

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Richardson <rtom.richardson@gmail.com>
Date: 12/5/13, 5:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 5, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tom Richardson
21 Yorkshire Woods
Oak Brook, IL 60523-1408
(630) 832-3523

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laura Northcraft <lnorthcraft@ssndcp.org>
Date: 12/5/13, 7:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 5, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Laura Northcraft
905 S Park St Apt 6
Streator, IL 61364-3380

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jon Womack <dulce55@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/5/13, 8:22 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018694

Dec 5, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jon Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721
(815) 263-9625

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alexandra Sipiora <lexathegreek@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/6/13, 9:22 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Sipiora
40 E Chicago Ave # 202
Chicago, IL 60611-2026

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lois Kain <lois2@comcast.net>
Date: 12/6/13, 3:17 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018687

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

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

Sincerely,

018698

Lois Kain
1602 S Carle Ave
Urbana, IL 61801-4903
(217) 220-0245

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: J Abrahams <jodyabrahams1@gmail.com>
Date: 12/6/13, 9:46 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

J Abrahams
4847 N Tripp Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-2720

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Pickett <effinghamtrophies@gmail.com>
Date: 12/6/13, 10:17 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

Sincerely,

Steve Pickett
703 N Cardinal St
Effingham, IL 62401-3210
(217) 821-6880

018701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Pickett <effinghamtrophies@gmail.com>
Date: 12/6/13, 10:17 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Sincerely,

Steve Pickett
703 N Cardinal St
Effingham, IL 62401-3210
(217) 821-6880

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Liah Soto <wyliahsoto@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/6/13, 10:47 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 6, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

Sincerely,

Liah Soto
2332 W Belden Ave
Chicago, IL 60647-3223

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Lannin <susan82@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/7/13, 12:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 7, 2013

018704

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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communities at greater risk.

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

Sincerely,

Susan Lannin
7100 N Greenview Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-2629
(773) 381-9738

Subject: Clean Energy Pledge
From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/7/13, 1:16 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 7, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

I support clean, renewable energy and energy efficiency in IL. Mool,

I support fighting global climate change by advocating for laws and policies that expand the use of homegrown renewable resources such as wind and solar.

I want my community to support renewable energy and expand local actions on sustainability.

I will support local businesses and political leaders who share the commitment to being sustainable and support my vision of protecting the environment.

Personally, I will attempt to be more energy efficient in my home, workplace, school, and transportation choices. I pledge to do my part to combat global climate change.

I Pledge,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

018706

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/7/13, 1:16 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 7, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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

Sincerely,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/7/13, 1:16 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 7, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Roberts <juliereneeroberts@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/8/13, 3:49 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 8, 2013

018709

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

018710

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

Sincerely,

Julie Roberts
6165 N Winthrop Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-2641

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Veena Singwi <veenaschnitzel@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/8/13, 10:20 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 8, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

618711

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Veena Singwi
823 Forest Ave Apt 2w
Evanston, IL 60202-2424
(847) 570-9504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Alan H. Sindelar" <asindelar@att.net>
Date: 12/8/13, 3:20 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 8, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018712

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Alan H. Sindelar
9055 N Grace Ave
Niles, IL 60714-1424

018713

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerardo Galan <geragalan1701@gmail.com>
Date: 12/8/13, 8:50 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 8, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

018714

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gerardo Galan
541 N Ashland Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-6355

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alex Oles <alex.cjmajor@gmail.com>
Date: 12/8/13, 10:51 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 8, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

018715

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Alex Oles
306 S Garfield St
Hinsdale, IL 60521-4417

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marlene Hill Donnelly <marlenehill.donnelly@gmail.com>
Date: 12/9/13, 10:52 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018716

Dec 9, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

018717

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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

Sincerely,

Marlene Hill Donnelly
346 Wilmette Ave
Glenview, IL 60025-3372
(847) 657-7907

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lindsey Walters <lindseywalters@mac.com>
Date: 12/9/13, 10:53 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 9, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

018718

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lindsey Walters
601 N Iris Ct
West Peoria, IL 61604-5023
(309) 676-0368

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Broten <dyrdalen1@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/10/13, 2:25 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 10, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018719

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

618720

Karen Broten
42w194 Campton Hills Rd
Campton Hills, IL 60119-9432
(630) 365-9183

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Wengerd <anban40@comcast.net>
Date: 12/10/13, 4:27 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 10, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Anne Wengerd
204 Murray Dr
Wood Dale, IL 60191-2241
(630) 766-2846

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Groom <groomk@wowway.com>
Date: 12/10/13, 8:29 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 10, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

618722

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Karen Groom
307 N Owen St
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-2536
(847) 463-6184

618723

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Denise Alvera <dalvera2@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/11/13, 1:23 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 11, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

618724

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Denise Alvera
2033 W Race Ave
Chicago, IL 60612-1507
(312) 733-6182

Subject: Clean Energy Pledge
From: Denise Alvera <dalvera2@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/11/13, 1:29 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 11, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

I support clean, renewable energy and energy efficiency in IL. Mool,

I support fighting global climate change by advocating for laws and policies that expand the use of homegrown renewable resources such as wind and solar.

I want my community to support renewable energy and expand local actions on sustainability.

I will support local businesses and political leaders who share the commitment to being sustainable and support my vision of protecting the environment.

Personally, I will attempt to be more energy efficient in my home, workplace, school, and transportation choices. I pledge to do my part to combat global climate change.

I Pledge,

018725

Denise Alvera
2033 W Race Ave
Chicago, IL 60612-1507

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jady Carmichael <jadykins81@gmail.com>
Date: 12/11/13, 11:32 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 11, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

018726

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jady Carmichael
3746 S Wallace St Apt 2f
Chicago, IL 60609-1677

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brian DiPaolo <brian_dipaolo@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/12/13, 2:06 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 12, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

618727

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Brian DiPaolo
317 Oak St
Poplar Grove, IL 61065-8553

018728

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/13/13, 8:57 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 13, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

618729

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/14/13, 11:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 14, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

018730

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diane Futo <nucondo@comcast.net>
Date: 12/15/13, 9:07 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 15, 2013

018731

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

018732

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

Sincerely,

Diane Futo
603 E Prospect Ave
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-3358
(847) 224-3131

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frederick Bradley <yeldarbrderf@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/15/13, 9:41 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 15, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

018733

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Frederick Bradley
320 W Prairie Cir
Itasca, IL 60143-1478
(630) 875-1614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maria Kolano <matukas1@att.net>
Date: 12/15/13, 11:08 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 15, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018734

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Maria Kolano
509 Indiana St
Saint Charles, IL 60174-2756

018735

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ray Nieznaski <rniezn@hotmai.com>
Date: 12/15/13, 2:38 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 15, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

018736

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ray Nieznaski
2952 Central St
Evanston, IL 60201-1201

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Hriljac <misky272000@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 2:09 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Donna Hriljac
8229 N Oleander Ave
Niles, IL 60714-2549
(847) 967-7835

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mickey Finch <mickey_finch@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 12:41 PM

018788

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

018739

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

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

Sincerely,

Mickey Finch
299 E Jefferson St
Anna, IL 62906-1521

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Natalie Rook <natalierook@rocketmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 4:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

018740

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Natalie Rook
33252 Naples Av
Frankford, DE 19945
(443) 545-5156

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Natalie Rook <natalierook@rocketmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 4:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018741

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

618742

Natalie Rook
33252 Naples Av
Frankford, DE 19945
(443) 545-5156

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tracey Knowlton <tracey24864@msn.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018743

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tracey Knowlton
714 N Throop St Apt 2f
Chicago, IL 60642-5770
(773) 230-2142

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christopher Lee <cleeenterprises@aol.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018744

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Christopher Lee
1343 W Touhy Ave Apt 2s
Chicago, IL 60626-2676

018745

(773) 338-7991

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Barbara Aguirre <jimaguir@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018746

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Barbara Aguirre
243 N Elm Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126-2647
(630) 279-8568

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jean Furlan <jurlan611@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

618747

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jean Furlan
911 W White Oak St
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-3028

018748

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jim Aguirre <jimaguir@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018749

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jim Aguirre
243 N Elm Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126-2647
(630) 279-8568

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jim Wies <watchman21@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

618750

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jim Wies
627 Parkshore Dr
Shorewood, IL 60404-9764
(815) 741-9424

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

618751

From: Rick Canning <rickcanning@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Rick Canning
548 S Randall Rd
Aurora, IL 60506-5381

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ira Kriston <iragk@comcast.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Peggy Schramm <crazymonkeyinc@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

018754

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

Peggy Schramm
1335 N Jackson St
Waukegan, IL 60085-1858
(847) 782-8674

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tanya Renelt <pixieqi7@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

018756

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tanya Renelt
4230 N Ashland Ave Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60613-1264

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donald Rosentreter <mwamgrdr@frontier.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

618757

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

018758

Sincerely,

Donald Rosentreter
130 N Vernon St
Princeton, IL 61356-1713
(815) 875-1019

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Marsh <mcworter@aol.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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018759

