

Name Tracy Sites

Address

6893 N. High Ridge Rd.  
Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN 9 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

Tracy Sites

019327

Name Alex Townsend

Address 10774 Dooley Ridge  
Stalena, IL 61836

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,



019328

Name Gabby Bingham

Address 4601 69th St. Maquoketa, IA 52060

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Sincerely,

*Gabby Bingham*

019329

Name Ben Hulscher

Address 1474 W. Irish Hollow Rd.  
Galena, IL 61036

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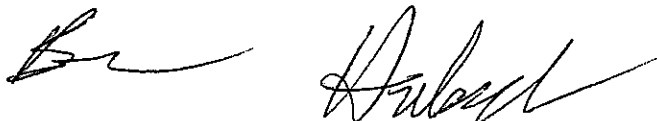
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Sincerely,



019330

Name Hannah Etkeman

Address 408 Menominee Dr. Galena IL 61036

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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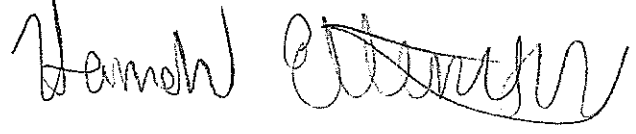
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Sincerely, 

019331

Name Brooke Ginsweiler

Address

11114 W Red Gates Rd.  
Galena Illinois  
61036

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JAN - 9 2014

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Sincerely,

Brooke 

019332

Name Stephanie Hernandez

Address 9730 s. ave J Chicago IL 60617

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JAN - 3 2014

Email ste\_510@msn.com

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*Stephanie Hernandez*

019333

Name Ankit Pathak

Address

600 N McClurg Ct  
Chicago, IL 60611

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Email chicagowks17@gmail.com

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I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

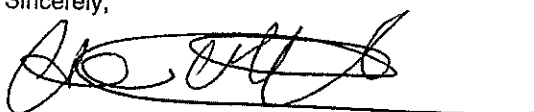
Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described 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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,



019334



Name Michele Hoffman

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Chicago, IL 60626  
~~60652~~

Email shrksb8@aol.com

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

- 019335

Name ERIN LEOSZEWSKI

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JAN - 3 2014

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019336

Name Megan Finck

Address 7 W. Madison apt. 602, Chicago IL, 60602

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Name Juliana Hood

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JAN - 8 2014

Email jhood@saic.edu

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019338

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Address 56 E Van Buren Chicago, IL  
60605 Apt #2405  
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Name Joyce Oh

Address 157 N Michigan Ave, Chicago, IL 60601

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JAN - 8 2014

Email joh20@snio.edu

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019340

Name HOLLY PETRE

Address 1045 W BARRY AVE #3 CHICAGO, IL 60607

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JAN - 3 2014

Email: HPETRE@SAIC.EDU

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019341

Name Julissa Gillig  
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Chicago, IL 60647  
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019342



Name Haejin Toh

Address 1720 South Michigan ave #2104  
IL 60616

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JAN - 8 2014

Email htoh@artic.edu

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019343

Name Kylie Zahl  
Address 2121 N. Sheffield Ave., Chicago,  
IL, 60614  
Email Kyliestahl@gmail.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources 019344

Name Rebecca Frass

Address 3941 N Pine Grove Ave Apt 201

Chicago, IL 60613

Email Beckyfrass@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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019345

Name Darren Hobbs

RECEIVED

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Chicago, IL 60637  
1791 W. 73rd Street

JAN - 9 2014

Email N/A

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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Sincerely, Darren Hobbs

019346

Name Carmilla R. Brown  
Address 448 W. 80<sup>th</sup> Street  
Chicago, IL 60620

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email crbrown1000@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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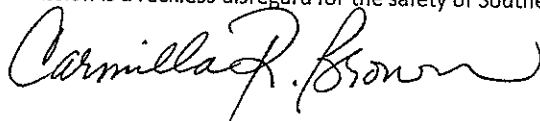
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Sincerely,



019347

Name Janet Campos  
Address 425 S. Wabash Ave. WB 123  
Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email ~~janet.campos@att.net~~

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019348

Name Whitney Walker

Address

111 S. LaFlin  
Chicago IL 60607

Email idwr.pyn@me.com

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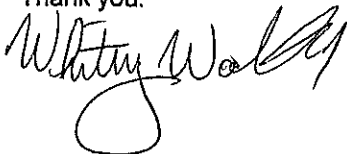
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RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019341

Name Ranka Husetovic

Address 7521 W. Brown St. Unit F  
Forest Park, IL 60130

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019350



Name Serena Ahmeti

Address 77 W. Huron St. Apt #305  
Chicago, IL, 60654

Email ~~serena~~ serena.ahmeti@gmail.com

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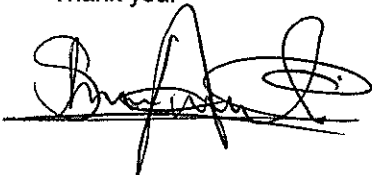
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019351

Name Bobby Wilson

Address  
5423 S. HOME  
CHICAGO, IL 60628  
Floor 1

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019352

Name ASHLEY SIMPSON

Address  
5423 S Hoyne  
Chicago, IL 60628

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

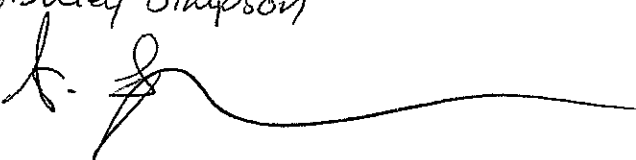
Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

Ashley Simpson  


RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019353

Name Alex Kovar

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Chicago, IL 60647

Email alex576@hotmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019354

Name Kinga Maciejewski

Address

4924 S. Leclaire

Chicago, IL 60638

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email Kiniadaaxo@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

K. Maciejewski

019355

Name LOUIS Lay

Address 4752 S. Wabash APT 306  
Chicago, IL 60615

RECEIVED

JAN - 5 2014

Email louis\_lay3001@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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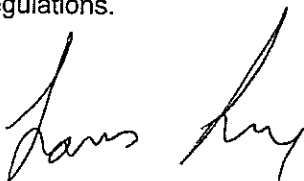
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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019356

Name Jennifer Horton

Address

444 E. North Water St.  
Chicago IL 60611

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email Jhorton01@mail.roosevelt.edu

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019357

Name JOEL ENCISO

Address 13319 Old Western, Blue Island IL, 60406

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019358



Name Serena Ahmeti

Address 77 W Huron St Apt# 305  
Chicago, IL, 60654

RECEIVED

JAN 8 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019359

Name Shakita Read

Address 5417 W. 99th Street Oak Lawn, IL 60453

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Shakita Read

019360

Name Luke Wiesboeck

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West Chicago, IL 60185

Email Subclone@grail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019361

Name Taylor Bennett

Address

726 Dewey Ave Galena IL, 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email TaylorBennett44@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

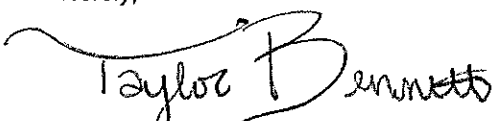
Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described 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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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Sincerely,



019362

Name Kassity Kaiser

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Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email kassitykaiser@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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Sincerely,

*Kassity Kaiser*

019363

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019364

Name Ashley Bowling

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Galena IL 60136

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email hotpinkashley18@yahoo.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Ashley Bowling

019365

Name Alvin Jesse Medina

Address

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Chicago, IL 60640

Email ajmedin7@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

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JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019366



Name JOSEPHINE HERNERA

Address

39004 N. TORRY LANE  
BEACH PARK, IL 60083

Email jhernera05@mail.roosevelt.edu

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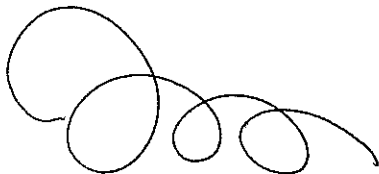
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019367

Name Sean Tyler

Address

425 S. Wabash, Chicago, IL 60605  
WBRH 604

Email sean.tyler1021@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

01000

Name Lupita Carrasquillo

Address

2423 N. Newcastle Ave. Chicago, IL 60707

Email lcarrasquillo@mail.roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019369

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Name Conor Rappaport  
Address 1440 Montgomery RD  
Deerfield IL 60015

JAN - 8 2014

Email CDR31689@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resou  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUN

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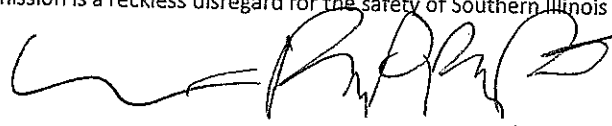
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019370

Name Jose Ortiz

Address 525 S. State Street Chicago IL 60605

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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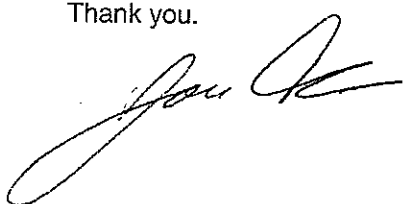
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Thank you.



RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL 019371

Name Joseph Bierzynski

Address  
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Chicago, IL 60605

Email jbierzynski@gmail.com

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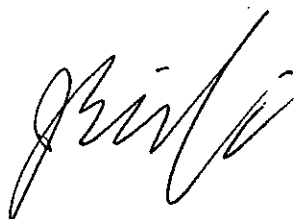
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019372

Name ~~XXXX~~ Cassidy Cwik

Address  
3008 S. Lloyd Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60608

Email cecwik@gmail.com

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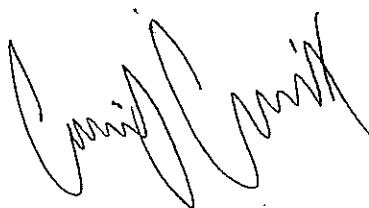
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019373

Name Regan Quante

Address 3735 N Greenview St. Chicago, IL  
60613

Email rguante@mail.norwell.edu

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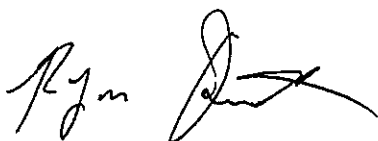
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JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019374



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Name Jeffery Helgeson

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Chicago, Illinois

60660

Email jhelgeson@roosevelt.edu

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

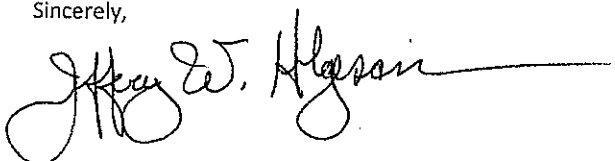
Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described 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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,



019375

Name Rosalinda Mazon

Address 3032 N Spaulding Ave  
Chicago IL 60618

Email rosalinda-mazon@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019376

Name Joseph Knotts

Address

525 S State Street  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email joeijk@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010277

Name Kathryn Grantham

Address

16706 Marble Rd  
Fort Wayne IN, 46845

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JAN - 8 2014

Email rystongranchill@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019378

Name Joe Hopkins

Address 3110 S. Lowe Ave, Chicago, IL 60616

Email jhopkins@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

*Joe Hopkins*

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019379

Name Rev. Tom Gauke

Address 643 West 31<sup>st</sup> Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Email FIRSTTRINITYPastor@gmail.com

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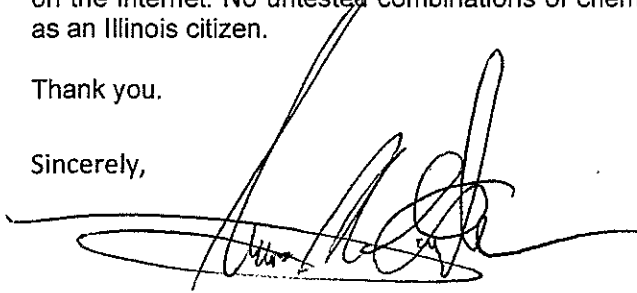
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In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019381

Name TYIA NICHOLS

Address 2806 W 18th Pl Chicago IL 60609

Email TAich015-horn@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources

019381

Name Jon GM

Address

525 South State St.  
Chicago IL, 60605  
Room 1406A

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019382



Name Courtney Brueman

Address

525 S. State St. #1517A Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

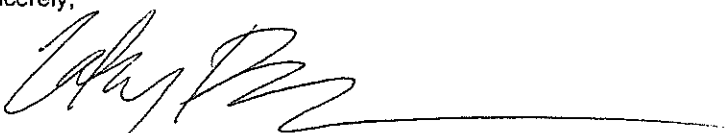
Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described 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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,



019383

Name Maira Herrera

Address  
2838 W. 57th St.  
Chicago, IL 60679

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email mherrerao@mail-roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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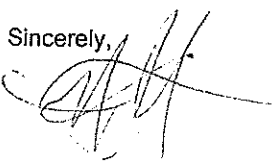
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Sincerely,  


019384

Name

Josh Engel

Address

2853 Broadway  
Evanston, IL 60201

Email

jengel5230@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019385

Name Sean Patrick

Address 704 Jackson St. Scales Mound IL, 61025

RECEIVED

Email \_\_\_\_\_ JAN - 3 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sean Patrick

019386

Name Carissa Gelinas

Address

342 Spring St. Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email gelinas1996@hotmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

  
Carissa Gelinas

019387

Name Tamara M Edens

Address

506 Green ST  
Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

*Tamara M Edens*

019388

Name Alex Anderson

Address 6003 North Ford Road  
Scales Mound, IL 61075

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email alexanderson@scalesmound.net

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019389

Name Jack Edens jr.

