Little if any fracking is anticipated within the cities of Carbondale, Marion, Decatur or other metro areas affected by the majority of fracking land leases. If prior notification and an intentional process of permitting is important for metropolitan communities, why are the proposed rules silent regarding neighborhoods in counties and the families living there? - There is no substantive difference between a municipal or county government in Illinois in its powers other than the issue of Illinois Constitutional Home Rule. However, the lack of county Home Rule has never preempted a county power to issue permits on mineral or oil extraction. Numerous county governments have long histories and traditions in the permitting process regarding mineral and drilling industries. As the current fracking law is largely silent on the issue of county control, IDNR rules should err on the side of history and citizen decision-making. - Counties and municipalities of government tax, employ law enforcement, provide social services and infrastructure. The rules provide no explanation why citizens residing in counties of Illinois should have less input regarding fracking permits. The regulatory differentiation between the rights of residents in municipalities vs. counties creates a group of second class citizens. These second class citizens have fewer rights in their ability to participate and ultimately determine the type and quality of energy extraction allowed in their neighborhoods. - There is no reasonable expectation that the personnel at IDNR have any better or more clear understanding of the will of citizens in counties regarding fracking permits than the residents themselves. As the proposed IDNR rules envision municipalities empowered to decide fracking sites, what possible argument does IDNR have that it is better equipped or knowledgeable on the needs of residents living in Illinois counties?

Sincerely, Andrew Hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Paloma Delgadillo Plano, TX 75075

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Sincerely, Raj Kapoor Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Roderick Luke Chan 5454 S Ingleside Ave Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rohit Satishchandra University of Chicago (5630 S. University Avenue) Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

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Sincerely, Rui Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Hi folks, I live in rural Pope County and would appreciate the same consideration that towns, cities and other entities are getting. Seems to me the most vulnerable areas would be the larger acreage located in rural area, this the need to inform the counties would only make sense and add fairness to the process. Please keep the environment, the water and our quality of life number one...

Sincerely, Richard Marose Pope County Illinois

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Richard Marose Pope County Illinois

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

I work for a small municipal Water District in Southern Illinois. I take seven samples from various locations to an EPA lab once a month, and I am extremely concerned about what fracking will do to the quality of the drinking water. It could contaminate our clean water system and put the health of the public at risk. I am also concerned about the amount of water used in the fracking process. The amount of water used for fracking one well is almost as much as our total monthly output; using so much water will result in not having an adequate water supply for the people. These are my main concerns. They lie with: the water consumers, the landowners and their specific rights, and the long-term impacts left on this region. Thank you for your time. Erica

Sincerely, Erica Medley Grantsburg, IL 62943

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Erica Medley Grantsburg, IL 62943

## Fair Economy Illinois

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### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

IDNR identifies the definition of an "Affected patient" as "a person receiving health care services from a health professional for an illness or injury diagnosed by the health professional to be caused by exposure to any chemicals used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations that are subject to a claim of trade secret by a permittee or contractor." This definition is circular: in order to learn what chemical was used, a physician must first test for it so he can prove he has a right to disclosure of the proprietary chemical. How can a doctor diagnose exposure to a secret chemical used in high volume fracking before he knows which chemicals to test for? IDNR needs to grant immediate access to these lists of chemicals to health professionals.

Sincerely, Grace Pai 1350 E. 53rd St. Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

IDNR NEEDS to address our unique condition here in Illinois. These rules are too ambiguous and have way too many loopholes. We needs stricter rules. Extreme weather takes place in Illinois, yet there are no regulations for how cleanup will be handled if there is a tornado.

Sincerely, Kathy Machaj One Carley Ct. Lemont, IL 60439

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Section 245.210 requires permit applicants to submit: a Water Source Management plan: "If fresh water is anticipated to be used in the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing treatment, a water source management plan that shall include the following information:" (source of ground or surface water, how much water to be used, months of use, methods to minimize fresh water use, methods used to minimize adverse impact to aquatic life). Problems with this section: While there is a required water management plan, this plan does not require application to local municipal, water district or other governmental control units requesting use of their ground or surface water resources. In fact, if fracking is allowed, local government has no authority to deny water to a frack well operator, even in the case of drought. There is no process for sharing the frack operator's water plan with other state or regional agencies responsible for water usage (e.g. Illinois EPA, East Central IL Regional Water Supply Planning Committee) for their input on whether the plan is adequate, and how usage relates to possible drought situations. There are no minimum regulatory thresholds regarding the amount of water to be used, the impact of water use given drought situations, actual impact on aquatic life, impact on existing human, industrial and agricultural water immediate needs, and potential future impacts. Why these are problems: The IDNR report The Drought of 2012, March 2013 identified: In 2012, the 12 counties of southern IL--where the majority of fracking leases have been obtained--experienced "D4 drought - exceptional", the most severe drought rating. From July to December 2012 the area was in continuous drought. Two of three local areas identified as "at risk public water supply" are in potential frack operation counties (Macon, Johnson, IL). These counties were identified in an IL EPA 2012 drought report as having Community Water Systems most stressed by the drought. A report by the East Central IL Regional Water Supply Planning Committee identified: Springfield has a greater than 50% probability their water system will be unable to meet projected water use with a drought of record. By 2020, Bloomington and Decatur's water systems will be inadequate to meet demand. The average water use by a frack operator is significant and will have an impact on water usage. According to federal EPA, the average frack uses 4.4 million gallons of water. And wells can be fracked multiple times. Needed changes: Any governmental unit that involves itself in local or regional water issues must review the frack operator water source management plan with the power to affirm, reject or modify the plan. If a county or geographic area is identified as being in a drought, frack operations will cease. IDNR must develop scientifically based high minimum, specific standards of water usage protecting existing human, agricultural and industrial use. A frack operator's water source management plan must adhere to these formal standards.