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sandra Marsh
4346 S Saint Lawrence Ave
Chicago, IL 60653-3402

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephan Donovan <stephandonovan@aol.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018760

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Stephan Donovan
4851 N Bernard St
Chicago, IL 60625-5107

018781

(773) 267-0778

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Barry Adler <barrya67@att.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018762

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Barry Adler
7502 Farmingdale Dr Apt 301
Darien, IL 60561-4734
(630) 321-0915

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Gabriella Gannett <galigannett@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

018763

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gabriella Gannett
596 Arbor Vitae Rd
Winnetka, IL 60093-2302

618764

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Franklin Marshall <marshall0326@att.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:42 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018765

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Franklin Marshall
2809 Ruth Fitzgerald Dr
Plainfield, IL 60586-7141
(815) 254-6859

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary Swisher <maryswisher@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:42 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mary Swisher
551 W Belden Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-6438
(773) 549-1436

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

618767

From: Daniel Starck <jumpbuilder@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:42 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Daniel Starck
PO Box 3973
Carbondale, IL 62902-3973

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Frederick Logan <fj.logan@faculty.umuc.edu>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:42 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Frederick Logan
Apo
96328
Ap, IL 60148-2440

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Howarth <jagger1952@att.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

618770

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

618771

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

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

Sincerely,

James Howarth
3320 Burr Oak Dr
Waukegan, IL 60087-1857

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pam Holy <pamholy@aol.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

Sincerely,

Pam Holy
5520 N Glenwood Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-1217
(000) 000-0000

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary Barbezat <mbarbezat@wideopenwest.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

018773

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mary Barbezat
353 N Liberty St
Elgin, IL 60120-4207
(847) 697-6972

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter Gunther <avengethecathars@juno.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

Sincerely,

Peter Gunther
2318 W Sunnyside Ave # 3
Chicago, IL 60625-2114
(847) 753-7450

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Georgia Libbares <glibbares@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

618776

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

Sincerely,

Georgia Libbares

618777

505 N McClurg Ct Apt 1403
Chicago, IL 60611-5381
(312) 929-2156

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: L Van Kavage <ledyv@bestfriends.org>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

018778

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

L Van Kavage
51 Odom Dr
Collinsville, IL 62234-5808
(618) 345-6108

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Rolek <srolek@archchicago.org>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

618779

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sharon Rolek
13346 S Buffalo Ave
Chicago, IL 60633-1436
(773) 646-0990

618780

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Luzzi <luzzi@rocketmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

William Luzzi
3430 E Norway Trl
Crete, IL 60417-1831
(708) 261-7501

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Erich Bauman <ebdr07@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 6:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

618782

245.730]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Erich Bauman
6034 W Panatela Dr
Peoria, IL 61604-5213

018783

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Simone Ballard <simone.a.ballard@gmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

018784

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Simone Ballard
1595 County Road 200 E
Seymour, IL 61875-9721
(217) 722-8376

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marc Ramsey <marcrammer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 6:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

018785

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Marc Ramsey
6414 32nd Ave NW
Unit S
Seattle, WA 98107-2549
(708) 297-7181

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Karen Sewick <ksewick@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

618786

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Karen Sewick
4133 Saratoga Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-2064

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rebecca St Clair <rstclair55@gmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

018788

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Rebecca St Clair
800 S Wells St Apt 1139
Chicago, IL 60607-4539
(312) 913-9232

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Robert Clapper <clapperrobert@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

618789

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

618790

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

Sincerely,

Robert Clapper
1079 Bucks Pond Rd
Monticello, IL 61856-8058

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathleen Hollingsworth <kitkat5568@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

618791

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Kathleen Hollingsworth
5568 Tasselbury Close
Rockford, IL 61114-4983

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Eric Edwards <eeguinness@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018792

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Eric Edwards

018793

1373 Prairie Ct
West Chicago, IL 60185-5147

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Kennedy <kennedy.r@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

618794

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Kennedy
1035 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60614-1360
(773) 935-2261

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Gary Lofgren <bingar@comcast.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

018735

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gary Lofgren
6700 S Brainard Ave
Countryside, IL 60525-4671

018786

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mark Lickerman <markblairlick62@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

018787

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mark Lickerman
712 W Diversey Pkwy
Chicago, IL 60614-6222
(312) 285-5534

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Martha Pence <martihbp1905@gmail.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

018798

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Martha Pence
806 Ramblewood Ct
Savoy, IL 61874-6015
(217) 356-1503

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Wesley Wolf <cweswolf@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

018800

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

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

Sincerely,

Wesley Wolf
77 Waterview Ct
Lake Barrington, IL 60010-3893

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Donna Edwards <donaedwards4@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

018801

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Donna Edwards
605 Brush Creek Dr
Marshall, IL 62441-4353
(217) 826-3270

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jillian Sims <jlsims@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018302

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

618803

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

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

Sincerely,

Jillian Sims
4505 N Lincoln Ave Apt 1b
Chicago, IL 60625-2160

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tim Hoyt <trhoyt@earthlink.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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618804

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

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tim Hoyt
644 W Arlington Pl
Chicago, IL 60614-6330

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tim Hoyt <trhoyt@earthlink.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

018805

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tim Hoyt
644 W Arlington Pl
Chicago, IL 60614-6330

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Dave Sum <chevalier.violet+obama@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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018687

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dave Sum
710 N Lake Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60611-3006

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: C Robbins <crobbins111@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018398

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

Sincerely,

C Robbins
6142 Knoll Wick Rd Apt 101

018889

Willowbrook, IL 60527-2054

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Robin Pinsof <pin7rm@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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018810

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

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

Sincerely,

Robin Pinsof
2784 Fort Sheridan Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-1417
(847) 433-3138

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: M White <scribe773@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

018811

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

Sincerely,

M White
3950 N Lake Shore Dr Apt 1203
Chicago, IL 60613-3436

618812

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Claude Pettis <claude.pettis@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:42 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

618813

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Claude Pettis
2386 S Goebbert Rd Apt 1043
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-5142
(443) 413-7320

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janell Smith <jsmi777@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:42 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Janell Smith
PO Box 26
New Douglas, IL 62074-0026
(618) 530-6590

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

018815

From: Robert Schaefer <pbvcats@att.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:42 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

018616

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Schaefer
5832 W Wilson Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-3324

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Gloria Picchetti <picchetti707@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kathy Powell <atony202@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

618618

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

618619

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

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

Sincerely,

Kathy Powell
6710 S Claremont Ave Apt 305
Chicago, IL 60636-2453
(773) 606-0094

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carole Pooler <runherl@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Lana Miyagawa <calmiyag@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

018821

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lana Miyagawa
5772 N Ridge Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-3444

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Manzella <df38eb02@opayq.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

018523

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Matt Manzella
26 River Road
River Grove, IL 60171

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Richard Scoles <stargazer1944@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018824

Strengthen the rules by:

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

Sincerely,

Richard Scoles
549 Victoria Ln
Wood Dale, IL 60191-1719

018325

(630) 595-7098

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Geoff Graham <mahargg@att.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

Sincerely,

Geoff Graham
3110 Pheasant Creek Dr
Northbrook, IL 60062-3363

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Vicki Gerberich <vgerberich@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

018627

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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

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

Sincerely,

Vicki Gerberich
4031 Woodland Ave
Western Springs, IL 60558-1123
(708) 246-2088

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Todd Cisna <toddcisna@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

018529

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

Sincerely,

Todd Cisna
11144 E Camelot Ave
Effingham, IL 62401-7464

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Walter Schmitt <wjs621@comcast.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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618830

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Walter Schmitt
10005 Gentian Dr
Machesney Park, IL 61115-1542

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Lana Schmitt <wally21953@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

018631

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lana Schmitt
10005 Gentian Dr
Machesney Park, IL 61115-1542

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Fran Stenberg <gsten70138@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

018333

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Fran Stenberg
604 Ridgewood Ct
Oak Brook, IL 60523-2610

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tina Brenza <tbrenza@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

018334

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

618835

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

Sincerely,

Tina Brenza
419 N Mulford Rd Ste 5
Rockford, IL 61107-5198
(815) 397-3820

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jude Wrzesinski <homebornhealth@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jude Wrzesinski
5120 Rotary Rd
Cherry Valley, IL 61016-9602
(815) 874-0633

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Liane Casten <lcasten@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018837

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

618338

Liane Casten
1030 Asbury Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-1165
(847) 869-9144

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Laurie Manis <laurie.lj.manis@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Laurie Manis
735 20th St
Rock Island, IL 61201-2643
(309) 428-8687

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mark & Deborah Novak <novakmark@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 7:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

618840

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mark & Deborah Novak
724 Chesterfield Ave
Naperville, IL 60540-7038

618841

(630) 778-0063

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Randy Ragon <ragonr@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:12 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Randy Ragon
2418 N Clybourn Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-1918

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Traci Brown <tbrachmanbrown@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:12 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

018843

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

618644

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: John Weber <webers01@ameritech.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

018345

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Weber
236 Monee Rd
Park Forest, IL 60466-2444
(708) 481-7970