Address  
105 Franklin St  
Calena, IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Sincerely,



019390



Name Dorienne Molitor

Address

209 3rd Street Galena IL 61036

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email Dorienne.Molitor@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

*Dorienne Molitor*

019391

Name Kathryn Grantman

Address 425 South Wabash Ave  
610 Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email ryn.stongravehill@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

019392

Name Maddison Davis

Address 425 S Wabash Chicago, IL 60605

Email Maddavis16@aim.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010000

Name Elizabeth Johnson

Address 425 S Wabash #31 Chicago, IL 60605

Email Flacidfruit@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019394

Name Conor Swenson

Address 900 Dunlop Ave.  
Apt. #1  
Forest Park, IL 60130

Email cswenson92@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019395

Name Hugh F. Fritz

Address 6741 N. Rockwell  
Chicago, IL  
60645

Email hughfritz@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



019396

Name Maya Roberts

RECEIVED

Address 3937 W. Wrightwood  
Chicago, IL 60647

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email mayamroberts@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Maya Roberts*

019397

Name Hugh Fitz

Address

6741 N. Rockwell Street  
Chicago, IL  
60645

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email hughford@sbcglobal.net

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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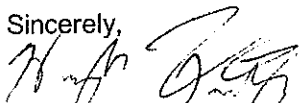
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Sincerely,



019398



Name Michael Collins

Address 3937 W. Wrightwood Ave, APT 1B  
Chicago, IL 60647

RECEIVED

Email cmdraleon@gmail.com

JAN - 3 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019399

Name Heather Ruhnke

RECEIVED

Address 1609 N. Center St.  
Crest Hill IL 60403

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email heatherruhnke@yahoo.com

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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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Heather Ruhnke*

019400

Name Cat Roberts

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Chicago, IL 60616

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,  


- 019401

Name Brianna Ruhnke

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60403

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email briannaruhnke@yahoo.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Brianna Ruhnke

019402

Name Robert Michaelson

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Evanston IL 60201

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2011

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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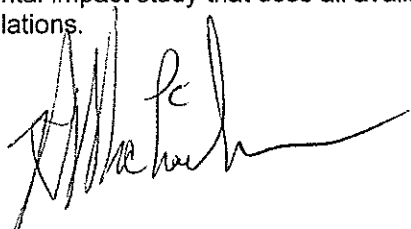
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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019403

Name Hannah Kershner

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JAN - 3 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

Hannah Kershner

019404

Name Annamarie Ojeda

Address  
923 W Panama dr  
Palatine IL 60067

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JAN - 3 2014

Email Annamarieojeda@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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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.

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

019405

Name Nathale Young

RECEIVED

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Minneapolis MN  
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JAN 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Nyoung131@gmail.com

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019406



Name Simone Serman

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Bolingbroke IL  
60460

Email SermanSimone@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019407

Name Caleb Zielke

Address

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Chicago, IL  
60605

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019408

Name Kerrigan Tobin

Address 475 S. Wabash Chicago, IL ~~10000~~ 60605

Email ktobin@mail.Roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

01940

Name Tre'Vontae Todd

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JAN - 3 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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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.

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As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019410

Name Brandon Rohling

Address ~~425 S Wabash~~ 425 S Wabash Chicago, IL 60605

Email brohling@mail.rosehelt.edu

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019411

Name Michael J. Conrardy

Address

47 HS ~~St~~ N. Damen Chicago IPT # 1A  
Chicago IL  
60608

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

- 019412

Name George McCormick

Address

16203 Case  
Harvey, IL 60426

Email georgebulger31@gmail.com

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**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019413

Name Diana Martinez

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193 Golfview Dr.  
Glenlake HTS, IL

60139  
Email Dmartinez07@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019414



Name Grace Fowler

Address  
425 S. Wabash Unit 3008  
Chicago IL  
60605

Email gfowler23@gmail.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

0194

Name Ally Pecko

Address  
425 S WALDEN AVE WBRH 641  
Chicago IL  
60605

Email ally.pecko1@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019416

Name Joseph Biczynski

Address  
425 S. Waukesha Ave  
Chicago IL  
60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jbrzynski@gmail.com

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019417

Name Anker Meixner

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave  
Chicago, IL  
60605

Email ymz@tds.net

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019418

Name Rossana Garduno

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492 Degas Circle  
Bolingbrook, IL  
60440

RECEIVED

JAN 13 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email garduno.ann@hotmail.com

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019419

Name Claudia R Rény

Address 425 S Wabash WBR# 133 Chicago, IL 60603

Email Claudiareny13@gmail.com

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In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019420

Name Melissa Rivalcaba

Address  
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Chicago, IL 60617

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email mrval22@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019421

Name JOSEPHINE HERRERA

Address

39804 N. TORRY LANE  
BEACH PARK, FL

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jherrera05@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,



019422



Name Simone Doudell

Address

2857 W 85 PLACE  
CHICAGO, IL  
60652

RECEIVED

JAN 9 2014

Email N/A

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

*Sam Pat*

019423

Name Nicole Burns

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3538 S King Dr Apt 1S  
Chicago, IL 60653

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Email nburns02@mail.roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

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Sincerely,



019424

Name Dana Alexander

RECEIVED

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave WBRH 593

JAN - 3 2014

Chicago, IL 60605

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email DAlexander 03@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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Thank you.

*Dana Alexander*

019425

Name ROBYN MONTES

Address 1404 W. FLOURNOY #3  
CHICAGO, IL 60607

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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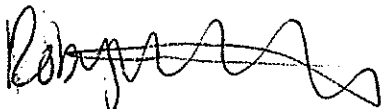
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Sincerely,



019426

Name Thor Hicks II

Address

525 South State Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Thorandrehicks2@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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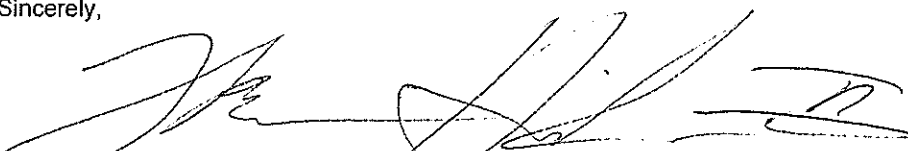
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Sincerely,



019427

Name Cassidy Avent

Address

227 S. Cornell, Villa Park, IL 60181

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email cavent@mail.rousevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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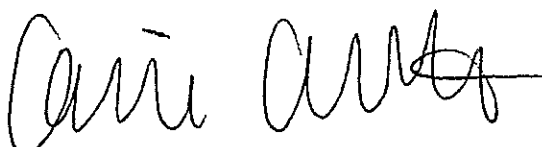
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Thank you.



019428

Name Matt Kuntz

RECEIVED

Address 603 Tony Ln. N. Aurora IL 60592

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Matt\_kuntz@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

019429

Name Caithlin Dorgan

Address

10224 W. Dickens, Melrose Park IL, 60164

RECEIVED

JAN - 5 2014

Email cdorgan@mail.vanderbilt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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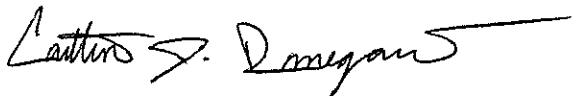
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Sincerely,



019430



Name Samantha Anderson

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Address

5251 Five Mile Rd

Belmont MI 49306

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Thank you,

*Samantha Anderson*

019431

Name Joelle Tatter

RECEIVED

Address

425 S Wabash Ave #33  
Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

*Joelle Tatter*

019432

Name Liana Imbrogno

Address 3012 Glacier Ct  
Saint Charles, IL 60174

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

*Liana Imbrogno*

019433

Name Ryan Perez

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave, Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email rperez08@mail.roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Ryan Perez

019434

Name Kara Lacefield

Address  
312 CHICAGO AVE.  
APT 2T  
OAK PARK, IL 60302

Email KLacefield@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Kara Lacefield

019435

Name Ivonne Valadez

RECEIVED

Address

1022 Juneway Ter.  
Round Lake Beach, IL, 60073

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

Ivonne Valadez

019436

Name Sandra Gos

Address 719 Foster Ave, Bartlett IL 60103

Email Sandraaaa.gos@gmail.com

JAN - 3 2014

RECEIVED

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



STOP FRACKING!!!

019437

Name Nicole Gudat

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave.  
WBRH 124  
Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

*Nicole Gudat*

019438



Name Blake Brown

Address 2005 Malory Ln, Highland Park, IL 60035

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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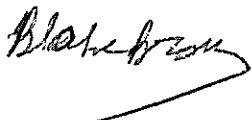
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Sincerely,



019439

Name Xenia Semisais

Address

525 S. State St  
Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email Xenia\_Semisais@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely, Xenia Semisais

019440

Name Olivia Dunaway

Address 12400 South Trumbull Ave. Alsip IL 60803

RECEIVED

Email odunaway@mail.roosevelt.edu

JAN - 8 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

*Olivia Dunaway*

019441

RECEIVED

Name Kara Lapfield

Address 312 Chicago Ave.

Apt 2E  
Oak Park, IL 60307

Email kntlapfield@gmail.com

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Kara Lapfield

019442

Name Jezeney Salmeron

RECEIVED

Address

5707 W. Cermak Rd.  
Cicero, IL 60804

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jsalmeron@mail.rosewell.edu

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As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019443

Name

Eric Chaney

RECEIVED

Address

525 South State Street Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

echaney@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019444

Name Naama Stanley

Address 7912 S. Prairie Chicago IL 60619

Email amicahstan3@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

01944

Dept. of Natural Resources

Name SANDRA FRINK

Address 5041 W. Windsor Ave  
Chicago IL 60630

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Email sfrink@roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019446



Name Louis Canonico

Address

2709 W. AGATE #2

CHICAGO, IL 60625

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email LOU1665@GMAIL.COM

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

019447

Name Rebecca Quessnell

Address

525 S. State Street unit #1314A  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email rqquessnell@mchsi.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019448

Name Joshua Hicks

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave Room # 220 8B Chicago, IL

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jhicks042@gmail.com

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Thank you.

Joshua Hicks

019449

Name Abby Dimple

Address 700 S. Halsted St.  
CMW# 1715, Chicago, IL 60607

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email adimple2@uic.edu

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019450

RECEIVED

Name Sheana Brown

Address 307 Lincoln Street  
Gary, IN 46402

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email srbrown@yahoo.com

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I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

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It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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Sincerely, Sheana Brown

019451

Name \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED

Address \_\_\_\_\_

JAN 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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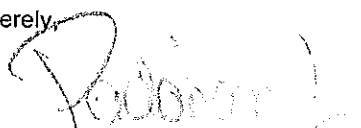
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Sincerely,



019452

Name JANE CURTIS

RECEIVED

Address 1644 Cedar Rd.  
Homewood, IL 60430

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jcurtis @ roosevelt. edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

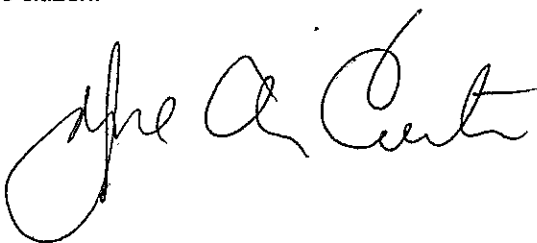
Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.