Sincerely, Jill Paulus 1806 Marion Ct Wheaton, IL 60187

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Local Control How does this affect me: Who is in control Relevant parts of the Proposed Administrative Rules: 245.210 Permit Application Requirements When an application is made to frack a well site located within the limits of any city, village or incorporated town, the application shall state the name of the city, village, or incorporated town and be accompanied with a certified copy of the official consent for the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations to occur from the municipal authorities where the well site is proposed to be located. No permit shall be issued unless consent is secured and filed with the permit application. This is excellent for municipalities, but what about counties? I live in a county area, where I have a postal address of a town that I can't vote in, I vote in a village that doesn't effectively circulate the decision-making of its village officers, my water district extends into adjacent counties, as does my electric utility provider. The hydraulic fracturing industry could impact any and all of these units. The intent of the legislation was to recognize that local units of government should have decision-making power regarding whether to allow fracking in their jurisdictions. This section demonstrates blatant disregard for the realities of the geography of fracking in Illinois regarding cities compared to counties. Little if any fracking is anticipated within the cities of Carbondale, Marion, Decatur or other metro areas affected by the majority of fracking land leases. If prior notification and an intentional process of permitting is important for metropolitan communities, why are the proposed rules silent regarding neighborhoods in counties and the families living there? There is no substantive difference between a municipal or county government in Illinois in its powers other than the issue of Illinois Constitutional Home Rule. However, the lack of county Home Rule has never preempted a county power to issue permits on mineral or oil extraction. Numerous county governments have long histories and traditions in the permitting process regarding mineral and drilling industries. As the current fracking law is largely silent on the issue of county control, IDNR rules should err on the side of history and citizen decision-making. Counties and municipalities of government tax, employ law enforcement, provide social services and infrastructure. The rules provide no explanation why citizens residing in counties of Illinois should have less input regarding fracking permits. The regulatory differentiation between the rights of residents in municipalities vs. counties creates a group of second class citizens. These second class citizens have fewer rights in their ability to participate and ultimately determine the type and quality of energy extraction allowed in their neighborhoods. There is no reasonable expectation that the personnel at IDNR have any better or more clear understanding of the will of citizens in counties regarding fracking permits than the residents themselves. As the proposed IDNR rules envision municipalities empowered to decide fracking sites, what possible argument does IDNR have that it is better equipped or knowledgeable on the needs of residents living in Illinois counties?

Sincerely, Sabrina Helen Bennett Hardenbergh 1 Hardenbergh Road Carbondale, IL 62902

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Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, B. E. Murphy 458 Tahoe Park Forest, IL 60466

## Fair Economy Illinois

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Sincerely, Abby Dompke Chicago, IL 60607

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Sincerely, Adriana Caballero Oak Park, IL 60302

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alen Makhmudov Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alex Farrenkopf Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alicia Klepfer Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alonzo Cummins Chicago, IL 60612

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Alyssa Carabez Carabez Brookfield, IL 60573

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Ammar Kalimullah Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, andrew hwang Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Andrew Sigman Chicago, IL 60651

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Angela Li Chicago, IL 60637

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Anica Washington Chicago, IL 60619

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Anne Pertner Pertner Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Ashish Kathuria Vernon Hills, IL 60601

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Ashley Seymour Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Ava Benezra Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Baylee Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Beth Rempe Champaign, IL 61820

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Bianca Chamusco Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Bob Venier Dixon, IL 61021

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Bonnie Krodel Westmont, IL 60559

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Breanna Champion Chicago, IL 60616

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Brianna Tong 5122 S University Ave (#1) Chicago, IL 60615

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

Problems with this section: First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part “must submit” certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations. However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it “documents to the Department’s satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]” Why these are problems: The criteria for documenting “to the Department’s satisfaction” are subjective, vague, and ambiguous. Fracking operators should not be able to unilaterally determine postponement of chemical disclosure report under any circumstances. Obviously, if the operator is aware of the chemical they are using there should be no allowance for delay in disclosure to IDNR. If they do not know what chemicals they are using, that should be an automatic acknowledgment they are not capable of safe operation and not be granted a permit. Needed changes: INDR must require prior disclosure of all chemicals used in the operation with no exceptions. Non-disclosure in any fashion upon filing the required Chemical Disclosure Report must be determined by the Department as grounds for not approving, or revocation of the permit.

Sincerely, Britni Austin Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Bruce Ostdick Elgin, IL 60123

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Carla Hunter Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Christiane Rey 3651 N. Francisco Ave. Chicago, IL 60618

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Christina Scianna Chicago, IL 60605

## Fair Economy Illinois

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In reference to Subpart B: Registration and Permitting Procedures

### Section 245.210 Permit Application Requirements

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Sincerely, Colleen Dennis Chicago, IL 60605