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kristin Garcia <kristin_garcia@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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018846

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

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

Sincerely,

Kristin Garcia
4610 N Dover St
Chicago, IL 60640-4610
(773) 600-4158

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

018047

From: Nancy & Vernon Wedow <nvwedow@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

018348

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: young klessig <fyklessig@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

618849

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

young klessig
3740 N Claremont Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-4804
(312) 878-8249

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Lakebrink <jlakebri@depaul.edu>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018850

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

018851

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

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

Sincerely,

Joan Lakebrink
7518 N Bell Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-1907
(773) 325-1638

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Terry Witt <terry@spindoctorcyclewerks.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

018352

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Terry Witt
471 S Western Ave
Bartlett, IL 60103-4582
(630) 837-4767

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Matt Gluchman <mattgluchman@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

618353

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

618654

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

Sincerely,

Matt Gluchman
331 E Jefferson Ave
Hampshire, IL 60140-7608
(847) 683-7578

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Thomas Miceli <miceli@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Thomas Miceli
14841 W Kaiser Rd
Wadsworth, IL 60083-9680
(847) 249-8147

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cynthia Oakley <cynthiaoak@aol.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018356

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

018357

Cynthia Oakley
725 E Glover St
Ottawa, IL 61350-4147
(815) 433-3688

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: David Rechs <rechs.dave@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

018358

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

David Rechs
221 S Maple Ave Apt A
Oak Park, IL 60302-3095
(708) 383-7363

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Weil <smweilhermes@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

018359

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Weil
721 McClaran Ave
Aurora, IL 60506-5617

618869

(630) 578-5176

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Dorcy Prosser <dorcyprosser2001@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dorcy Prosser
111 S Tower Rd
Carbondale, IL 62901-1936
(618) 351-0154

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Dotson <snorlaxmd@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

018362

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mike Dotson
102 Anderson St Apt B
Carterville, IL 62918-1202
(618) 889-5337

018063

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary Schmitz <missyschmitz@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

018864

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Schmitz
411 W 3rd St
Delavan, IL 61734-9654
(309) 244-7155

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Gary Jones <g.jones1965@att.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

018865

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Jones
608 W Marion St
Joliet, IL 60436-1636
(815) 722-4703

018886

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Meghan Capulong <megorox@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

018867

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Meghan Capulong
1607 Westminster Dr Apt 203
Naperville, IL 60563-9224
(314) 607-1936

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Troy Garkey <garkman@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

018868

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Troy Garkey
660 Sioux Dr
Freeport, IL 61032-2958
(815) 235-5318

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Allan Kaplan <ak1015@att.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM

018669

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

018870

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Allan Kaplan
1015 S Hampton Dr
Round Lake, IL 60073-5650
(847) 546-0559

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mel Stark <mels999@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mel Stark
2540 N 4645th Rd Unit B
Somonauk, IL 60552-9629
(815) 498-6457

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Vincent Vitale <vjvitale@att.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

018872

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

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baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Vincent Vitale
2009 Tracy Ct
Hanover Park, IL 60133-5124
(630) 736-7318

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: V Volland <vickivoom99@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 8:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

V Voland
800 Wabash Ave
Belleville, IL 62220-3656
(618) 234-6833

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Donna Estes <destes76@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

018875

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

018876

Sincerely,

Donna Estes
689a County Road 700 N
Toledo, IL 62468-4029

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Garrick Balk <balk-g-a@att.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 9:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Garrick Balk
236 Prairie St
South Elgin, IL 60177-1528

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Judy White <rjwhite68@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

018878

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Judy White
328 Catalpa Ave
Roselle, IL 60172-2404

018879

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jean Brennan <whatsupwlaw@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jean Brennan
4814 N McVicker Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-1921
(773) 763-5326

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Costa Nikolaides <dv4444@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 9:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

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access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Costa Nikolaidis
575 W Madison St
Chicago, IL 60661-2515

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kevin Havener <khav01@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

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act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kevin Havener
2970 N Sheridan Rd Apt 1517
Chicago, IL 60657-5834

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Beth Raynis <hraynis4691@wowway.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Beth Raynis
1537 Warbler Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-1313
(630) 355-3155

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Peter & Linda Bertoncini <p.bertoncini@comcast.net>

018885

Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Peter & Linda Bertoncini
335 S Lombard Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-3523
(708) 386-6389

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Elenita Hinds <ecathinds@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elenita Hinds
524 Sandy Ln
Libertyville, IL 60048-3554
(847) 816-1203

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Greg Stawinoga <rk19763@cs.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

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to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Greg Stawinoga
1247 E 168th Pl
South Holland, IL 60473-3151
(777) 777-7777

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jill Wettersten <jawettersten@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jill Wettersten
5244 N Sawyer Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-4716

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Georgia Gebhardt <gtgebhardt@comcast.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

018891

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Georgia Gebhardt
411 3rd St
Wilmette, IL 60091-2869

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Katherine Aynilian <kaynilian@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 9:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Katherine Aynilian
1211 Loyola Dr
Libertyville, IL 60048-1290
(847) 362-8638

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Dawn Williams <dawnokeefewilliams@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

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communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dawn Williams
164 Village Creek Dr

018695

Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-5600
(847) 659-1699

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: William Fleming <wjfleming4@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Fleming
141 N Julian St
Naperville, IL 60540-4822
(630) 357-6527

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Leland Becker <lhb92056@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Leland Becker
625 Woodlea Rd
Kankakee, IL 60901-8197

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Maeghan Stewart <maegaggles@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maeghan Stewart
1815 Howe Ln
Hanover Park, IL 60133-5915
(815) 382-2643

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marcia Steward <mdsteward54@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marcia Steward
118 Pacific St
Frankfort, IL 60423-1618
(815) 469-2518

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Brandon Kozak <bkozak1@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

018902

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brandon Kozak
216 N Fillmore St
Edwardsville, IL 62025-1756
(630) 795-9206

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Linda Kennedy <lkennedy1126@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

018903

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Kennedy
1126 S Elmwood Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-2112

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Patricia Pruitt <patricia.p0907@att.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 9:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018904

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

018905

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia Pruitt
1032 Randolph St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3406
708480906

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jay Owens <jayowens@rcn.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

018906

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jay Owens
1560 N Sandburg Ter Apt 1602
Chicago, IL 60610-7713
(312) 787-5892

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

018987

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

018369

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Barbara Mayers <barbaramayers@earthlink.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018910

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Mayers
5300 S Shore Dr Apt 107
Chicago, IL 60615-5727
(773) 288-1776

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Linda Bridges <terry_bridges@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

018912

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Bridges
201 S Glen Oak Dr
Athens, IL 62613-9701

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ian Magargee <ian.magargee@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

018913

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ian Magargee
450 W Melrose St Apt 538
Chicago, IL 60657-3819

018914

(256) 520-1434

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mark Rieser <mrieser@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

018915

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Rieser
363 S Julian St
Naperville, IL 60540-5519
(630) 355-5006

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Wakefield <sawakefield@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

018916

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sharon Wakefield
501 Cheever Ave
Geneva, IL 60134-3019
(847) 323-6294

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tim Daniels <fazzers53@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

018918

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tim Daniels
1507 Watkins Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7250
(630) 673-5661

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kathryn And Lawrence Allen <kasavelie@aol.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathryn And Lawrence Allen
6 Velie Dr
Moline, IL 61265-6120
(309) 762-9588

018920

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenneth Zahnle <ks-zahnle@wiu.edu>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Zahnle
314 S Randolph St
Macomb, IL 61455-2236

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: David Kvernes <dkver@frontier.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

018922

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Kvernes
605 S Skyline Dr
Carbondale, IL 62901-2213
(618) 457-5570

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Charles Shelby <cshelby3@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018923

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

018924

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Charles Shelby
2233 N Kenmore Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3547
(773) 325-8725

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Diane Boeck <dmboeck@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

018925

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diane Boeck
113 Hammitt Dr
Normal, IL 61761-3250
(309) 454-1371

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sterling Dietz <sdietz@bwscampus.com>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool

018926

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

018927

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sterling Dietz
201 S Carmelina Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90049-3903

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Linda Dabrowski <lld39849@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Dabrowski
398 Hiawatha Trl
Wood Dale, IL 60191-2436

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jan Tervydis <jantervydis@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

018929

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jan Tervydis
113 W Linden St Apt 2

018930

Edwardsville, IL 62025-2000
(618) 659-1463

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Stitt <mary.stitt@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

018931

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Stitt
2118 W. Miner St.
Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Kullman <spiritmk@comcast.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 10:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

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emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Kullman
1392 Mansfield Dr
Aurora, IL 60502-6781

618933

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kristin West <krisco1971@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 10:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristin West
111 Tenney St
Kewanee, IL 61443-3447
(309) 299-2395

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Rick Nylander <superflyny@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 11:13 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rick Nylander
3080 Serenity Ln
Naperville, IL 60564-4669
(773) 910-7990

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

618936

From: Gray Edstrom <gray.edstrom@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/16/13, 11:43 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gray Edstrom
978 Saddle Creek Ln
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-1933
(181) 534-1611