019453

Name Jacob Spant

Address

425 S Wabash Ave Chicago IL, 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email campercasey@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jacob Spant

019454



Name Margo Dodson

Address

425 South Wabash Ave Chicago IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email mdodson@mail.roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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Sincerely,

*Margo Dodson*

Margo Dodson

019455

Name Delecia Norwood

RECEIVED

Address

525 South State Street Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email norwood5814@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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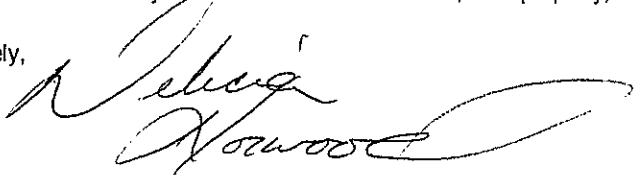
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Sincerely,



019456

Name Seung-Hyun Jin

Address 425 S. Wabash ave. Chicago, Illinois, 60605

Email [REDACTED] j\_tmdgus@hotmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

019457

Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Alexa Tapias

Address 120 N. Braintree Dr. Schaumburg, IL 60194

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email alexasara14@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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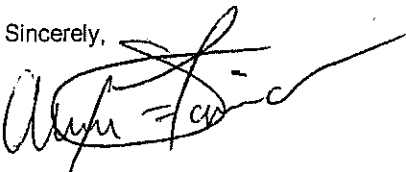
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Sincerely,



019458

Name Amy Ruppel

RECEIVED

Address

926 S. State St. 1304A

Chicago IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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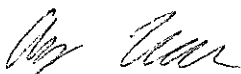
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Sincerely,



019459

Name Alicea Hardiman

RECEIVED

Address

508 N. 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. Maywood, IL 60153

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

*Alicea Hardiman*

019460

Name WILCOY BROWNING

RECEIVED

Address  
8827 S. CREGIER AVE  
CHICAGO, IL 60617

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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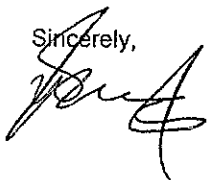
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Sincerely,



019461

Name Bailey Swinney

Address

843 East 53<sup>rd</sup> Apt. 301  
Chicago, IL 60615

Email bailey.swinney@gmail.com

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

*Bailey Swinney*

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019462



Name Ryn Grantham

Address

425 S. Wabash  
Chicago IL, 60605  
Room 610

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019463

Name KURT WITTEMAN

Address

425 S. WABASH AVE, CHICAGO IL 60605

Email Kurtwitteman9@yahoo.com

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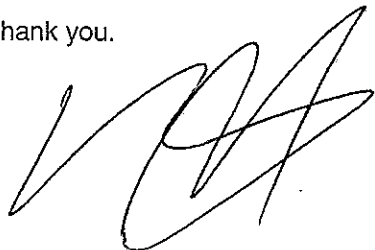
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019464

Name Diamond Hartwell

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave #1702F  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Email diamendkierwah@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019465

Name ANNE PERTNER

Address

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Chicago, IL 60605

Email aper+ner@mail-roose

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019466

Name Alyssa Carabez

Address  
9001 Monroe Avenue  
Brookfield, IL 60513

Email acarabez@~~roosevelt~~mail.roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019467

Name DONIAN SNYDER

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave.

Chicago, IL 60605-1208

Email Bdsnyder@gmail.com

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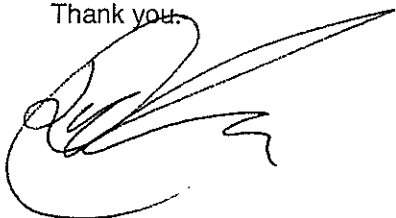
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019462

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Name Cindi DiIorio

Address 9036 Tripp Avenue  
Skokie, IL 60076

JAN - 8 2014

Email cdiordi.diiorio@gmail.com

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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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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Sincerely,

*Cindi DiIorio*

019469

RECEIVED

Name Joey Jackson  
Address 7140 S. Winchester, Chicago, IL 60636

JAN - 9 2014

Email none

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely, Joey Jackson

019470



Name Christina Scianna

Address 941 8th Ave LaGrange IL, 60586 Unit 7

Email \_\_\_\_\_

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019471

Name Jon Gill

Address

~~120~~ 120 Lawrence Ave.  
Woodstock, IL  
~~60098~~ 60098

Email Jmgyn174@gmail.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019472

RECEIVED

Name Catherine Brown  
Address 448 W. 80<sup>th</sup> Street 1<sup>st</sup> floor  
Chicago, IL 60620

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Canary41@yahoo.com

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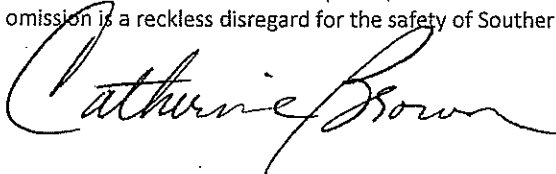
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Sincerely,



019473

Stephanie DiCrescenzo

RECEIVED

6923 W. 64<sup>th</sup> St. Chicago, IL 60638

JAN - 3 2014

Email ~~SDICRESCENZO~~ sdicrescenzo@mail.roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019474

Shawn Mukherji

RECEIVED

Address: 491 VAUGHAN CIR, AURORA, IL 60502

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Shawnmukherji@gmail.com

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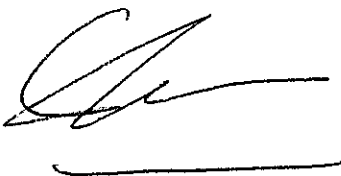
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019475

Name Matthew Schulte

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL 60605

Email mschulte95@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

Name Matthew Schulte

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019476

Name Justine Prabucki

Address 1826 W. 17th St  
Chicago IL 60608

Email jprabucki@hotmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted: A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

Name Justine Prabucki

Address 1826 W. 17th St  
Chicago IL 60608

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019477

Name Amy Lilek

Address 11111 Black Road  
Wright, IL 60435

Email Amy.lilek@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Name Amy Lilek  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

- 019478



Name Sarah Chase

Address 233 Thornton Ct. Schumberg IL 60193

Email chasesarah@rocketmail.com

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Sincerely,

Name Sarah Chase  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019479

Name Grace Fowler

Address 425.5 ~~State~~ Wabash Ave  
Box 270  
CHICAGO, IL 60605

Email gfowler.23@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Name Grace Fowler

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019480

Name Martel Holmes

Address 1223 W. 32 PL Chicago, IL 60608

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email MartelHolmes@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

019481

Name Alexander M. Profanenko

Address 1223 W. 32 PL. Chicago, IL 60608

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email alexmit01@gmail.com

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Thank you.

019482

Name Kelly Gross

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Address 9945 W US 20  
Galena IL  
60136

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Kelly535roxu@Juno.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019483

Name Courtney Cobbs

Address 4104 S. Drexel Blvd Apt T3  
Chicago, IL 60653

Email CobbsCourtneyM@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Courtney Cobbs

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

019484

Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Susan Dirr

RECEIVED

Address  
1933 N Fairfield Ave Apt 1R  
Chicago IL 60647

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email dirrse@gmail.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019485

Name Jay Holowicki

Address 1416 W. Cullerton Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60608

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jayholowicki87@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019486



Name Allen McVey

RECEIVED

Address 221 N. Kenilworth Ave. 312  
Oak Park, IL 60302-2051

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email ~

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

Allen McVey

019487

Name Gina Orlando

RECEIVED

Address 915 Pleasant St  
Oak Park, IL 60302

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email gina@ginorlando.com

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Thank you.

Gina Orlando

019488

Name LESLIE ROBERTS

Address

735 S. SCOVILLE AVE.  
OAK PARK, IL. 60304

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Email Indeed-harmon@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



I HAVE ~~THEORETICALLY~~ READ THIS COMPLETELY  
AND AGREE WITH EVERY POINT. ✓  
THERE IS MUCH MORE THAT I WILL  
COMMENT BEFORE 1/3/2014

010/20

Name Kevin Cost

RECEIVED

Address ~~1215~~ 1215 E Hyde Park Blvd  
Chicago, IL 60615

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email kcost@uchicago

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019490

Name Dan LIRA

Address 13310 S. Baltimore  
CHGO IL 60633

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email dlira@ontnews.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Name Sandra Mukasa

RECEIVED

Address 5217 North Magnolia Ave  
Apt 2  
Chicago, IL 60640

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email sandramukasa@gmail.com

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*I like being able to open the tap and drink clean + safe water. Please don't ruin that for millions of people.*

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019492

Name Andy Jensen

RECEIVED

Address 625 South Wabash, Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resource  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email ajensen@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

019493

Name Deion M. Owens

Address 425 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL, 60605

RECEIVED

Email dowens10@mail.roosevelt.edu

JAN - 3 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



019494



Name KENNETH O'CONNOR

Address 425 S. WABASH  
CHICAGO, IL 60605

Email KOCON9@GMAIL.COM

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019495

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Name Ronnie Miller

Address 1321 N Burling St  
Chicago IL  
60610

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that 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.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

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?

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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

019496

Name ELIAS FRIEDMAN

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To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019497

Name Christian Cameron

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Chicago, IL 60618

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019498

Name Sera Soustey

Address  
1853 N. Cleveland Ave (F)  
Chicago IL 60415

Email Sleppysera@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019299

Name STEVE MIENTUS

Address

2812 S. THROOP ST.  
CHICAGO, IL 60608

Email STEVE@SOUND-BAR.COM

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010500

Name Vicki Gerberich

RECEIVED

Address 4031 Woodlawn Ave.  
Western Springs, IL 60558

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email gerberich@gmail.com

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019501

Name Kushtrim Ismaili

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave. 60605 Chicago, IL

Email ikushtrim@yahoo.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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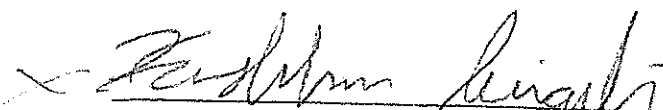
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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019502



Name Quinton Donald

RECEIVED

Address 3206 W. Madison Chicago, IL 60624

JAN - 8 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email quinton-donald@ymail.com

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019503

Name Colleen Dennis

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Chicago IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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*Colleen Dennis*

019504

Name Yonah Freemark

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Chicago, IL 60615

Email yfreemark@gmail.com

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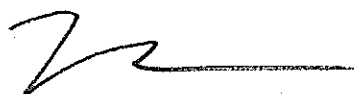
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Thank you.



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019505

Name Christian Cameron

Address

2137 W. Barry  
Chicago, IL 60618

Email ccameron01@mail.rosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019506

Name Bridget Powers

Address  
1709 W 105th St  
Chicago IL 60643

Email BPowers88@gmail.com

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019507

Name Jesse Williams

Address

5830 N Kenmore Apt 301  
Chicago, IL 60660

Email Jesse98th@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019508

Name Karen Craig

Address 3118 W. Lake Street.  
Chicago, IL 60612

Email karencraig\_email@gmail.com

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Thank you.

*Karen Craig*

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010500

Name

THOMAS GALLAGHER

Address

915 N. LEAVITT ST. APT 3F  
Chicago IL, 60622

Email

gallagher.t84@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010510



Name Jordan Ewbank

Address

1332 W Greenleaf Ave 1G

Chicago, IL 60626

Email joewbank@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019511

Name Wendi Kurpik

Address

1108 W. Columbia  
Chicago, IL 60626

Email wkurpik@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

*Wendi Kurpik*

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019512

Name ANA MOLLEDO

Address

525 S STATE ST

#1928

CHICAGO, IL 60605

Email amolledo@mcil.roosevelt.edu

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010512

Name Jessy Bowling

Address 9725 Hwy 20 West  
Galena, IL 60136

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email jbowling1217@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

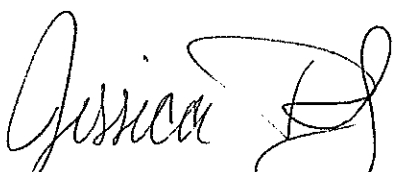
In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019514

Name Jack Edens

RECEIVED

Address

506 Green Street Galena, IL 61036

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Jack Edens*

019515

Name Ryan Pedraza

Address 310 South Main Galena IL 61036

Email PECFLESS4eva1989@Gmail.COM

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019516

Name Ashley Ties

RECEIVED

Address  
9561 W. Buckhill Rd.  
Galena, IL 60136

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email vbchic\_2008@hotmail.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019517

Name Tracy Ortega

Address 9945 W US #20  
Galena IL 61036

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019518



Name Michael Bush-Jones

Address 4503 W. Harrison  
Chicago, IL 60627

Email Michael Jones 988 @ Cuneah.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL 019519

Name Jennifer Schoolcraft

Address 2951 S. King Drive  
Chicago, IL 60616

Email jnschoolcraft@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.



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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019520

Name Melissa Altmaier

Address 5839 West 63rd Street  
CHICAGO, IL 60638

Email maltaier@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019521

Name Patrick Graft

Address 57 N Garfield St  
Lombard, IL 60148

Email pgraft18@yahoo

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019522

Name Jaime Mayer

Address  
738 W briar pl.  
Chicago, IL 60657

Email jmayer03@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Thank you.