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Neil Olson <nolson4@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/16/13, 11:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

018938

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Neil Olson
17119 Clinton Rd
Danville, IL 61834-6203

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Sara Phalen <phalen27@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 11:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018939

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

018940

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sara Phalen
131 Hill Ct
West Chicago, IL 60185-5113

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Dean Woelfle <dawoelfle@gmail.com>

Date: 12/16/13, 11:43 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 16, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dean Woelfle
2432 Willow St
Pekin, IL 61554-3035
(309) 347-4773

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Bartkowicz <richbart7078@att.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 12:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

018942

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

018943

Sincerely,

Richard Bartkowicz
1011 Atlantic Ave Apt A
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-3750
(708) 305-7409

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ronald Smith <ronnine@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 12:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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018944

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ronald Smith
536 Selborne Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-1629
(708) 442-5085

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: David Ulibarri <dulibbarri@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

018945

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Ulibarri

618946

6032 N Oriole Ave
Chicago, IL 60631-3829
(773) 218-6844

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Barbara Davidson <mbbdsing2@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

018947

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Davidson
2317 W Sherman Ave
West Peoria, IL 61604-5420
(309) 676-6002

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara McIntosh <kats4ever@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 12:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

018948

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara McIntosh
3924 Belle Meade Ln
Rockford, IL 61108-2012
(815) 395-1310

618349

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: James Favia <jjcrittersitter@att.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:43 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Favia
2s610 Enrico Fermi Ct
Warrenville, IL 60555-2052
(630) 393-7008

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mike Butche <m-m-butche@att.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:43 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

018951

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mike Butche
2660 Carriage Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-5238
(630) 499-8406

018952

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mike Dostalek <m-dostalek@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

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act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mike Dostalek
244 S York Rd
Bensenville, IL 60106-2628

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Barrett <mjb146@aol.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 1:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

018954

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Barrett
250 Manor Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-2416
(847) 459-6136

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carol Smith <cbanksmith@gmail.com>

618955

Date: 12/17/13, 1:43 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

618956

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Smith
26219 W Tallgrass Trl
Channahon, IL 60410-8739

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jeremy Rossman <jeremysrossman@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:43 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Rossman
674 Driftwood Ln
Northbrook, IL 60062-5502
(847) 715-9074

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Pappas <gpappas@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 2:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

618958

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Pappas
3422 N Albany Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-5602

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carol Lapetino <carolandkj@att.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 2:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Lapetino
6441 Loomes Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60516-2458
(630) 963-6697

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jim Crombie <jimcrombie@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 2:43 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

018961

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jim Crombie
6800 N California Ave Apt 4k
Chicago, IL 60645-4553

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Robert Weld <sharpedge3@att.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

018963

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Weld
2234 Clifton Pl
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-2407
(847) 843-1917

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: T C <matrixkittikat@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

018964

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

T C
16 H ST
CH, IL 60403-1532

018965

(815) 741-9221

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: John Pranke <jpranke@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 4:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

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thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Pranke
1643 Windsor Ct Apt 2b
West Chicago, IL 60185-4138
(630) 473-0467

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Stuart <mike3116@msn.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 4:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

018967

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Stuart
3116 Shady Dr
Wonder Lake, IL 60097-9318
(815) 653-6111

018968

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Merrie Thornburg <merriethorn@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 5:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Merrie Thornburg
6311 N Wayne Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-1307

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carla Womack <crussol1957@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 5:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

018970

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carla Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721
(815) 393-3479

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Paul Clinch <pecarch@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 5:43 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Paul Clinch
18 Robin Hood Rnch
Oak Brook, IL 60523-2725

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carol Johnson <rockymtn.girl64@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

018973

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Johnson
28w141 Liberty St
Winfield, IL 60190-1955
(630) 597-8257

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Clifford Rot <drcliffrot@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

018974

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Clifford Rot
1005 Meadow Ln
Elgin, IL 60123-1429
(847) 742-6478

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Julie Larson <daisydog21@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:13 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

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comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Larson
465 Pheasant Hill Dr
North Aurora, IL 60542-1285
(630) 264-1223

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Bryson <mbryson@roosevelt.edu>
Date: 12/17/13, 6:13 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

618977

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

018978

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Bryson
712 Cornelia St
Joliet, IL 60435-5912

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary Duff <mdscottie@aol.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 - 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Duff
2800 N Lake Shore Dr Apt 4112
Chicago, IL 60657-6256
(773) 327-9221

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Reid <sdoug Reid@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 6:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

018380

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Reid

018981

299 Quinlan Ave
Dekalb, IL 60115-8204
(815) 756-1182

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Russell Mclain <rustymc@juno.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

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Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Russell Mclain
710 Loomis Dr
Rockton, IL 61072-2154

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: "Robert G. Zimmerman" <bzdz@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

018983

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Zimmerman
1027 S Haddow Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-3225
(847) 593-7493

018984

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Karen Koritko <gulnpatch@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Karen Koritko
2313 Evergreen Ave
Fox River Grove, IL 60021-1624

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrej Tasic <mtasic@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

018986

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrej Tosic
585 Huntington Cir
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5231

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

018387

From: David Schaefer <davidhschaefer@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Schaefer
6101 S Woodlawn Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60637-2875
(773) 324-2986

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jerry Campbell <blackfox55@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

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in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jerry Campbell
411 N Van Buren Ave
Freeport, IL 61032-3232
(815) 821-4174

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Calvin Maginel <jmaginel@semo.edu>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

018991

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Calvin Maginel
20601 Maggie Ln
Tamm, IL 62988-3210
(618) 776-5416

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maureen Hanlon <maureen.hanlon@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

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the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maureen Hanlon
8309 Monticello Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2827
(847) 673-1712

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Vito <johnvito20@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

018393

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

618394

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Vito
104 Ardley Ct
Naperville, IL 60565-3250

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alan Bailey <alanbailey@undalumni.org>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alan Bailey
715 Emerson Dr
Rockford, IL 61108-3809
(815) 397-8476

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Myers <luvtropics28@aol.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

018996

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

618997

Karen Myers
337 Wabash St
Elgin, IL 60123-7417
(847) 697-2422

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Nelson <c_e_nelson@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Nelson
1848 Vassar Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-9265
(630) 527-0872

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Benjamin <g.l.benjamin@att.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

618999

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Benjamin
12965 Coventry Ln
Huntley, IL 60142-7612
(847) 802-4455

019000

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Marc Levin <m1421@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marc Levin
134 N La Salle St
Chicago, IL 60602-1086

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Marc Levin <msl421@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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619002

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marc Levin
134 N La Salle St
Chicago, IL 60602-1086

019003

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Connie Steinhoff <connie.steinhoff@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 8:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Connie Steinhoff
1327 Modaff Rd
Unit C10
Naperville, IL 60565-6182
(630) 995-3828

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary Ann Grossman <ladybugirlz@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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619005

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Grossman
2834 N Dawson Ave Apt 2w
Chicago, IL 60618-6732

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Charles Mies <cs@mies.us>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM

019006

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019007

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Charles Mies
3417 Wild Prairie Ln
Geneva, IL 60134-3963
(630) 208-6018

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sonja Chan <sonjwal@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

019008

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sonja Chan
944 W Walnut St
Kankakee, IL 60901-4645
(815) 937-5758

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Valorie Norton <atgreenacres@kwisp.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

019009

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

019010

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Valorie Norton
1537 N 42nd Rd
Earlville, IL 60518-6091
(815) 246-4608

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Sharon Royer <s_royer@att.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sharon Royer
1126 W Gilbert Ave
Peoria, IL 61604-2660

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Evans <rsnave02@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:14 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Evans
324 N Park Ave Apt B
Springfield, IL 62702-6407
(786) 282-5699

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Timothy Frink <frinktl@msn.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

019014

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Timothy Frink
211 Morey Park Rd
Nassau, NY 12123-3110
(518) 322-3095

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Noreen Lassandrello <noreenlas@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

019015

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Noreen Lassandrello
307 Briargate Ter
Hinsdale, IL 60521-2819
(630) 325-5502

019016

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Joan Simmons <simmare2@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joan Simmons
2043 N Mohawk St Apt 3n
Chicago, IL 60614-4565
(773) 477-3691

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Cindy Logsdon <clogriv@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

019018

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cindy Logsdon
PO Box 709
Riverton, IL 62561-0709
(217) 629-7940

019019

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Thomas Klein <thomasmklein@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

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act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Thomas Klein
823 Michigan Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-4403
(847) 864-7520

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gene Ginter <g.ginter@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gene Ginter
1951 Windsong Dr
Schaumburg, IL 60194-4400
(847) 310-8611

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

019022

From: Ronaele Snyder <ronaelesnyder@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ronaele Snyder
5320 Lee Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-4416
(630) 796-0246

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Bierschenk <bdbier@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

019024

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Bierschenk
8035 Tennessee Ave
Willowbrook, IL 60527-2450
(630) 325-6086

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harold Piggott <harold.piggott@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019025

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

019026

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harold Piggott
25 Evergreen Ln
Glen Carbon, IL 62034-1707
(618) 288-5679

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Janet Sleeth <jmsleeth1@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

019027

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janet Sleeth
10121 N Spring Ln
Peoria, IL 61615-1345

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Raymond Szumal <raschumal@rcn.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019028

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Raymond Szumal
7730 Kedvale Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-3602
(847) 213-0157

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mark Odonnell <local830@aol.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:15 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

019030

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Odonnell
9525 S 79th Ave
Hickory Hills, IL 60457-2261

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Heather Thompson <heathert11@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:15 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019031

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Heather Thompson

019032

1255 Seabury Cir
Carol Stream, IL 60188-6026

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terri Barreras <tsb@pollina.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 10:15 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

019033

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Terri Barreras
6124 W Melrose St
Chicago, IL 60634-4107

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tom Kuzera <tkuzera2@juno.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:15 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

019034

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tom Kuzera
14624 S Short St
Posen, IL 60469-1328

019335

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: James Vieregg <mary@vieregg.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:15 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory

019036

act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Vieregg
1322 S Prairie Ave Unit 1412
Chicago, IL 60605-3081
(630) 668-5608

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Elenita Hinds <elenita.hinds@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:16 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elenita Hinds
524 Sandy Ln
Libertyville, IL 60048-3554
(847) 816-1203

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

619038

From: K Castelluccio <jcckdc@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 10:16 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

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significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

K Castelluccio
Os472 Circle Dr
West Chicago, IL 60185-3718

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carol Edwards <polebridgemod@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

019040

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Edwards
905 Forest Ave Apt 2n
Evanston, IL 60202-5405
(847) 990-0727

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Mundstock <jdmundstock@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 10:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019041

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

019042

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joan Mundstock
709 Cambridge Dr
Schaumburg, IL 60193-2664
(847) 895-2864

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Brian McFarland <brianmcfarland@msn.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 10:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

019043

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brian McFarland
345 W Fullerton Pkwy
Apt 2206
Chicago, IL 60614-2854
(773) 248-3735

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bettye Brown <brownb@hssu.edu>
Date: 12/17/13, 10:44 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

019044

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

019045

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bettye Brown
622 N 39th St
East Saint Louis, IL 62205-2109

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kristin Miller <kasey_miller09@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 11:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

019040

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristin Miller
2512 N Bosworth Ave Apt 205
Chicago, IL 60614-2050

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carrie Eder <eder@flash.uchicago.edu>

Date: 12/17/13, 11:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019047

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carrie Eder

5757 S Kenwood Ave
Chicago, IL 60637-1718

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Michael Londo <mlondol@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 11:14 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

019049

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Londo
301 Windsor Dr
Bartlett, IL 60103-5175
(630) 830-8603

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Alicia Mlsna <am2k22@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 11:44 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

019050

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alicia Mlsna
PO Box 2751
Naperville, IL 60567-2751

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Elke Rahn <seeeyameow@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

019052

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elke Rahn
1300 Gaslight Dr
Algonquin, IL 60102-3253
(847) 630-2619

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ron Pollina <rrp@pollina.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019053

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ron Pollina
401 Devon Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4849

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: John Surdyk <jfsurdyk@juno.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Surdyk
4034 Joliet Ave
Lyons, IL 60534-1362
(708) 442-5165

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracey Edsey <cherubin0@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 12:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

019056

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tracey Edsey
1616 S Ashland Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-5469

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Frederick Bradley <yeldarbderf@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 12:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019057

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Frederick Bradley
320 W Prairie Cir
Itasca, IL 60143-1478
(630) 875-1614

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Mulholland <smulhol@siue.edu>
Date: 12/17/13, 1:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

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comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sarah Mulholland
1463 Laurel Ave
Greenville, IL 62246-2809
(618) 664-4527

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amelia Becker <buzzatb@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 1:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

019060

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

019061

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amelia Becker
300 S Lawndale Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126-3526

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bryan Kirshon <nautica75@aol.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 1:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

019062

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bryan Kirshon
7814 Shadowood Dr Apt 512
West Melbourne, FL 32904-1447
(321) 914-6445

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Michael Lang <ml55list1@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019063

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Lang

019064

1206 N Elmwood Ave
Peoria, IL 61606-2615
(309) 676-1767

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: William Weaver <wweaver@themontgomery.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

019065

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Weaver
500 W Superior St
Chicago, IL 60654-8132

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carol Jurczewski <cjurczewski@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

019066

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Jurczewski
452 Shenstone Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-2032
(708) 447-0153

019067

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kolleen Asaad <kolleenja@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

019068

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kolleen Asaad
122 Mapleleaf Dr
Catlin, IL 61817-9646
(217) 427-5507

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kristi Orlik <klorlik@aol.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 1:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019069

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristi Orlik
164 N California Ave
Mundelein, IL 60060-2004

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Don Wilson <wilsondonaldm@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 2:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Don Wilson
1864 East Skylne Drive
Lindenhurst, IL 60046
(224) 444-8965

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Cornelius Devlin <toerdvark@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 2:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

619072

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cornelius Devlin
213 Old Germantown Rd
East Peoria, IL 61611-1285
(309) 699-4102

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Sarah Winblad <send2_sarah@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:14 PM

019073

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sarah Winblad
918 S Carpenter St
Chicago, IL 60607-4283
(312) 492-9259

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathy Young <peace722@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 3:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

019075

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathy Young
283 New Hampshire Ln
Trafford, PA 15085-9537
(412) 443-5249

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Lee Beck <georgelee5308@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

019076

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

019077

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lee Beck
820 Crestfield Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048-3018
(847) 367-5034

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Barbara Cochrane <barbietart@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Cochran
11361 S Champlain Ave
Chicago, IL 60628-5121
(773) 928-5582

Subject: Clean Energy Pledge
From: Janet Ostrowski <janetostrowski3@live.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 3:44 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

I support clean, renewable energy and energy efficiency in IL. Mool,

I support fighting global climate change by advocating for laws and

019079

policies that expand the use of homegrown renewable resources such as wind and solar.

I want my community to support renewable energy and expand local actions on sustainability.

I will support local businesses and political leaders who share the commitment to being sustainable and support my vision of protecting the environment.

Personally, I will attempt to be more energy efficient in my home, workplace, school, and transportation choices. I pledge to do my part to combat global climate change.

I Pledge,

Janet Ostrowski
PO Box 815
Waukegan, IL 60079-0815

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Janet Ostrowski <janetostrowski3@live.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

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removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janet Ostrowski
PO Box 815
Waukegan, IL 60079-0815
(516) 813-6175

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mirna Velic <mirnavelic@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:44 PM

019081

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mirna Velic
2353 Goldfinch St
Woodridge, IL 60517-1857

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Kathryn Bainbridge <kbainbridge4@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 3:44 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

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comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Bainbridge
4305 N Sacramento Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-1407

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mark Snawadzki <snawadzki@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 4:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

019084

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

019065

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Snawadzki
5649 N Canfield Ave
Chicago, IL 60631-3320
(773) 763-4121

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Sandra Miller <millersmiller28@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 4:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

019086

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Miller
1359 Mulberry Ln
Cary, IL 60013-6507
(847) 639-7634

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Xolyenithzy Vergara <xolnajera@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 5:14 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

019087

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Xolyenithzy Vergara

619088

6347 Melody Ln Apt 142
Dallas, TX 75231-7625

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark & Crystal Landers <yellow1313@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 5:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

019089

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark & Crystal Landers
328 Glen Leven Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60194-4942
(847) 798-8954

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Strickland <nancyas7@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 5:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

019090

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nancy Strickland
 204 Kiowa St
 Edwardsville, IL 62025-1828
 (618) 741-3264

019091

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: J Beverly <jbeverly@illinois.edu>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

J Beverly
803 Shurts St
Urbana, IL 61801-6858
(217) 337-0180

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jeane Camp <jeane.camp@comcast.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:14 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019093

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jeane Camp
6520 Christine Ct
Springfield, IL 62712-7519
(217) 529-6018

019094

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janice Connolly <sewcrazyone@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 6:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janice Connolly
4726 Beau Bien Blvd W
Lisle, IL 60532-1012
(312) 953-6594

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin Rychek <1660@medicineshoppe.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 6:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

019086

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kevin Rycheck
427 S Oak St
Garnett, KS 66032-1337

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Anthony Byrne <tbyrne811@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 6:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019097

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

019098

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anthony Byrne
41 S Naper Blvd Apt 19
Naperville, IL 60540-6019
(630) 778-8548

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Shapiro <elleneshapiro@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

019089

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellenne Shapiro
650 Laurel Ave Apt 502
Highland Park, IL 60035-3584
(408) 219-6963

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ellenne Shapiro <elleneshapiro@earthlink.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019100

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elleenne Shapiro
650 Laurel Ave Apt 502
Highland Park, IL 60035-3584
(408) 219-6963

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Juleigh Snell <candyforall@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Juleigh Snell
1783 Storey Ln
Alton, IL 62002-7372

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Anja Metz <ankohl@gmx.net>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019163