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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019523

Name Annemarie Pulawski

Address  
3519 N. Beta Ave. Apt 4  
Chicago IL 60657

Email annemarie1290@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019524

Name Teresa Cotton

Address

410 Orleans Lane  
Schaumburg, IL 60193

Email teresa.cotton@att.net

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019525

Name Sarah Bostrom

Address 4745 N. Ravenswood Ave, # 303, Chicago, IL 60641

Email Bostygirl2@gmail.com

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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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019526



Name Clement Perry

Address 5458 W. Haddon Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60651

Email perrysr1967@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019527

Name Blake Wolowic

Address 1445 West Bestman Ave. 60613  
IL, Chicago

RECEIVED

Email \_\_\_\_\_

JAN - 3 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019528

Name Ricardo Vega

RECEIVED

Address  
3658 W. Mclean  
Chicago IL 60647

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Rvega04@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Sincerely,

019529

Name Jan GNI

Address 625 South State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
60665

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely, 

019530

Name Havin Flores

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email H.flores@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



019531

Name Nomin Bold

RECEIVED

Address  
425 S Wabash Ave  
Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email nomin@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

Nomin

019532

Name Alex Longo

Address 1806 S. Prospect Ave 60068  
Park Ridge, IL

Email alongo9393@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



019533

Name Whitney Danner

RECEIVED

Address  
1820 N Natchez  
Chgo IL 60707

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email whitneydanner2@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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Sincerely,

019534



Name Megan McGovern

Address 1140 Cayuga Dr.  
Northbrook IL, 60062

Email aphoticbliss11@yahoo.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019535

Name Kaleb Osagie

Address 948 W Cuyler Ave. #303  
Chicago, IL 60613

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JAN - 3 2014

Email kalebosagie@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019536

Name Chengjie Wang

Address #316 1237, West Fullerton Ave, Chicago, IL, 60614

Email wcj19910626@163.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019537

Name Valerie Garbavac

RECEIVED

Address 1215 E Hyde Park Blvd  
Chicago IL 60615  
Apt 102

JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

019538

Name Michael Cran

Address 808 Forest Ct. Bartlett IL RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email mikecr5@sbcbglobal.net

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Sincerely,

019539

Name Gerald Hirscht

RECEIVED

Address

525 S. State Street  
60605 Chicago, IL 60605

JAN - 3 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email ghirscht@mail.uic.edu

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Sincerely,

019540

Name Tyler Ridings

RECEIVED

Address  
2095 Belvidere Line Drive Elgin, IL

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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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?

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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.

Sincerely,

019541

Name Jason Boschering

Address 3717 N Hermitage Ave. 60613  
Chicago, IL

RECEIVED

JAN - 5 2014

Email Jasonboschering@sbcglobal.net

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019542



Name Anthony Eudave

Address

525 S. State St. Chicago 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email MannyEudave@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019543

Name Chris M. Johnson

Address 537 W. Deming Pl. Apt 220  
Chicago, IL 60614

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email cjohnson126@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019544

Name Kyle Huff

Address 2040 W McLean Ave, Chicago, IL 60647

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email khuffo2@mail.roosevelt.edu

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

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The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019545

Name Kelsey Norris

Address

9137 sandpiper Ct. Orland Park, Il. 60462

RECEIVED

Email kelseyannorris@aol.com

JAN - 8 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019546

Name Terry Cunningham

Address  
1223 A N. HARLEM  
DAK PARK IL 60302

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email tc2227@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019547

Name Zeke Dolezolek

Address 475 S Wabash #12 Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

Email edolezolek@mail.Roosevelt.edu

JAN - 8 2014

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Name Amanda Gelinas

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave

Chicago, IL

60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Email amanda.gelinas@comcast.net

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019549

Name Joseph Knotts

Address 525 S State Street Chicago, IL 60605

Email joeiggk@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

Dept. of Natural Resources

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois water and people.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019550



Name Alexa Honeywood

Address

425 S. WABASH AVE.

Chicago, IL

60605

Email alexa.honey3@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019551

Name Felicia Warren

Address 425 S Webster Chicago, IL 60605

Email FWarren@mail.Roosevelt.Edun

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019552

Name Ajee Gray

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Chicago, IL  
60605

Email ograjill@mail.rossevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019553

Name Aam Day

Address

1753 W. Cullerton St  
Chicago IL  
60608

Email amday1234@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019554

Name Natalie Arana

Address 425 S. Wabash Chicago IL 60605

Email narana@mail.Roosevelt.edu

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010555

Name Samantha D'Agnò

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave

Chicago, IL

60605

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019556

Name Hugh Schmidt

Address  
1 Veblen Pl  
Milwaukee, WI  
53705

Email hfschmidt@wisc.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010557

Name Jeffery S. Dixon

Address  
100 Anaslie Dr  
Westmont, IL  
60559

Email jdixon1980@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019558



Name Sandra Silva

Address 544 W Bronyston Chicago, IL 60657

Email SSSilva@att.net

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010550

Name John Jones

Address

2113 W. 71st  
Chicago IL  
60636

Email jjonescapital@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019560

Name Maddison Davis

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave Chicago, IL 60605

Email maddavis16@aol.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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.

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019561

Name Karek Amranch

Address 1919 Cuyler Ave Chicago IL 60613

Email karekzizou15@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019562

Name Jamie Trout

Address 425 S Wabash, Chicago IL 60605

Email jamietrout@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010500

Name Carla Hunter

Address  
425 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, IL 60605

Email carla.hunter95@gmail.com

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019564

Name Loretta Jones

Address  
2113 W 71ST  
Chicago, IL  
60636

Email lonnetta1@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019565

Name Mark Finley

Address

6628 S. Artesian  
Chicago, IL 60629

Email Tinman6623@gmail.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019566



Name MICHAEL A. BRYSON

Address

712 CORNELIA ST.  
JOLIET, IL 60435  
(WILL COUNTY)

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email mbryson67@sbcglobal.net

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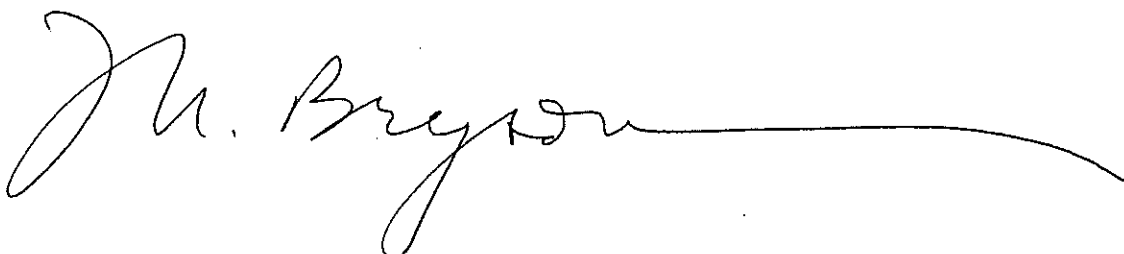
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019567

Name John Windmoeller

Address  
4743 N Beacon Chicago, IL 60680

Email windmoeller.jack@gmail.com

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019568

Name Brett Hoffman

Address 525 South State Street Apt. #1428  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email bhoffman07@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

Brett Hoffman  


**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019569

Name Bridget Powers

Address

1709 W 105th St  
Chicago IL 60643

Email BPowers88@gmail.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019570

Name Thomas Gallagher

Address  
915 N. Leavitt St 3F  
Chicago IL 60622

Email gallagher.T84@gmail.com

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Thank you.



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
07-9571

Name Jana Mazan

Address 10401 Leslie Lane  
Chicago Ridge, IL  
60415

Email j.mazan89@gmail.com

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

*Jana Mazan*

*In addition, I believe that the allowance of four earthquakes before shut down of a fracking site is too many! The intended location of the southern Illinois fracking sites put the region in danger of highly destructive earthquakes. Please be mindful of the citizens of Illinois and consider lowering this*

019572

Name Ryan Quarte

Address 3735 N Greenview St  
Chicago, IL 60613

Email Rquarte@mail.roosevelt.edu

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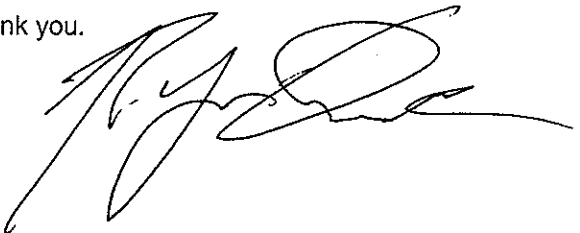
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Thank you.



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019573

Name JORDAN EWBANK

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CHICAGO, IL 60626

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Jo.EWBANK@GMAIL.COM

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Thank you.

*- I looked forward to hearing back, and thank you for taking the time to go through our comments!*

*J. Ewbank*

019574



Name Charlie Roberts

Address  
532 W Roscoe St, Chicago IL, 60657

Email Charlie is the coolest@gmail.com

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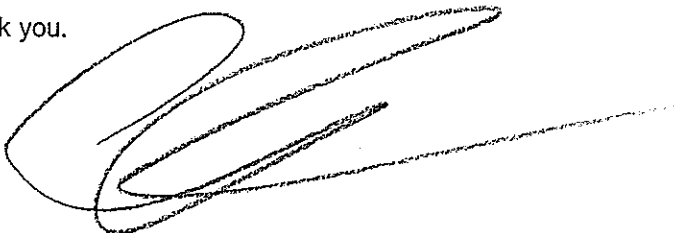
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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019575

Name Shal Karsten

Address  
725 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, IL 60605

Email skarsten@mail.roosevelt.edu

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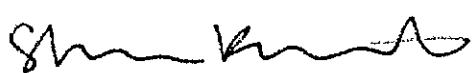
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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019571

Name Kyle Huff

Address

2040 W. McLain Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60647

Email kjhuff@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

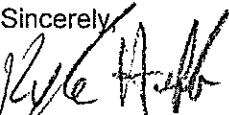
In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



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JAN - 3 2014

01957

Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Kelsey Norris

Address  
9137 Sandpiper Ct. Orland Park, IL 60462

Email Kelseyannorris@aol.com

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Sincerely, Kelsey Norris

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014 019578

Ill. Dept. of Natural Resources

Name LUCAS DUBOIS

Address 425 S. Wabash Chicago, IL, 60605

Email LDubois@Mail.Roosevelt.edu

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RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019579

Name Kristen Rosario

Address

425. South Wabash Ave. Wabash Building 2507  
Chicago 60605, IL

Email Kristenkrosario@gmail.com

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**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

010520

Name Girhana Baker

Address

525 S. State St. Chicago, IL.

Email gbaker03@roosevelt.edu

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Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.


Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019581



Name Anica Washington

Address  
7308 S. Champlain Ave.  
Chicago IL 60619

Email awashington13@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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.

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019582



Name Diamond Hartwell

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave. #1702A  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Email diamondcierrah@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019583

Name Britni Austin

Address  
425 S. Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email kaustin03@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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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.

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Thank you.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019584

Name Alexander Mitrofanenko

Address

1223 W. 32 PL.

Chicago IL

60608

Email alexmit01@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.

**RECEIVED**

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019585

Name Tybee McLaughlin

Address

425 S Wabash Ave, 37B  
Chicago, IL 60605

Email tmclaughlin01@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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Thank you.



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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019586

Name Zaid McTabi

Address 421, Kristin St. Westmont IL, 60559

Email Zaidmc1@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
019587

JAN 11 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations deficient in protecting Illinois' water and people.

My first comment focuses on Subpart B, Sect. 245.200 which refers to the fines and penalties related to fracking procedures starting at \$50 dollars and reaching \$2500 dollars. Fracking companies profits like Shell and Exxon exceed billions of dollars annually with apparent damage to the environment and people in its periphery. These fines do not suffice as a violation and is mere chump change for these would be companies. This will not deter them from continuing fracking because it will not make any dents in their pockets. The fees for violations need to make any company considering fracking in Illinois reconsider and honestly assess the damaging effects of fracking.

Christian C. Cameron  
2137 W. Barry  
Chicago, IL 60618

C. C. Cameron

019588

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a resident of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations be inadequate in regards to the protection of Illinois water and people.

My first comment is in regards to section 245.200 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulation Act. This section states that fines for fraud violations begin at \$50 and go up to \$2500. I personally have paid more than this for a 1st parking ticket as a high school student, and I certainly do not profit billions of dollars from my pickup through town. ~~That~~ If such low cannot deter individuals from unsafe driving, how can comparable costs be expected to deter corporations from practicing unsafe fracking practices?

My second dissatisfaction with current fracking regulations refer to Subpart A: General Provisions. It is clearly stated that no published studies or reports, or sources of underlying data were used to compose rulemaking. If these rules were a college paper, this sincere lack of sources would be inadequate and most certainly receive a failing grade. As a citizen, it is my duty to determine the adequacy of laws and regulations that affect myself and my human beings. I find ~~these~~ this lack of data and sources to be inadequate and so I insist that revisions be made adding into account ~~proven~~ scientifically proven effects of fracking on nearby communities.

It is my impression that the IDNR is acting from a position of incalculable ignorance, impression threatens to irreparably undermine pub confidence in both the IDNR and in these regul

Signed,

Joseph Biczynski

*J Biczynski*

425 South Wabash Avenue

Mail box 614

Chicago, IL, 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

01969:



To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a resident of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations to be inadequate in regards to the protection of Illinois' water and people.

My first comment is in regards to section 245.200 of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act. This section states that fines for fracking violations begin at \$50 and go up to \$2500. I personally have paid more than this for a single parking ticket as a high school student, and I certainly do not profit billions of dollars from driving my pickup through town. ~~That~~ If such low fines cannot deter individuals from unsafe driving, how can comparable costs be expected to deter large corporations from practicing unsafe fracking measures?

My second dissatisfaction with current fracking regulations refer to Subpart A: General Provisions. It is clearly stated that no published studies or reports, or sources of underlying data were used to compose rulemaking. If these rules were a college paper, this sincere lack of sources would be inadequate and most certainly receive a failing grade. As a citizen, it is my duty to determine the adequacy of laws and regulations that affect myself and my fellow human beings. I find ~~these~~ this lack of data usage and sources to be inadequate and so I insist that revisions be made adding into account ~~proven~~ scientifically proven effects of fracking on nearby residents.