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anja Metz

019104

1506 Maywood Dr
Champaign, IL 61821-5016

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Caroline Mead <cpmead@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Caroline Mead
728 Carriage Hill Dr
Glenview, IL 60025-5404

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Patrick Sabol <psabol@juno.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

019106

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patrick Sabol
53 Redwood Trl
Wheeling, IL 60090-4445
(847) 541-7646

019107

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Shirley Fastner <shirleyfastner@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shirley Fastner
1460 N Sandburg Ter Apt 2707
Chicago, IL 60610-1542
(312) 280-9299

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Marcia Heitz <marciaheitz@hotmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019109

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marcia Heitz
9706 E Sinnett Chapel Rd
Cuba, IL 61427-9469
(309) 785-5305

019110

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kristie Draeger <kristie.draeger@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 7:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

019111

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristie Draeger
4102 W Rustic Hollow Dr
Peoria, IL 61615-2429

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Oriana Spizzo <oriana.spizzo@gmail.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 8:45 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

019112

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Oriana Spizzo
815 S Church St
Belleville, IL 62220-2661

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jill Paulus <jillann123@comcast.net>
Date: 12/17/13, 8:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

019113

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

019114

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jill Paulus
1806 Marion Ct
Wheaton, IL 60187-3319
(630) 469-4843

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Lisa Simonin <reachinglisa@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/17/13, 9:15 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

019115

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lisa Simonin
143 S 33rd St
Belleville, IL 62226-6335
(618) 235-2673

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evelyn Bray <evybray@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 10:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019116

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

019117

Sincerely,

Evelyn Bray
2052 N Lincoln Park W Apt 905
Chicago, IL 60614-4743

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Gogolewski <john.gogolewski@gmail.com>
Date: 12/17/13, 11:45 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 17, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

019118

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Gogolewski
7765 US Highway 277 S
Hawley, TX 79525-2129
(325) 725-6462

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janet Fiore <janetfiore@aol.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 1:15 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

019119

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janet Fiore
5929 Muriel Ln
Saint Anne, IL 60964-4440

019120

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tina Mcclelland <tinarn3@gmail.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 1:45 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

019121

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tina McClelland
240 Belaire Ct
East Peoria, IL 61611-4704
(309) 657-1578

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tony Young <tmjoint3@comcast.net>

Date: 12/18/13, 8:46 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

019122

245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tony Young
1821 Elmore Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-4429
(630) 851-6888

019123

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Gramza <amersblondieg@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 8:46 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

019124

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amy Gramza
59 Rollins Rd
Fox Lake, IL 60020-1877

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Christy Mazrimas-Ott <barekeeper@comcast.net>

Date: 12/18/13, 8:46 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

019125

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Christy Mazrimas-Ott
3518 Randolph St
Lansing, IL 60438-3910
(708) 895-1646

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Cynthia Smith <rancin@adams.net>

Date: 12/18/13, 10:16 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019126

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019127

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Smith
PO Box 83
Plymouth, IL 62367-0083
(309) 458-6425

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Zachary Cardosi <zmc5@nau.edu>

Date: 12/18/13, 10:46 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

019128

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Zachary Cardosi
1712 Bittersweet Dr
Saint Anne, IL 60964-4333
(815) 549-3139

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Lianne Freese <lisfreese@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 10:46 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

019129

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

019130

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lisanne Freese
6205 N Melvina Ave
Chicago, IL 60646-3718
(773) 792-1224

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James McCarthy <jamesmccarthy43@msn.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 11:21 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James McCarthy
407 Centennial Ave
Normal, IL 61761-3125
(309) 268-4040

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Darrell Blobaum <baumdl@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 11:51 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Darrell Blobaum
1131 Steinman St
Dixon, IL 61021-1353

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Mary O'Hara <maryohara@mchsi.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 11:51 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

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reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary O'Hara
104 N Parrish Ln
Carbondale, IL 62901-2025
(618) 713-0820

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Troy Kresser <tjkresser@aol.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 12:20 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

019135

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Troy Kresser
311 E Perkins Ave
Sandusky, OH 44870-4908

019136

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: George Weldon <gnjweldon@gmail.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 12:21 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

019137

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Weldon
5300 Walnut Ave Apt 23d
Downers Grove, IL 60515-4121
(630) 964-9623

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Diane Vandiver <diane72@aol.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 12:21 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019138

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diane Vandiver
530 Princeton Dr
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-2757
donotcall

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ruth Kelley <rth_kelley@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 12:50 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ruth Kelley
330 Wiley Rd
Murphysboro, IL 62966-5761
(618) 684-2196

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: wookie h <ufatbastard76@gmail.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 12:50 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

wookie h
3907 N Saint Louis Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-3211

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Bob Hagele <bobhagele@gmail.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 1:51 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019142

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019143

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bob Hagele
222 N Columbus Dr Apt 2603
Chicago, IL 60601-7956

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Nick Hall-Skank <nickh-s@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/18/13, 2:21 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

019144

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nick Hall-Skank
6 Aspen Ct
Streamwood, IL 60107-1888

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ben Eubanks <bneubanks@nwcable.net>
Date: 12/18/13, 3:21 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019145

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

019146

Sincerely,

Ben Eubnks
129 S Peach St
Du Quoin, IL 62832-2323
(618) 542-4238

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nada Finn <finnnada@waukegan.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 4:51 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nada Finn
3315 Victoria Ln
Waukegan, IL 60087-5346
(847) 917-8310

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Ryan Danzinger <ryan_zinger@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 5:21 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

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communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ryan Danzinger
1536 N Hickory Ave

019149

Arlington Heights, IL 60004-4042
(847) 870-9605

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alicia Zody <uhlishuh@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 5:51 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alicia Zody
114 Maple St Apt 1a
Marshall, IL 62441-1178
(217) 293-1064

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Yancey <yancey1@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/18/13, 7:22 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Yancey
570 Sorento Ave
Sorento, IL 62086-3200
(217) 272-4446

019152

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Sandra Couch <sndrcch@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 7:51 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Couch
2903 Bartlett Ct
Unit 201
Naperville, IL 60564-4694
(630) 922-3177

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John & Martha Stoltenberg <jpstolten@frontier.com>
Date: 12/18/13, 7:51 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John & Martha Stoltenberg
PO Box 596
N8362 State Highway 67
Elkhart Lake, WI 53020-0596
(920) 876-2184

019155

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Janet Schneier <sugarbooger62@msn.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 9:22 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janet Schneier
266 12th St Apt D
Wheeling, IL 60090-2780
(573) 579-9861

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Angel <angell2005@comcast.net>
Date: 12/18/13, 10:22 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

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removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Angel
28775 Pilgrims Pass
Lakemoor, IL 60051-8686
(815) 385-2755

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Susan Barrons <sbarrons2000@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/18/13, 11:52 PM

019158

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 18, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Susan Barrons
1205 Court C
Hanover Park, IL 60133-5505
(847) 508-2026

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/19/13, 1:22 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

Subject: Clean Energy Pledge
From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:22 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool

019161

IL

I support clean, renewable energy and energy efficiency in IL. Mool,

I support fighting global climate change by advocating for laws and policies that expand the use of homegrown renewable resources such as wind and solar.

I want my community to support renewable energy and expand local actions on sustainability.

I will support local businesses and political leaders who share the commitment to being sustainable and support my vision of protecting the environment.

Personally, I will attempt to be more energy efficient in my home, workplace, school, and transportation choices. I pledge to do my part to combat global climate change.

I Pledge,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Harrison Bertram <thedanzman@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/19/13, 1:22 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

019162

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harrison Bertram
1090 Groton Ct
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745

019163

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Russell <theozone@aol.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 11:23 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Russell
9460 Congress Rd
Homerville, OH 44235-9707
(330) 740-7767

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Carole Angle <planetlvr22@gmail.com>

Date: 12/19/13, 11:54 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

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in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carole Angle
3201 Wilshire Dr
Granite City, IL 62040-5257
(618) 797-1132

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Roland Lindorfer <lindorfer.roland@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 12:23 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019166

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

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in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Roland Lindorfer
Ehrenreiterweg 25 A
04150
Rohrbach, None 4150

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Logan Paul <logan.paul787@gmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 12:54 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

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extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Logan Paul
4449 Murphy School Rd
Durham, NC 27705-8024

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Douglas Thompson <ahmc9@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 12/19/13, 1:23 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

019169

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Douglas Thompson
10617 S Vernon Ave
Chicago, IL 60628-2957

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dean Propps <deanpropps@gmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:23 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dean Propps
1497 Liberty Rd
Rogersville, MO 65742-7143
(417) 225-0087

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Lubin <stephenlubin@ca.rr.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:24 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Lubin
10742 Arminta St
Sun Valley, CA 91352-4602
(818) 521-2050

019173

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Phillip Markis <pmarkis@msn.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:25 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Phillipi Markis
5810 W 111th Ave
Westminster, CO 80020-3290
(303) 466-6683

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janis Sawyer <jsawyer@paleink.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:25 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janis Sawyer
486 Forest Street
Santa Rosa Beach, FL 32459

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Moore <lincath43@gmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 1:53 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

019176

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Moore
190 E Front St Apt 746
Boise, ID 83702-7321
(208) 353-3575

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marsha Jurgens-Harris <mjharris333@att.net>
Date: 12/19/13, 2:24 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marsha Jurgens-Harris
34295 Rhonda Ln
Pauma Valley, CA 92061-9552

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Saunders <sharonsaunders391@gmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 2:53 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

019179

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sharon Saunders
1418 S Mildred St Apt 1304
Tacoma, WA 98465-1929

019180

(253) 566-6157

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Robert Carter <robertcarter2@comcast.net>

Date: 12/19/13, 2:53 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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019181

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Carter
217 S 3rd Ave
St Charles, IL 60174-2907
(630) 377-4482

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "M. Monzone" <bestbuytoday@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 2:54 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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019182

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

M. Monzone
PO Box 599
Ocean View, DE 19970-0599

019183

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Prem Mulberry <saiprem2@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 2:54 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Prem Mulberry
1901 Broadway Apt 4
Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965-9400

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Scott Erickson <yogaflyer1@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 3:30 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Scott Erickson
8002 Harney St
Omaha, NE 68114-4451
(402) 408-5941

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Arnold <davida@umd.edu>
Date: 12/19/13, 3:54 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool

019186

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

019187

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Arnold
14242 Twig Rd
Silver Spring, MD 20905-7036
(301) 257-4211

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eric Magers <magerse@mersd.org>
Date: 12/19/13, 3:54 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Eric Magers
36 Lincoln St
Manchester, MA 01944-1123

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Lee <maleect@aol.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 4:24 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

019189

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Lee
3829 E Poinsettia Dr
Phoenix, AZ 85028-1435
(480) 368-1141

019190

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mytzi Rudolph <mytzi@comcast.net>
Date: 12/19/13, 4:24 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mytzi Rudolph
2221 E St
Vancouver, WA 98663-3238
(360) 256-6311

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lee Canel <leecanel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/19/13, 5:56 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lee Canel
2124 Birchwood Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-2306

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Jeff Tatom <thekeyman@qwestoffice.net>

Date: 12/19/13, 6:57 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019193

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jeff Tatom
333 SE 8th St
Grants Pass, OR 97526-3017

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Tom Conway <tfcii@yahoo.com>

Date: 12/19/13, 8:28 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tom Conway
PO Box 233
Troy, IL 62294-0233
(618) 667-9232

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ricca Slone <rcoplans@gmail.com>
Date: 12/19/13, 9:57 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019196

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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019197

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ricca Slone
3520 N Lake Shore Dr Apt 8p
Chicago, IL 60657-1808
(309) 472-0067

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frederick Nordhorn <fnordhorn@verizon.net>
Date: 12/19/13, 10:57 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Frederick Nordhorn
8229 New Hampshire Ave
Hyattsville, MD 20783-3747
(301) 431-1879

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Andrew Davies <andrewthomasdavies@gmail.com>

Date: 12/19/13, 11:57 PM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 19, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

019199

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrew Davies
7748 W Oakton St

019200

Niles, IL 60714-2833

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Debra Blaker <peace4us2all@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 5:27 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

019201

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Debra Blaker
2465 Skyline Blvd
Eugene, OR 97403-2181
(541) 683-7514

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Holt-Harris <annholtharris@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/20/13, 6:28 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

019202

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ann Holt-Harris
911 James St
Geneva, IL 60134-2015

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

019203

From: Marsha Puthoff <mputhoff50@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 8:58 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

019204

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marsha Puthoff
165 Jan St
Manhattan, IL 60442-9281
(815) 478-3789

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Gilbert <rkg07@att.net>
Date: 12/20/13, 8:58 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

019205

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Gilbert
6719 Homestead Dr
Mchenry, IL 60050-8073

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jenifer Horne <jeniferm70@gmail.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 9:28 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool

019206

IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

019207

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jenifer Horne
1459 E Main St Apt 207
Madison, WI 53703-3065
(608) 577-6563

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diana Alexander <nirlz77@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 10:59 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

019208

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diana Alexander
338 Interurban St
Auburn, IL 62615-9768

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maggie Jahn <mmmingtoy@aol.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 12:58 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

019209

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maggie Jahn
703 N 105th St Apt 1
Seattle, WA 98133-9272
(206) 295-8012

019210

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Barger <john@johnbarger.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 12:58 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

019211

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Barger
7752 SE 44th Ave
Portland, OR 97206-8418
(503) 771-3620

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pam Curtis <pcurtis@gstboces.org>
Date: 12/20/13, 1:28 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pam Curtis
5315 Clark Rd
Conesus, NY 14435-9762

Subject: Your Help is Needed to Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Elisabeth Noty <eanoty@gmail.com>

Date: 12/20/13, 1:58 PM

019213

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019214

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Noty
7914 S Luella Ave
Chicago, IL 60617-1148
(773) 731-2853

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennfer Hensley <jennifer.hensley@sierraclub.org>
Date: 12/20/13, 2:59 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

019215

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hensley
70 E Lake St Ste 1500
Chicago, IL 60601-7447

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Hensley <jennifer.hensley@sierraclub.org>
Date: 12/20/13, 2:59 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019216

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hensley
2010 W Leland Ave Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60625-1514

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Monte Norris <tonijohnson46@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 4:29 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Monte Norris
353 Hunington Ave
Eugene, OR 97405-4076
(541) 343-5257

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Kelson <bkelson@ix.netcom.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 4:58 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

019219

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Kelson
29904 Lee Rd
Evergreen, CO 80439-7247
(720) 219-7165

019220

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clara McClure <pippinmcclure@gmail.com>
Date: 12/20/13, 5:59 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 20, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Clara McClure
1204 W Hill Ave
Carbondale, IL 62901-2464
(618) 457-2025

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jason Land <jason.land18@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 8:30 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

019222

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jason Land
PO Box 82523
Fairbanks, AK 99708-2523
(907) 687-5783

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolynne Cullerton <cculler52@gmail.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 12:01 PM

019223

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019224

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carolynne Cullerton
528 W South St
Woodstock, IL 60098-3749
(815) 338-5516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Bagley <mbagley@rich.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 2:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

019225

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Bagley
1485 Maple Rd
Williamsville, NY 14221-3611
(716) 565-2031

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Schneider <danny83@q.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 3:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019226

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

019227

Sincerely,

Dan Schneider
814 NE 84th St
Seattle, WA 98115-4217
(206) 527-1841

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Simon Politzer <spolitzer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 3:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

019228

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Simon Politzer
105 S Elmhurst Ave
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-3124
(847) 259-5692

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sue Robinson <suerobinson.cpa@gmail.com>
Date: 12/21/13, 5:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

019229

reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sue Robinson
PO Box 9566
Asheville, NC 28815-0566

019230

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: J Olson <olliezoom@att.net>
Date: 12/21/13, 5:31 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 21, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

J Olson
3300 N Carriageway Dr
Arlington Hts, IL 60004-1554

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rita Calcagno <hbcrac@comcast.net>
Date: 12/22/13, 1:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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019232

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rita Calcagno
1915 234th Ct NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-4432
(425) 898-4451

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rita Calcagno <hbcrac@comcast.net>
Date: 12/22/13, 3:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019233

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019234

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rita Calcagno
1915 234th Ct NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-4432

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alexandra Sipiora <lexathegreek@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/22/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Sipiora
40 E Chicago Ave # 202
Chicago, IL 60611-2026
(773) 272-6947

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evan Craig <evan.craig@illinois.sierraclub.org>
Date: 12/22/13, 1:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

019236

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

019237

Evan Craig
116 Hamilton Pl
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1041
(847) 680-6437

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evan Craig <evan.craig@illinois.sierraclub.org>
Date: 12/22/13, 1:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

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will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Evan Craig
116 Hamilton Pl
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1041
(847) 680-6437

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michelle Stauffer <michellestauffer24@gmail.com>
Date: 12/22/13, 2:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michelle Stauffer
2610 Regatta Dr
Sarasota, FL 34231-5714

019240

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Clancy <susanlclancy@gmail.com>
Date: 12/22/13, 5:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Susan Clancy
15 Hickok Ave
Bethel, CT 06801-1407
(203) 791-8563

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cortney Zaret <cortneyzaret@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/22/13, 7:33 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 22, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

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flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cortney Zaret
3647 N Wilton Ave # 1
Chicago, IL 60613-4312

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Angela Alvarez <noxorxitze49@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 5:04 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019243

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019244

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Angela Alvarez
444 N Hoover St Apt 206
Los Angeles, CA 90004-2391
(213) 434-8011

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tod Brewster <tbrewst@gmail.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 11:05 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

019245

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tod Brewster
18103 Yosemite Ct
Fountain Valley, CA 92708-5954

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Cummings <cantodolce@gmail.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 1:05 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

019246

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

019247

Judy Cummings
2438 Cowper Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1846

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laura Stembridge <stembridgelaura@gmail.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 1:05 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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019248