119589

It is my impression that the IDNR is acting from a position of inexcusable ignorance. This impression threatens to irreparably undermine public confidence in both the IDNR and its these regulations.

Signed,

Joseph Biczynski

*J. Biczynski*

425 South Wabash Avenue

Mail box 614

Chicago, IL, 60605

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019699

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JAN - 8 2014

To the IDNR,

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

As an active and proud Illinois resident I am appalled and dismayed by your recently proposed fracking regulations and its inadequacy. My first issue is the low nature of your fines in regards to Sect. 245.200. I've paid higher fines for parking tickets whereas these energy companies can cause permanent health damage to neighboring communities near fracking sites. Not to mention the serious environmental damage. And what is a serious violation anyway? Please define that more clearly.

As a college student I'd also like to mention your Subpart A: General Provisions in reference to page 3 paragraph 6 where you require no published studies or reports. This is unacceptable for an intelligent conversation and must be instantly remedied with credible sources. I demand that the IDNR operate from a wide variety of information to assure the public's confidence in these regulations.

Cassidy Cwik  
3008 S. Lloyd Ave. 019591  
Chicago, IL 60606

~~Report~~

Ryan Quante

Violations & Fines

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). I find the Fines inagant to deter ~~Pract~~ Practices which can and will create environmental problems. For these major corporations the fines \$50-\$2500 are meaningless. The companies will be able to write off their sub-par environmental practices as "manageable" overhead. What is it going to take for these companies to abide by law, rules, and regulations set? ~~What is it~~ How are you going to enforce accountability?

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

There are a lack of studies and reports regarding fracking on an environmental level. There needs to be research ~~done~~ on the impacts ~~of the environment~~ ~~on the~~ environment. Where are the sources that you have come up with? ~~What~~ The sources need to be of a diverse nature showing both sides of the argument for and against. Who is funding the ~~research~~ research?

3735 W Greenview St  
Chicago, IL 60613

Ryan Quante.

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JAN - 3 2014

019592

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Dec 5, 2013

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

TO: Illinois Dept of Natural Resources

As a citizen of Illinois, I find the proposed rules & regulations extremely inadequate.

My comment regarding subpart B section 245.200 is as follows:

The amount of profit natural gas companies make is in the millions and/or billions. Only asking \$50-2500 for a fine is allowing them to violate all rules while still staying on budget.

I would expect to see the violations coincide with a % of profit for the year. \$50 is less than the average city parking ticket. I would like to point out a loophole in this same section that says ~~all~~ "serious" violations will be addressed. Who decided what a "serious" violation is? What about the seriousness of the effects on the environment 20 years from now?

My second comment is regarding subpart A: General Provision

The current proposal says there are no studies or reports, and sources of underlying data used to compress the ~~data~~ rulemaking.

As a full time professional and

019593

a part-time student, this type of documentation would never suffice in an ethical corporate or educational setting. This lack of data shows that public interest in fracking is of no concern. Obviously, the mindset of the legal writers (of the current proposed rules & regulations) is profit-based.

Please Respond to:

Sera Sowsley  
1853 N Cleveland Ave  
Unit F  
Chicago IL 60614

019594

Name Gianna Chacón  
Address 525 South State St. Apt 1326

Email gchac23@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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.

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Thank you.

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JAN 9 2014

019595

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Julian KERBIS, Ph.D.

Address Roosevelt University  
College of Professional Studies

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JAN - 8 2014

Email jkerbis@fieldmuseum.org

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

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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?

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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.

Sincerely,



019596



Name Alexander Mitrofanenko

Address 1223 W. 32 PL

Email alexmit01@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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.

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019597

Name Biviana Espinoza

JAN - 10 2014

Address

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

respinoza@mail.roosevelt.edu  
address →

1722 W. 18th St.

Email

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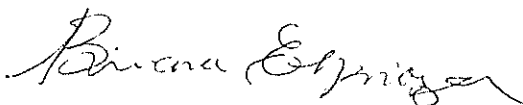
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Sincerely,



019593

Name Janet Donaldson

Address 425 South Wabash Ave. Markham, IL 60428

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email Janet2823@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

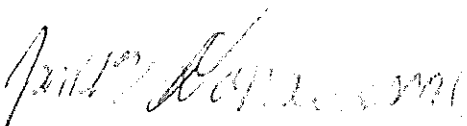
In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019599

Name Devon White

RECEIVED

Address  
8010 S. Eberhart

JAN - 8 2014

Email devwhite94@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Devon White

019608

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources

This comment requests that the IDNR require of itself constant and regular monitoring of government reports, peer-reviewed studies and media reports regarding issues concerned with, or related to, hydraulic fracturing published in Illinois or in reputable sources in other U.S. states or in other countries struggling to monitor or control the effects of hydraulic fracturing on health and well-being of humans and on the environment.

I am unsatisfied with the violation of fines of alley parking of our own grounds and self employment. We pay for our own homes and should have the right to do what we want in our own backyard as long as it is not illegal. Self employment is not illegal so construction should not be banned.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

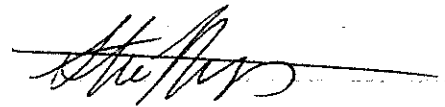
019601

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

As an Illinois citizen, I find these rules and regulations to be extremely inadequate in terms of seriousness, considering what is being done. I am referring to the violations and fines in Subpart B, and Subpart K; the director's decision. These state that the fines for violations start at \$50. Living in Chicago, tickets for violations are more than that, and these companies are ravaging large masses of land & populations of people, AND profiting. I feel this fine is almost laughable.

I implore you to take action and raise these fines if you feel the need to allow these companies to continually ruin large areas of land and very large populations of people all for a profit.

- Steve Miantus



RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019602

Name Joshua Cisneros

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL

JAN 10 2011

Email Joshua7Cisneros@yahoo.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

*Joshua Cisneros*

019603

Name Myah Rodriguez

RECEIVED

Address 3746 N Central Ave.

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email myahsunbeam@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

019604



Name Kathy Machay

Address 834 S. Miller St. Apt #1K Leolc07

Email KMacha2@vic.edu

RECORDED

JAN - 8 2014

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Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,



019605

Name Will Foydel

RECEIVED

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave. 60605

JAN 13 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email W.Foydel@i-mail.Roosevelt.Edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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 [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

Residents of towns throughout Pennsylvania (located on the Marcellus Shale on the Appalachian basin) and Texas (located on the Barnett Shale formation) had their groundwater drinking supply contaminated by fracking chemicals. These residents have been able to turn on their tap, put a match to it, and light their water on fire. Many residents have also had health impacts resulting from the contaminated water (and air), such as nose bleeds, and damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and brain as well as immune and reproductive diseases.

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In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.

Will Foydel

019606

Name Liliana Perez

Address

4915 S. Karlov

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email

lilip.college@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,



019607

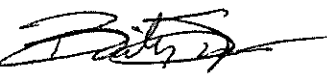
12/05/13

To The ILLINOIS Department of Natural Resources:

As a citizen of Illinois I find the IDNR's fracking regulations as a violation in protecting all people living in Illinois, including children under the age of 18 that are denied a voice in law-making decisions that affect their health.

In reference to section 245.200, I found the fines that the corporations have to pay unjust. I say unjust, because as a full-time student, full-time retail worker making approximately 10,000-13,000 a year I face fees and violations ~~that~~ that are difficult to afford. An example of this is a \$200 fine for not displaying a sticker in my vehicle, and as a law abiding citizen I paid the sticker violation fee. However it is important to note that I had to work extra shifts in order to pay this fee. ~~The~~ extra work hours I put in added extra stress, ~~to but~~ therefore I ask how is it just that larger corporations that make billions of dollars yearly are stuck with \$25 to \$2500 violation fees. These low amounts of fees do not even come close to ~~to~~ affecting these corporations financially.

I am writing to inform you as a citizen in disagree of the particular rules and regulations above. As a citizen I expect to have my voice taken into account as the IDNR violates the health rights of this state's citizens as they push fracking into our state. 019608

Thank you for your time, Bailey Swinney 

RECEIVED

JAN - 5 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources

OFFICE OF REGISTRATION

Name

CHRIS WUSTEN

Address

491 N Pilot Knob Rd.

JAN 10 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

019609

Name April Oldenburg

Address 263 North Rockey Hill Road

JAN 11 2011

Email aoldenburg23@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LOCAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

April Oldenburg

019610

Name

Cooper Williams

Address

P.O. Box 6543

JAN 11 2011

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

Williamscooper@gmail.com 120. KR. IL. US

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Sincerely,

Cooper Williams

019611

Name D'Arcy Leak

Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

JAN 17 2012  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Thank you.

D'Arcy Leak



Name Ian Williams

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

JAN 9 2014  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019613

Name abby Lincicum

Address \_\_\_\_\_

JAN 10 2014

Email lincicumdb@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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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 maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

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.

Sincerely,

abby Lincicum

019614

Name Kate Williams

Address 5013 S Carpenter 60621  
Chicago, IL

Email Robwill111@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

My first comment refers to the "Chemical Disclosure Report" requirement outlined in Section 245.210(a)(8) of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules.

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.

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It is unacceptable and inexcusable for the IDNR to have such vague and weak laws pertaining to the disclosure of chemical use in hydraulic fracturing. As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that these regulations protect me, my health, or my state's natural resources.

In addition, I believe that permittees should be required to obtain Department approval before adjusting or altering contents of fluid. This comment is in reference to Section 245.700 "Chemical Disclosures by Permittee" of the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act administrative rules. The regulations, as stated in this section, are completely insufficient to protect my health and our natural resources because they provide the industry extensive leeway in modifying fracking fluid before informing the IDNR. In addition, I believe that the IDNR should be setting standards for the chemical composition of fracking fluid that permittees should follow. These standards should be based on scientific research of what is proven safe. If such research does not yet exist, the state needs to fund this research before allowed fracking to take place in Illinois.

Given these complaints, I demand that the IDNR require permittees to fully disclose all contents of fracking fluid and their proportions far in advance of drilling. I also demand that this information be made completely public and easily accessible on the internet. No untested combinations of chemicals in fracking fluid should be permitted. This knowledge is my right as an Illinois citizen.

Thank you.



RECEIVED  
JAN 14 2014  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF PERMITS (019615)

Name Frank Pettis

Address 1525 S. State Street  
Chicago, IL

Email fpettis@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN 14 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL 019616

Name Cameron McAlton

Address 525 S State St. Chicago IL

RECEIVED  
JAN - 7 2011

Email McAlton, Cameron@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019617

Name Griffioen

Address  
425 S Wabash Ave  
APT # 582  
Chicago, IL 60605



JAN - 2 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email griffioen@natural.t.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

019613

Name Shawn Mulcherji

Address

Shawn Mulcherji  
471 W. 26th St.  
Chicago IL  
60504

Email shawnmulcherji@gmail.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL 19619

Name Tyler Olmskd

Address

425 Siwabash AV LIBERT 580  
Chicago, IL  
60605

Email rippingwings@gmail.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL 019629



Heather Verdak

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email hverdak@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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019621

Name Joseph Molina

Address 425 S. Wabash Avenue

Email Molina.1993@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

Name [Signature]  
Address [Signature]

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019622

Chanel Bell

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email Tknlord1@gmail.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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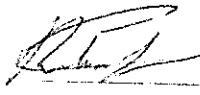
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The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is \$50 for a first time violation. The maximum fine is \$500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the \$50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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.

019623

  
ROBERT LAMBERT,

RECEIVED

JAN - 6 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

I am concerned about the dangers of earthquakes related to fracking. Southern Illinois sits above two active seismic zones: the New Madrid and the Wabash Valley. The Rules contain language about earthquakes and, on a broader level, they also assume that fracking indeed causes earthquakes. The rules describe a series of fracking created earthquake levels of intensity. Why is IDNR allowing activities that allow earthquakes? This should not be allowed until more scientific research is able to give a clearer understanding of the dangers and impacts. There is no mention of scientific review or study of the effect of fracking earthquakes within the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones. I demand that IDNR use scientific studies to explain the potential impacts of earthquakes.

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties 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. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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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.

019624

Name Courtney Perricone

Address

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email CourtneyPerricone@jnhco.com

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

As a citizen of the state of Illinois, I find the IDNR's proposed fracking regulations egregiously insufficient to protect Illinois' water and people.

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. 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.

As a citizen of Illinois, I do not feel that the regulations that the IDNR has proposed are sufficient to protect me and my family or our state's natural resources. I demand that IDNR change its definition of a well site, and then create a comprehensive plan to protect groundwater and natural resources that will be impacted by fracking, regardless of their proximity to the drilling equipment.

In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

"Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None"

The inability of the IDNR to produce scientific data to support its proposition indicates that IDNR is not basing its regulations off of scientific data. This is completely unacceptable. As a citizen of Illinois, I demand that the IDNR conduct an environmental impact study that uses all available studies and science to evaluate the impacts of fracking before it releases regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019625

Name Meccis Muhammad

Address

RECEIVED

JAN - 8 2014

Email mmuhammad.01@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019626

Name Shante' Gordon

Address 425 S. Wabash

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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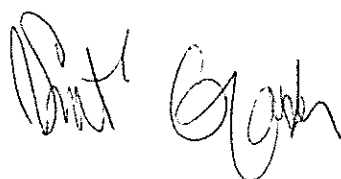
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There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, 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.

Sincerely,



019627

Name Vivian Rodriguez

RECEIVED

Address 4910 W Berenice Ave.

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email rvivian10@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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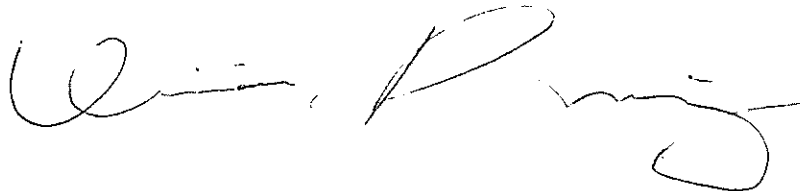
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Sincerely,



019628



Marsha Warren  
2634 Lawndale Ave  
Evanston, IL 60201-1180

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking"

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Marsha Warren

Don Dieckmann  
4614 Wisteria Dr  
Alton, IL 62002-7158

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Don Dieckmann

Dan Novak  
551 W Surf St  
Chicago, IL 60657-6020

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Dan Novak

Gabriella Brown  
7715 S South Shore Dr  
Chicago, IL 60649-4408

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Gabiella Brown

Amber Ginsburg  
4720 S Greenwood Ave # 1  
Chicago, IL 60615-1912

Dec 17, 2013

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Amber Ginsburg

Marc Levin  
134 N La Salle St  
Chicago, IL 60602-1086

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

Do your damned job and protect the citizens of the State of Illinois. There is no do over once aquifers are contaminated. Any risk-reward analysis demonstrates the monstrous downside of poorly regulated vulture capitalists.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Marc Levin

Mary Glenn  
1126 Laurel Ln  
Naperville, IL 60540-7835

Dec 17, 2013

019635

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Mary Glenn

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Allan Kaplan  
1015 S Hampton Dr  
Round Lake, IL 60073-5650

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Allan Kaplan

Karen Smith  
1653 Kensington Ave  
Westchester, IL 60154-4210

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Karen Smith

Chris Dietrich  
903 S Race St  
Urbana, IL 61801-4140

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Chris Dietrich

Joseph Hoffmann  
274 Graceland Ave  
Des Plaines, IL 60016-4408

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Joseph Hoffmann

Kevin W  
1700 Nations Dr  
Gurnee, IL 60031-9136

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Kevin W

Karen Gray  
185 Avery Hl  
Belleville, IL 62223-4827

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Karen Gray

Michael Cox  
1015 6th St  
Colona, IL 61241-9507

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019643

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Sincerely,  
Michael Cox

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

019644



Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Becky Walkington

Fr. Tony Begonja  
PO Box 1232  
Des Plaines, IL 60017-1232

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Fr. Tony Begonja

James Vigue  
1143 Whirlaway Ave  
Naperville, IL 60540-7752

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
James Vigue

Dr. Jennifer Sarver  
300 Scenic Park Dr  
Creve Coeur, IL 61610-3167

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Dr. Jennifer Sarver

Arlene Ruksza-Lenz  
7911 W Cortland St  
Elmwood Park, IL 60707-3531

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Arlene Ruksza-Lenz

Maureen Lattimore  
505 Redondo Dr  
Downers Grove, IL 60516-4533

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Maureen Lattimore

Mimi Biskus  
908 Bidwell Dr  
Gurnee, IL 60031-3124

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from

019651

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Sincerely,  
Mimi Biskus

vince vitale  
2009 Tracy Ct  
Hanover Park, IL 60133-5124

Dec 17, 2013

019652



Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
vince vitale

019653

Linda Foley  
8637 W 96th Pl  
Palos Hills, IL 60465-1127

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Linda Foley

Pete Hutchinson  
130 George St  
Bensenville, IL 60106-3196

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Pete Hutchinson

david mccue  
1602 Remington Rd  
Rockford, IL 61108-6227

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Here in the rockford area of IL., north of town and in the south east corner of town, we had two sites that required federal action and aid to get cleaned up. The residents in both areas had to boil water and only drink bottled water. These two sites were contaminated from chemicals seeping down from the surface. Forcing toxic chemicals into the ground with great pressure is going to cause similar problems, only magnified. Fissures and sandstone deposits can not be tracked and will be a natural pathway for forced fluids to travel. How are villages, towns, and cities going to be compensated when the wells that supply the inhabitants with their daily needs are contaminated and dangerous. Who is going to pay for the water to be shipped in for the foreseeable future. Who is going to compensate home owners for the reduced property values. Who is going to compensate business property owners for their worthless buildings and land after the wells are all contaminated. In today's world of lawsuits, it is all about liability. We have seen how big oil cleans up after its accidents, now we are talking about human's health, well being, and futures.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking. The only fool proof solution. The energy industries have already established how good their word is, and how they respond (or don't) to the disasters they create

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
David McCue

Jim O'Neil  
14721 N Court 6  
Effingham, IL 62401-7646

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Jim O'Neil

John Wason  
601 W Springfield Ave  
Champaign, IL 61820-4774

Dec 17, 2013

019653

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
John Wason

019659

Lawrence Trutter  
4604 Trillium Dr  
Springfield, IL 62703-5174

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Lawrence Trutter

Jennifer Ryan  
1208 Woodland Heights Blvd  
Streamwood, IL 60107-2287

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Jennifer Ryan

jerry arnolds  
9 Hilltop Trailer Ct  
Lexington, IL 61753-9614

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

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Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

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Sincerely,  
jerry arnolts

Larry Manter  
1601 Whitehall Ct  
Wheeling, IL 60090-6905

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

This is truly appalling. I guess Illinois doesn't really care about the health or life of the people that live here. Well, I live here and I care! Fracking is bad, bad, bad ... and that's putting it very mildly. ANY fracking should be stopped in it's tracks - this is just a very, very, very bad decision!

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Larry Manter

renee settels  
544 Lexington Dr  
Lake Forest, IL 60045-1544

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
renee settels

wayne leonard  
22 Manchester Ct  
Streamwood, IL 60107-6623

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019005

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
wayne leonard

Molly Hicks  
1702 E Colorado Ave Apt 101  
Urbana, IL 61802-8654

019666

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,

019667

Molly Hicks

David Radford  
602 Menge Rd  
Marengo, IL 60152-8609

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
David Radford

Katherine Wuthrich  
6232 N Avers Ave  
Chicago, IL 60659-1033

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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\*\*This sounds like a recipe for disaster. Do you not live in this country? Do you not have loved ones living here? We must think before we make mistakes that cannot be reversed. We must protect the land that was handed to us by our

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forefathers to take care of not to plunder. Think it over, Please.

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Sincerely,  
Katherine Wuthrich

rosemary schroeder  
3020 Majestic Oaks Ln  
Saint Charles, IL 60174-7964

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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WHAT RIGHT DO BIG CORPORATE CRIMINALS OF MANKIND HAVE to poison our land, air and water as human beings dependent on these GOD -GIVEN ammenities on this home planet? WE the people have every right to demand justice and honesty from these thieves.IT IS OBVIOUS that power and money it buys is their only RULE against the masses. We see it. And we want it stopped...NOW. Tell it like it is....they are criminals who wish to destroy our very lives.

Rosemary

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Sincerely,  
rosemary schroeder

Karsten Holland  
5818 Clover Dr  
Lisle, IL 60532-2704

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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Everyday we hear new evidence that fracking is dangerous and should be approached with extreme caution. I do not believe these oil companies care about the long-term welfare of Illinois residents more than they care about making tons of money. The oil is not going anywhere! PLEASE MAKE SURE ILLINOIS GROUNDWATER IS NOT CONTAMINATED BY FRACKING NO MATTER HOW MUCH CAUTION IS REQUIRED!!!

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Sincerely,  
Karsten Holland

Kate Harder  
1n186 Main St

019672

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Kate Harder

Eric Morris  
23 Brad Scott Ln Apt F  
Carbondale, IL 62902-8105

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Eric Morris

Joel Libman  
5455 N Sheridan Rd Apt 2911  
Chicago, IL 60640-1940

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Joel Libman

Jerome Rogers  
497a County Road 1200 E  
Tolono, IL 61880-8006

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Sincerely,  
Jerome Rogers

Clifford Rot  
1005 Meadow Ln  
Elgin, IL 60123-1429

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,  
Clifford Rot

shane conger  
416 S Santa Fe Ave  
Princeville, IL 61559-9200

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
shane conger

Richard Clough  
6033 N Sheridan Rd  
Chicago, IL 60660-3003

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Richard Clough

Matt Doherty  
305 E John St  
Champaign, IL 61820-8104

Dec 17, 2013

019680

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Matt Doherty

019681

Carol Ritchell  
811 Happ Rd  
Northfield, IL 60093-1004

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Carol Ritchell

Mike Hansen  
874 Swan Ln  
Deerfield, IL 60015-3671

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Mike Hansen

Janet Marie Piraino  
3512 Sigwalt St  
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-1464

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Janet Marie Piraino

Eugene Wildman  
515 W Briar Pl  
Chicago, IL 60657-4658

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Eugene Wildman

Staffan Axelsson  
25735 W Woodland Dr  
Round Lake, IL 60073-5220

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Staffan Axelsson

Mark Tischler  
418 Brighton Dr  
Wheaton, IL 60189-8102

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Mark Tischler

Andrea Amend  
905 Ridgewood Pl  
Highland Park, IL 60035-4030

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019689

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

This country has seen enough disastrous accidents related to drilling, mining and transport of fuel. It is time to learn that precautions must be of the strictest standards, not ones that beg the question and invite accidents as the odds increase. This includes the insidious effects of water and air pollution. The public deserves utmost protection not victimization.

Please do not pass the Proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act that is before your department. It will not serve the public.

Sincerely,  
Andrea Amend  
905 Ridgewood Place  
Highland Park, IL 60035

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

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418 Brighton Dr  
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Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Barbara Tischler

Anthony Gibson  
6710 S Claremont Ave  
Chicago, IL 60636-2448

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Anthony Gibson

Connie Sabin  
835 N 8th St  
Rochelle, IL 61068-1407

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Connie Sabin

lilly boruszkowski  
505 S James St  
Carbondale, IL 62901-2580

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

Fracking is very dangerous anywhere, but even more so in areas that are

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on or near a fault line, which we very much are.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

The proposed rules introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against frack hits.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
lilly boruszkowski

Elizabeth Finan  
PO Box 57269  
Chicago, IL 60657-7347

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Elizabeth Finan

Jane Drews  
506 N Crestwood Ave  
Mchenry, IL 60051-7532

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

The majority of Illinois residents don't want fracking. We don't want to live anywhere near where it goes on. We don't want the degradation to our soil and our precious water that it causes.

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Jane Drews

Robert Chesrow  
1442 Waukegan Rd  
Deerfield, IL 60015-2209

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Robert Chesrow

Pamela Kunke  
1221 Bell Rd  
Minooka, IL 60447-9723

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019697

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Pamela Kunke

David Gerleman

019698

2230 N Orchard St Apt 408  
Chicago, IL 60614-3776

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
David Gerleman

Esther Allman  
984 N Butternut Cir  
Frankfort, IL 60423-2106

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,  
Esther Allman

Priya Patel  
4336 N Leavitt St  
Chicago, IL 60618-1710

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Priya Patel

Terry Lawhorn  
801 N Lafayette St  
Macomb, IL 61455-1554

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Terry Lawhorn

Linda Holder  
1006 Liberty Dr  
Elburn, IL 60119-9456

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Linda Holder

jason brown  
7 Montrose Park Pl  
Elgin, IL 60123-2721

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
jason brown

Patti Fink  
60 S Shaddle Ave Apt 304  
Mundelein, IL 60060-4703

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019785

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Patti Fink

Jean Owen  
1420 Raymond St  
Joliet, IL 60431-8718

019706

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,

019707

Jean Owen

Victor Mazzeo  
2109 Kenilworth Ave  
Berwyn, IL 60402-1661

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Victor Mazzeo

Natalie Hendricks  
843 Dean St  
Woodstock, IL 60098-3819

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Natalie Hendricks

James Bachman  
70 White Oak Cir  
St Charles, IL 60174-4165

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
James Bachman

Gregory Coe  
1702 Willard St  
Galesburg, IL 61401-1941

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Gregory Coe

John Naue  
1971 S Bend Rd  
Rockford, IL 61109-4838

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
John Naue

Mahdie Vakili  
216 Franklin St  
Waukegan, IL 60085-4031

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Mahdie Vakili

Judi Kaminski  
527 Dover Ave  
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5503

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019714

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Judi Kaminski

Joanne Burke

619715

1439 Sandwich Dr  
Sandwich, IL 60548-9320

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Joanne Burke

Kim Wolf  
2906 Hawkshead Dr  
New Lenox, IL 60451-2711

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Kim Wolf

Bob Jorgensen  
212 Sunnybrook Dr  
East Peoria, IL 61611-3462

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Bob Jorgensen

DONNA ESTES  
689A Co. Rd. 700N  
Toledo, IL 62468

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those

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existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
DONNA ESTES