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Laura Stembridge
4124 N Hawthorne St
Spokane, WA 99205-1336

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christopher Devine <cdevine66@gmail.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 1:35 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

019249

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Christopher Devine
5143 N Neenah Ave
Chicago, IL 60656-3728
(773) 759-9115

019250

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wayne Sygman <drwsyggie@optonline.net>
Date: 12/23/13, 2:05 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

019251

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wayne Sygman
8 Sparrow Ln
Levittown, NY 11756-4022
(516) 520-0544

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Mallory <nmallor49@aol.com>
Date: 12/23/13, 8:55 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 23, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

019252

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Mallory
10256 Huntington Ave
Omaha, NE 68122-3033

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elaine Yao <ecyao@uchicago.edu>
Date: 12/24/13, 1:28 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 24, 2013

019253

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elaine Yao
International House, #267
1414 E. 59th St
Chicago, IL 60637-2997

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jon Levin <yonill@comcast.net>
Date: 12/24/13, 1:58 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

019255

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jon Levin
1 N Saginaw St
Pontiac, MI 48342-2111
(248) 499-7221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Arveson <carveson@aol.com>
Date: 12/24/13, 10:29 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

019256

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Arveson
PO Box 1874

019257

Sumner, WA 98390-0400
(253) 826-5124

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cara Ammon <clammon@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/25/13, 9:00 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

019258

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cara Ammon
4556 N Beacon St # 3
Chicago, IL 60640-5519
(773) 769-3550

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathy Stanton <stanfam@mchsi.com>
Date: 12/25/13, 3:00 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

019259

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathy Stanton
PO Box 186
Dowell, IL 62927-0186

019260

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leigh Clark <leighwyattclark@gmail.com>
Date: 12/25/13, 3:30 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

019261

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Leigh Clark
16349 Los Alimos St
Granada Hills, CA 91344-6858
(818) 366-4722

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diane Helt <diane471@cox.net>
Date: 12/25/13, 6:00 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

019262

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diane Helt
3744 E 58th St
Tulsa, OK 74135-4153
(918) 798-4147

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Hoffman <nhoffman775@charter.net>
Date: 12/25/13, 8:30 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019263

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019264

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nancy Hoffman
1227 Flora Glen Dr
Sparks, NV 89434-0742
(775) 358-5360

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Claire Chambers <csc2938@verizon.net>
Date: 12/25/13, 9:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

019265

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Claire Chambers
38118 Calle Quedo
Murrieta, CA 92563-5634
(951) 677-3663

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Thompson <gthompson57@charter.net>
Date: 12/25/13, 9:31 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

019266

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gerald Thompson
2845 Grand Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-3604

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Vedder <dved99@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/25/13, 11:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 25, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Vedder
1914 George Ct
Glenview, IL 60025-5044
(815) 546-9261

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Erin Gregoire <eagalien@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/26/13, 4:33 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 26, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

019269

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Erin Gregoire
127 Jewett St
Manchester, NH 03103-2967
(603) 289-2242

019270

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: ISAAC SHAMAH <izaqio@gmail.com>
Date: 12/26/13, 9:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 26, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

ISAAC SHAMAH
219 N Broadway
Nyack, NY 10960-1618
(845) 358-0188

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Bolger <seriouslyrelaxed@gmail.com>
Date: 12/27/13, 9:04 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 27, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

019272

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Bolger
1926 N Main St
Wheaton, IL 60187-3151
(630) 788-1291

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jake Turner <turner@email.arizona.edu>
Date: 12/27/13, 3:04 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019273

Dec 27, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

019274

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jake Turner
623 Kansas Ave
Walsenburg, CO 81089-1828
(719) 251-3263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jake Turner <turner@email.arizona.edu>
Date: 12/27/13, 3:04 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 27, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jake Turner
623 Kansas Ave
Walsenburg, CO 81089-1828
(719) 251-3263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jerome Hossli <jfghossli@gmail.com>
Date: 12/27/13, 9:05 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 27, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

019276

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

019277

Jerome Hossli
1301 W Fillmore St # 1
Chicago, IL 60607-4806
(312) 492-7142

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Urbon <flwcrab@aol.com>
Date: 12/27/13, 11:05 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 27, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

019278

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Urbon
846 Fox Chase Dr
Round Lk Bch, IL 60073-4102
(847) 609-9424

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: ken worland <ken_worland@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 3:35 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

019279

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

ken worland
625 Okanogan Ave Apt 212
Wenatchee, WA 98801-3470

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brad Walker <bawalker@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brad Walker
2149 Llewellyn Rd
Swansea, IL 62223-7907
(563) 209-0522

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chapa Apach <chapa6735@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

019282

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chapa Apach
6735 W 64th Pl
Chicago, IL 60638-4837
(773) 610-5213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Fortner <johnf4270@hotmail.com>

019283

Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

019284

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Fortner
2435 Elm St
Quincy, IL 62301-3533
(217) 577-1263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Blumenshine <joblumen@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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019285

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joyce Blumenshine
2419 E Reservoir Blvd
Peoria, IL 61614-8029

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Malcolm Mossman <jamalcolm@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

019286

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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019287

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Mossman
1514 Cleveland Ave
La Grange Park, IL 60526-1308
(630) 639-1699

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Fry <swissfry@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

019288

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Fry
322 S Illinois Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2922
(630) 279-5282

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Miro Gal <cro4ever@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

019289

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Miro Gal

019290

1076 Kenilworth Dr
Wheeling, IL 60090-3918
(847) 520-7853

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Linzmeier <musicman690@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

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operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Linzmeier
950 E Wilmette Rd
Palatine, IL 60074-6812
(847) 555-1212

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ronald Cress <roncress@earthlink.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

019292

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ronald Cress
3060 Wedgewood Dr
Dekalb, IL 60115-4930
(815) 756-9154

019293

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Roseann Plasencia <rmp50@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

019294

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Roseann Plasencia
11536 S Laverne Ave
Alsip, IL 60803-3921
(708) 371-1848

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Scott Lombardo <slombardo3@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

019295

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Scott Lombardo
4022 N Hamlin Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-2106
(773) 908-0251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Thomas J. Kuna-Jacob" <kunajacobceo@yahoo.com>

019296

Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

019297

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Kuna-Jacob
PO Box 75
103 Mill St.
Kane, IL 62054-0075
(217) 942-9730

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Smalley <quietstorm56911@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

019298

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Smalley
277 Seabury Rd
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-2466
(630) 229-1873

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allyson Frink <afrink@growmark.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

019299

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

019300

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Allyson Frink
26637 E 1800 North Rd
Cooksville, IL 61730-7501
(309) 725-3724

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Humowiecki <jenhum@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

019301

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Humowiecki
2440 S 9th Ave
North Riverside, IL 60546-1114

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michele Miller <mmiller9931@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

019302

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

019303

Michele Miller
771 Garfield Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048-4702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Russ Wagner <rwagner@genesisconstruction.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

019304

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Russ Wagner
47 Briar Ln
Geneva, IL 60134-2413
(163) 023-2865

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steph Glasgow <fragmentdesign1@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

019305

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steph Glasgow
14 Palm Rd
Roleystone, IL 61112
(628) 944-4367

019306

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Stanfa <stanfa.john@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 4:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

019307

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Stanfa
54 Frances Ln
Chicago Heights, IL 60411-1156

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Rahuba <elizara54@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

019308

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rahuba
1126 E 47th St Apt 11
Chicago, IL 60653-4446

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward Greisch <edgreisch@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

019309

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019310

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Edward Greisch
5213 12th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-2849
(309) 764-5131

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gina Wilkosz <onabelle@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

019311

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gina Wilkosz
565 Thornwood Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Liz Clark <eclark919@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019312

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

019313

Sincerely,

Liz Clark
3028 N Halsted St
Chicago, IL 60657-5197

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marta Hidegkuti <martahideg@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

019314

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marta Hidegkuti
822 W Cuyler Ave Apt 234
Chicago, IL 60613-3283
(773) 319-7552

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nicholas Pasqual <npasqual@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

019315

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Pasqual
10812 S Prospect Ave
Chicago, IL 60643-3414

019316

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nikhil Dutta <dutta@live.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

019317

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Nikhil Dutta
1313 S Tess Ln
Round Lake, IL 60073-5676

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Rottschalk <robertr51@ymail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

019318

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Rottschalk
226 N Cornell Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2161

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Thomas Rams <smartinner@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM

019319

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

019320

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Thomas Rams
214 Crabtree Ln
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-2107
(847) 816-0478

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clare Kagan <k9clare@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

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comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Clare Kagan
1512 Camp Ave
Rockford, IL 61103-6302

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cuck Witt <wittdp@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

019322

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cuck Witt
3 Ravinia Pl
Bourbonnais, IL 60914-1502

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dr R J Mike Nielsen <causes@bigfalls.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dr R J Mike Nielsen
PO Box 221
Cambria, IL 62915-0221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Pearson <j.pearson@live.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Pearson
3913 W 82nd St
Chicago, IL 60652-2909

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