Rodney Davidson  
11139 E Camelot Ave  
Effingham, IL 62401-7460

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Rodney Davidson

Robert Slimmer  
7709 Kolmar Ave  
Skokie, IL 60076-3654

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Robert Slimmer

Annette Cavanagh  
2771 S Forrest Green Dr  
Decatur, IL 62521-5475

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019722

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Annette Cavanagh

Judith Gleitsman  
402 Waterford Ct  
Olympia Fields, IL 60461-1448

019723

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,

019724



Judith Gleitsman

Patty Ramos  
3341 Highland Ave  
Berwyn, IL 60402-3817

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Patty Ramos

Leslie Osborne  
1012 W 32nd St  
Chicago, IL 60608-6526

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Leslie Osborne

Peter Schultz  
501 Andrus Rd  
Downers Grove, IL 60516-5128

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines. Which fracking materials are to be used are not known and some fracking companies refuse to disclose them, claiming they are industrial secrets and don't have to disclose them.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock

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Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

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Sincerely,  
Peter Schultz

Cary Moy  
1413 N Harlem Ave Apt B  
Oak Park, IL 60302-1261

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Cary Moy

June Tanoue  
163 N Humphrey Ave  
Oak Park, IL 60302-2513

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
June Tanoue

Gabriel Riccio  
5480 S Cornell Ave  
Chicago, IL 60615-5659

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed

019730

rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Gabriel Riccio

Gary Bettega  
13801 Secretariat Ln  
Orland Park, IL 60467-1015

Dec 17, 2013

019731

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Gary Bettega

019732



Kathleen Haas  
1515 W Ogden Ave  
La Grange Park, IL 60526-1721

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an

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outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Kathleen Haas

Richardson Bentley  
307 N Prairie View Rd Apt 804-13  
Mahomet, IL 61853-8579

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Richardson Bentley

Jack Schwab  
12227 Trinidad Ter  
Marion, IL 62959-8653

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Jack Schwab

Mike Wilkens  
6416-46th avenue drive  
Moline, IL 61265

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Mike Wilkens

Nathan Estes  
28 Cedar Ln  
Hillsboro, IL 62049-3220

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Nathan Estes

Catherine Kasmer  
279 Dalton Ave  
Mundelein, IL 60060-2523

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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The practice of fracking will bring short term profits to a few while endangering our water and the health of many future generations! I will be on the front lines protesting any such move towards this dangerous, immoral activity which is fueled by rampant greed. Fracking must be stopped, period. Be warned that a new uprising of citizens will descend to fight these dangerous rules and that this fight will give momentum to a larger populist fight for our environment, right to health care and the fight against economic exploitation. The movement is coming together and the practice of fracking is a direct, tangible threat to our water and our property values. It will ignite, if you will, citizen involvement. Be forewarned that you have a moral duty to protect the health and safety of your populous. Who are you answering to??? This must stop, now. Other nations are moving for a permanent injunction against this cancer -causing, water contaminating nightmare. So must we permanently ban this process. Will greed know no end in this nation? I am disgusted that the regulators are caving in to allow death and destruction. We live in a dark era.

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

NO FRACKING!

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Catherine Kasmer

Mark Grotzke  
18136 Rita Rd Apt 2a  
Tinley Park, IL 60477-6465

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Mark Grotzke

Constance Lange  
11317 S Cottage Grove Ave  
Chicago, IL 60628-5105

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Constance Lange

Marsha Walker  
146 King Ave  
East Dundee, IL 60118-1504

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Marsha Walker

Stephen Sposato  
1440 W Argyle St  
Chicago, IL 60640-3503

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Stephen Sposato

Rachel Lindsey  
8349 S Calumet Ave  
Chicago, IL 60619-4819

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Rachel Lindsey

John Zahos  
8228 Keating Ave  
Skokie, IL 60076-2502

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
John Zahos

Ryan Hamm  
510 Crossing Ct

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Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and

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well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Ryan Hamm

carolyn massey  
632 1/2 N 6th St  
Quincy, IL 62301-2302

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
carolyn massey

j eskra  
1049 W Longfellow Dr  
Manteno, IL 60950-9472

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,  
j eskra

Nick Escobar  
4925 N Winchester Ave  
Chicago, IL 60640-6944

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Nick Escobar

Dennis Grayson  
533 Home Ave  
Oak Park, IL 60304-1009

Dec 17, 2013.

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Dennis Grayson

Daniela Leonard  
2301 N Leavitt St  
Chicago, IL 60647-3264

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Daniela Leonard

H Lynnea Johnson  
PO Box 808  
Itasca, IL 60143-0808

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
H Lynnea Johnson

Darrell Blobaum  
1131 Steinman St  
Dixon, IL 61021-1353

Dec 17, 2013

019754

Food & Water Watch

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Darrell Blobaum

019755

John Badger  
1518 Wilmette Ave  
Wilmette, IL 60091-2451

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
John Badger

rohana w  
1930 Ridge Ave  
Evanston, IL 60201-2770

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,  
rohana w

Matthew Genaze  
3901 Clausen Ave  
Western Springs, IL 60558-1226

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Matthew Genaze

Philip Kritzman  
5615 N Kostner Ave  
Chicago, IL 60646-5917

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Philip Kritzman

Armin Balli  
6109 N Damen Ave Apt 4c  
Chicago, IL 60659-5312

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Armin Balli

Jean Vassier  
781 E Edwardsville Rd  
Wood River, IL 62095-1730

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

019761

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Sincerely,  
Jean Vassier

janet jaramilla  
2733 Princeton Ave  
Evanston, IL 60201-4967

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
janet jaramilla

AuTumn Davidson  
1630 W Summerdale Ave Apt 3

019763

Chicago, IL 60640-2059

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

Fracking is already banned in some countries because it is a dangerous practice! The consequences of fracking on our land will be non-repairable. Please do your job and protect our natural resources. Without them, we are all in big trouble.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Austin Davidson

George Pappas  
3422 N Albany Ave  
Chicago, IL 60618-5602

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
George Pappas

Mary Rapp  
1634 W Balmoral Ave  
Chicago, IL 60640-1122

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Mary Rapp

Candace Lorkiewicz  
806 Maple Ave  
Lisle, IL 60532-2350

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Candace Lorkiewicz

James March  
3558 S Emerald Ave  
Chicago, IL 60609-1776

Dec 17, 2013

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Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
James March

019768

Rita Hunt  
2139 County Road 1050 E  
Rinard, IL 62878-1022

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Rita Hunt

Elissa Weaver  
1419 E 56th St # 2  
Chicago, IL 60637-1825

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Elissa Weaver

Tony Jones  
3310 Highway 127  
Carbondale, IL 62903-7848

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Tony Jones

Maggie Hirshfeld  
5320 N Paulina St  
Chicago, IL 60640-2020

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Maggie Hirshfeld

Fredrick Whalum  
3905 Tower Dr  
Richton Park, IL 60471-1341

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Fredrick Whalum

Kathryn Waecker  
1731 N Dover Ln  
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-4208

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Kathryn Waecker

Erin Doyle  
9618 S Hamilton Ave  
Chicago, IL 60643-1631

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019775

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Erin Doyle

Jerome Hossli  
1301 W Fillmore St # 1  
Chicago, IL 60607-4806

019776

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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019777

Sincerely,  
Jerome Hossli

j g  
1619 Fowler Ave  
Evanston, IL 60201-3956

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
j g

Vickie Dixon  
1058 E 2100 North Rd  
Edinburg, IL 62531-8305

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Vickie Dixon

Patrick McArthur  
262 Kansas St  
Frankfort, IL 60423-1467

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Patrick McArthur

Julianne Feldmar  
7033 N Kedzie Ave  
Chicago, IL 60645-2845

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Julianne Feldmar

Margaret Brady  
18632 Martin Ave  
Homewood, IL 60430-3624

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Margaret Brady

Maureen McLain  
410 Meadow Ave  
Woodstock, IL 60098-2459

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Maureen McLain

Adele Gleason  
2434 W Coyle Ave  
Chicago, IL 60645-4610

Dec 17, 2013

019784

Food & Water Watch

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Adele Gleason

019785

melissa kaegel  
212 Meyer St  
Lebanon, IL 62254-1230

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
melissa kaegel

Patricia Pruitt  
1032 Randolph St  
Oak Park, IL 60302-3406

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Patricia Pruitt

John Hopkinson  
218 Berry Pkwy  
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4213

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
John Hopkinson

John Stoner  
2358 S Marshall Blvd  
Chicago, IL 60623-3535

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Sincerely,  
John Stoner

Ruben Gil  
6431 N Hoyne Ave  
Chicago, IL 60645-5601

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Ruben Gil

Kay Diblik  
27w126 Jewell Rd  
Winfield, IL 60190-1347

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Kay Diblik

Martha White  
3950 N Lake Shore Dr  
Chicago, IL 60613-3434

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

619792

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Martha White

George Ordal  
708 W Vermont Ave  
Urbana, IL 61801-4827

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Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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019794

Sincerely,  
George Ordal

Elliott Marks  
1000 W Washington Blvd  
Chicago, IL 60607-2137

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Elliott Marks

Sherrí Webber  
PO Box 134  
Galva, IL 61434-0134

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Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Sherri Webber

Joseph Oliver  
1720 W Chase Ave  
Chicago, IL 60626-2414

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Joseph Oliver

Janice Wojciechowski  
1608 Washington St  
Evanston, IL 60202-1630

Dec 17, 2013

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Janice Wojciechowski

PAUL SCHUTH  
620 Iola Ave  
Romeoville, IL 60446-1217

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Food & Water Watch

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PAUL SCHUTH

Joan Krawitz  
6s080 Park Meadow Dr Apt 9e  
Naperville, IL 60540-3823

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Joan Krawitz

Joshua Sirt  
2119 N Sedgwick St  
Chicago, IL 60614-4779

Dec 18, 2013

019301

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Joshua Sirt

019602

robert yancey  
570 Sorento Ave  
Sorento, IL 62086-3200

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
robert yancey

Laura Fleming  
10s111 Leonard Dr  
Willowbrook, IL 60527-6054

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Laura Fleming

Fidencio Campos  
400 E 10th St  
Rock Falls, IL 61071-1772

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Fidencio Campos

Ron Lichterman  
1801 Winthrop Rd  
Highland Park, IL 60035-3746

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Ron Lichterman

PK Doyle  
4309 N Whipple St  
Chicago, IL 60618-1315

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
PK Doyle

Marty Monroe  
2113 S 3rd St  
Fayetteville, IL 62258-5049

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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019308

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Marty Monroe

Kiera Williams  
9349 Morgan Ave  
Evanston, IL 60203-1417

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019309

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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Sincerely,  
Kiera Williams

David Gaumer  
tamarack  
Champaign, IL 61821

019810

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
David Gaumer

Brian Six  
3708 15th Ave  
Moline, IL 61265-3414

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Brian Six

Thomas Frazzetta  
916 W William St  
Champaign, IL 61821-4511

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Thomas Frazzetta

Brian Hicks  
14605 W Hickory Ave  
Lemont, IL 60439-7908

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Brian Hicks

Michael Crisci  
8945 N Wisner St  
Niles, IL 60714-1743

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Michael Crisci

Sarah Ciaccio  
One Love Street  
Urbana, IL 61801

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Sarah Ciaccio

William Kazak  
17236 Lorenz Ave  
Lansing, IL 60438-1221

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from

019817

hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
William Kazak

Walter Bruun  
518 Kenilworth Ave  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-4445

Dec 18, 2013

019818

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Walter Bruun

019819

Kamran Chaudhary  
80 W Hillcrest Blvd Ste 208  
Schaumburg, IL 60195-3111

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Kamran Chaudhary

DAVID LAIRD  
1130 W 9th St  
Alton, IL 62002-2320

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
DAVID LAIRD

Ed Cornwell  
2504 Propes Ave  
Granite City, IL 62040-5614

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Ed Cornwell

Costa Nikolaidis  
575 W Madison St  
Chicago, IL 60661-2515

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Costa Nikolaides

David Ulibarri  
6032 N Oriole Ave  
Chicago, IL 60631-3829

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
David Ulibarri

Jerry Weaver  
1724 Paula Dr  
Champaign, IL 61821-1409

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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019325

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Sincerely,  
Jerry Weaver

Patmarie Bailey-Swartz  
546 Glendale Rd  
Glenview, IL 60025-4542

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019326

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Patmarie Bailey-Swartz

Kathleen Davis  
3026 Vinton Ave  
Rockford, IL 61101-2661

019827

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking. Fracking will never be safe and should not be permitted ever! Do the right thing and completely ban fracking in Illinois. Do your duty and protect our water and people!

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume

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hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Kathleen Davis

Shane Nodurft  
Apartment 108  
Chicago, IL 60641

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Shane Nodurft

James L Holman  
2220 Fountain Square Dr Apt 406  
Lombard, IL 60148-5624

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
James L Holman

Steven Taylor  
324 N Waller Ave  
Chicago, IL 60644-2248

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Steven Taylor

mike lankford  
265 E Penning Ave  
Wood River, IL 62095-2030

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
mike lankford

Judith Meives  
PO Box 84  
Chana, IL 61015-0084

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Judith Meives

Mark Duris  
1025 S Windsor Ct  
Waukegan, IL 60085-8657

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019334

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Mark Duris

Kay Jambois  
650 Asbury Ave  
Evanston, IL 60202-2152

019335

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,

019836



Kay Jambois

Pamela Bergdall  
PO Box 408617  
Chicago, IL 60640-0016

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Pamela Bergdall

Rebecca Irwin  
1107 Circle Ave  
Forest Park, IL 60130-2326

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Rebecca Irwin

Brian McCann  
2532 W Wilson Ave  
Chicago, IL 60625-3026

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Brian McCann

Merrie Thornburg  
6311 N Wayne Ave  
Chicago, IL 60660-1307

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Merrie Thornburg

Tamara Gregor  
1557 N 2650th Rd  
Ottawa, IL 61350-9365

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Tamara Gregor

Marcene Schwarz  
34435 N Old Walnut Cir  
Gurnee, IL 60031-4291

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Marcene Schwarz

Michelle Nash  
16201 Wildwood Ln  
Homer Glen, IL 60491-6910

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019843

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Michelle Nash

mike butche

019344



2660 Carriage Ct  
Aurora, IL 60504-5238

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume

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hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
mike butche

Myra Perez  
1148 Center Dr  
Marengo, IL 60152-3633

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Myra Perez

Allan Johnston  
548 Sheridan Rd Apt 1n  
Evanston, IL 60202-4719

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

Instead of opening the state to fracking, which has potentially nefarious effects on water tables and pollution levels, Illinois should concentrate on becoming a national leader in clean energy development in the form of wind power.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Allan Johnston

Judy Syke  
6800 N Rocky Rd  
East Dubuque, IL 61025-9456

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Judy Syke

Troy Pierce  
4325 N Dayton St Apt 201  
Chicago, IL 60613-1449

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Troy Pierce

Carol Kussart  
12129 Angle Crossing Rd  
Cerro Gordo, IL 61818-3025

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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019859

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Carol Kussart

Sheila Wilson  
137 S Central Ave  
Highwood, IL 60040-1802

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019351

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Sheila Wilson

019352



Nancy M. Kevelin  
858 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 1w  
Chicago, IL 60614-3231

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Nancy M. Kevelin

Tim Smerken  
620 N 11th St  
Murphysboro, IL 62966-1851

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Tim Smerken

Elsa Fischer  
2240 Catherine St  
Northbrook, IL 60062-4510

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Elsa Fischer

Mary Hedblom  
26721 N Oakdale Ln  
Mundelein, IL 60060-3490

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Mary Hedblom

Don Cronin  
116 N Lincoln St  
Hinsdale, IL 60521-3439

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Don Cronin

deb lakin  
322 Stillwater Ct  
Wauconda, IL 60084-2908

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
deb lakin

Susan Ferguson  
1110 Rosewood Dr  
Mount Zion, IL 62549-1047

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019359

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Susan Ferguson

Susan Ferguson  
1110 Rosewood Dr  
Mount Zion, IL 62549-1047

019860



Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

019361

Sincerely,  
Susan Ferguson

Patrick Rebmann  
620 Hancock St  
Edwardsville, IL 62025-2450

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Patrick Rebmann

Neil Olson  
17119 Clinton Rd  
Danville, IL 61834-6203

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Neil Olson

Robert Olson  
955 W Randolph St  
Chicago, IL 60607-2220

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Toughen Fracking Laws!

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one

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well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Robert Olson

Anne Eaton  
201a Lily Ln  
Bloomington, IL 61701-7533

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking".

These new rules will allow Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, to be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

(This is very complicated, however...) Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Anne Eaton

Elaine Johnson  
1035 S Grove Ave  
Oak Park, IL 60304-1906

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Elaine Johnson

Rachel Havrelock  
2208 W Cortez St # 3  
Chicago, IL 60622-3517

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

019367

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Rachel Havrelock

e kroeker  
35 Hillcrest Dr  
Carbondale, IL 62901-2444

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019363



Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
e kroeker

019869

Laura Long  
3757 N Clifton Ave Apt 2  
Chicago, IL 60613-3875

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

I am horrified at the disrespect for the life and health of Illinois residents that is reflected by your proposals.

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Laura Long

Angela Shell  
125 Blackstone Ave  
La Grange, IL 60525-2103

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Angela Shell

Joshua Miskinis  
209 E Kellogg Ave  
Kewanee, IL 61443-3711

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Joshua Miskinis

Marsha Loucks  
323 N Stewart St  
Geneseo, IL 61254-1243

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

i am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

Do not let the fracking industry take control of our state and our environment. We have seen what the oil industry has done to our environment thru continual spills that they attempt to hide in order to convince the public that it is a safe industry. Don't give in to the frackers!!!

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,

019873

Marsha Loucks

Joseph Mallek  
2733 Princeton Ave  
Evanston, IL 60201-4967

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only

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begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Joseph Mallek

sandra kelly  
6592 9th St  
Rockford, IL 61109-4334

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
sandra kelly

L. P. Rees  
973 Town Creek Rd  
Murphysboro, IL 62966-6240

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
L. P. Rees

Jerry Golden  
307 S Sherman St  
Clinton, IL 61727-2512

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Jerry Golden

Pat Barrett  
7132 N Harlem Ave Ste 103  
Chicago, IL 60631-1086

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

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Sincerely,  
Pat Barrett

Mary Maginel  
20601 Maggie Ln  
Tamm, IL 62988-3210

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

019379

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Mary Maginel

Frederic Rizzo  
3539 N Greenview Ave  
Chicago, IL 60657-1317

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019080

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Frederic Rizzo

Tom Boling

019881

432 Burdick St  
Libertyville, IL 60048-2618

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it.

In our rush to get in on the new boom in hydrocarbons created by fracking, we are ignoring not only the clear public health and environmental risks associated with this relatively new set of technologies, but we've also lost sight of the bigger picture. Global warming and environmental contamination are the signature of the hydrocarbon-based energy economy. Rather than continue to invest in the past, Illinois should be focused relentlessly on the future, encouraging development of renewable sources of energy and the halo of associated efficient technologies. Instead of trading the long-term

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health of our aquifers and groundwater for a few years of (relatively) cheap gas, we should be working on updating the electric grid to allow clean wind power to be moved throughout Illinois (and beyond). Jobs from fracking are a mirage, a transient and temporary boom that will ultimately fade away. Looks good for a few short years, and then there's the mess left behind when the gas and oil are gone and with it, the man-camps and the jobs. We need to develop industries that can support long-term, sustainable, manageable growth, and with it, stable jobs. Our regulations must be based on a vision of something better than a quick buck.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. Please do the right thing, and if we must entertain fracking, draft regulations that will actually protect Illinois, not just pave the way for the petrochem industry to make a few more quarters of outsized profits.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Tom Boling

Peggy Schramm  
1335 N Jackson St  
Waukegan, IL 60085-1858

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not FRACKING!!

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

How long before we finally learn that we are poisoning ourselves????  
These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Peggy Schramm

Amy Etcheson  
607 S Glenview Dr  
Carbondale, IL 62901-2245

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

There are many problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

Please don't sell out our beautiful and priceless natural resources!

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and

019884



well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Amy Etcheson

Debra Gleason  
5700 W Grace St  
Chicago, IL 60634-2651

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Debra Gleason

Joel Teibloom  
6604 N Sacramento Ave  
Chicago, IL 60645-4217

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Joel Teibloom

Teresa Wendorff  
213 Walleye Cir  
Wilmington, IL 60481-8605

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: You Have Sold Us Out

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking."

It just takes one mistake so your new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines. Of course the people living nearby are Republican morons who never read anything scientific and are unaware that these regulations are weak. Most don't care until their pap gets some form of cancer and then you see all the "Please Donate" cans. That there will be a lot more cancer causing agents in the groundwater is likely to be the end result of your complicity. Instead of getting away from these fossil fuels, we are supposedly transitioning. I ask you, what are we transitioning to? This is just another debacle, much the same as radioactive waste. When clean alternatives are available, you and your cronies are ready to rubber stamp and cram these chemicals down our throats. Even filtering drinking water doesn't solve anything because these chemicals contaminate groundwater that is shared by every living thing on the planet. Experience in other areas has shown that your fracking rules are inadequate. I don't care what geologist toady you hire. Why should we revise inadequate rules after something bad has happened? Your policies are to get the money first and then split leaving all the

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rest of us with the problem. Hopefully your studies were not flawed or presented by industry toadies who build in error rates that are not acceptable. WE SHOULD HAVE RULES LIKE JAPAN where you would need to commit suicide if your decisions should result in a Fukushima or major pollution event. At least then you would tow the line of responsibility that you really need to assume in your position.

New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously inadequate. Just this past September, in New Mexico, fracking at one well blew fluids out of a neighboring wellhead located a half mile away. That's 2,640 feet away!

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Teresa Wendorff

Cristen Leifheit  
2625 W Cortland St Apt 3r  
Chicago, IL 60647-4229

Dec 18, 2013

019883

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking":

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Sincerely,  
Cristen Leifheit

019889

rodolfo fausto  
4546 N Damen Ave  
Chicago, IL 60625-1613

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
rodolfo fausto

Linn Wilson  
cypress gardens  
carbondale, IL 62901-7112

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Linn Wilson

Diane Marsh  
421 4th Ave  
Dixon, IL 61021-1919

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Diane Marsh

Keith Hargrove  
1 Sheppards Way  
Glen Carbon, IL 62034-2970

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Keith Hargrove

Laura Boysen  
331 S Peoria St  
Chicago, IL 60607-3540

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Laura Boysen

MARIANNE UPP  
6326 N Hermitage Ave  
Chicago, IL 60660-1106

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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MARIANNE UPP

James Thomas  
1427 N 7th St  
Springfield, IL 62702-2623

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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James Thomas

Paul Ott  
1434 W Lunt Ave Apt 2n  
Chicago, IL 60626-6087

019897

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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019393

Sincerely,  
Paul Ott

Celia Bucci  
Chicago  
Chicago, IL 60640

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
Celia Bucci

rachael Domanus  
2245 W Barry Ave  
Chicago, IL 60618-8026

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,  
rachael Domanus

Robert Sheldon  
5124 S Lawndale Ave  
Chicago, IL 60632-3733

Dec 18, 2013

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New oil and gas wells with cement or casing failures, aging or abandoned wells with their own leaky casings, new fractures from fracking, and existing natural fractures and faults all combine to create a network of underground pathways through which contaminants can flow.

Specifically, in the proposed rules, Sections 245.210 (at (a)(6) and at (a)(7)), 245.815 (at (b)) and 245.1010 introduce an arbitrary and grossly inadequate measure to protect against so called frack hits, when new fractures from fracking intersect with aging and abandoned wells. According to these sections, to be permitted in Illinois under the proposed rules, operators would only have to worry about frack hits on existing wells that are within 750 feet of the proposed well (measured as the minimum distance between any two points along two respective boreholes). And even then, they only need to consider those existing wells if they were drilled to within 400 feet of the rock formation that the new well would target. This regulation is obviously

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Section 245.210(a)(6)(A) also reveals how vague the criteria for fracking permits are. Very little is known about the connectivity of contamination pathways below ground. However, we do know is that widespread drilling and fracking will expand these pathways, creating new routes for contamination that we may not see for decades.

As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. However, these problems would best be avoided with an outright ban on fracking.

In closing, I urge you to protect Illinois residents by refusing to issue a single permit for high-volume hydraulic fracturing until these regulations and the fracking industry can guarantee the health, safety and well being of the communities that surround any high-volume hydraulic fracturing operation.

Sincerely,  
Robert Sheldon

Thomas Bauer  
340 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 1118  
Chicago, IL 60657-6243

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Illinois must not join the fracking bandwagon

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Thomas Bauer

Roberta Nelson  
8637 Callie Ave  
Morton Grove, IL 60053-2806

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

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Sincerely,  
Roberta Nelson

james eichman  
1037 W Wellington Ave  
Chicago, IL 60657-4377

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Hydraulic Fracturing Act administrative rules. The proposed rules are grossly inadequate and would fail to protect our natural resources and our communities from

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hydraulic fracturing, better known as "fracking";

These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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Sincerely,  
james eichman

Ed Budzilowicz  
3817 N Paulina St  
Chicago, IL 60613-2715

Dec 18, 2013

019905

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,  
Ed Budzilowicz

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Carole Spencer  
115 E. N. Third St.  
Georgetown, IL 61846

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,  
Carole Spencer

Katy Bradford  
6165 N Winthrop Ave Apt 413  
Chicago, IL 60660-6601

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Katy Bradford

Lynette Bertsche  
6144 S Woodlawn Ave  
# 1  
Chicago, IL 60637-2866

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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