Name Tracy Sites

Address
6893 N. High Ridge Rd.
Galena, IL 61036

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

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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

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Sincerely,

Tracy Sites

019327

Name Alex Townsend

Address
10714 Dooley Ridge
Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED
JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Sincerely,

Alex Townsend

019328

Name Gabby Bingham

Address
14001 69th St. Maquoketa, IA 52060

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Gabby Bingham

019329

Name Ben Hulscher

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

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019330

Name Hannah Etherton

Address 408 Menominee Dr. Galena IL. 61036

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resou
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNS

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Sincerely,

Hannah Etherton

019331

Name Brooke Ginsweiler

Address
11114 W Red Gates Rd.
Galena Illinois
61036

Email

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~~OFFICE~~ OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Brooke Ginsweiler

Name Stephanie Hernandez

Address 9730 s. ave J chicago IL 60617

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Ste_510@msn.com

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Stephanie Hernandez

019333

Name Ankit Pathak

Address
600 N McClurg Ct
Chicago, IL 60611

Email Chicagocubs17@gmail.com

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

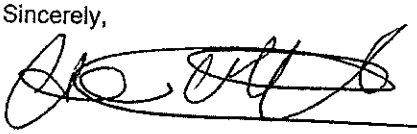
Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,



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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Name ERIN LEOSZEWSKI

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019338

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Address 56 E Van Buren Chicago, IL 60605 Apt 2405

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Name HOLLY PETRE

Address 1045 W BARRY AVE #3 CHICAGO, IL 60657

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Email HPETRE@SAIC.EDU

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Chicago, IL 60647
Email jgilliz@ARTLC.EDU

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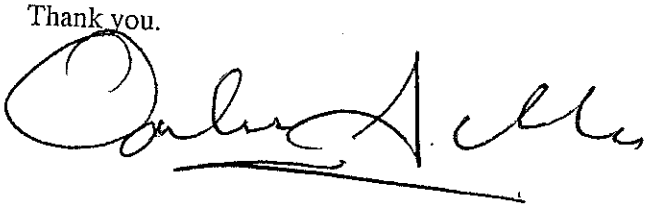

Name Haejin Toh
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IL 60616
Email htoh@artic.edu

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 9 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
019344

Name Rebecca Frass
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Chicago, IL 60613
Email BeckyFrass@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019345

Name Darren Hobbs

Address

Chicago, IL 60637

1791 W. 73rd Street

Email N/A

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma-- destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely, Darren Hobbs

Name Carmilla R. Brown
Address 448 W. 80TH Street
Chicago, IL 60620

Email crbrown1000@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Name Janet Campos

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

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resour
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSE

Email [redacted]

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Name Whitney Walker

Address
1111 S. Loomis
Chicago IL 60607

Email lowo.pyne@me.com

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Thank you.

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019343

Name Ranka Husetovic

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

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019350

Name Serena Ahmeti

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

Email serena.ahmeti@gmail.com

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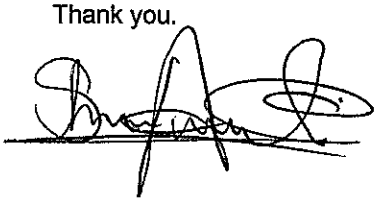

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019351

Name Bobby Wilson

Address
5423 S. Hoyne
Chicago, IL 60609
Floor 1

Email

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019352

Name Ashley Simpson

Address
5423 S Hoyne
Chicago, IL 60609

Email

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Ashley Simpson

RECEIVED
JAN - 9 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019353

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

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A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019354

Name Kinga Maciejewski

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Chicago, IL 60638

Email Kiniaaaxo@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

K. Maciejewski

019355

Name Louis Lay

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Chicago, IL 60615

Email louis_lay3001@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Louis Lay

019356

Name Jennifer Horton

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Chicago IL 60611

Email jhorton01@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

- 019357

Name JOEL ENCISO

Address
13319 Old Western, Blue Island IL, 60406

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Sincerely,

019358

Name Serena Ahmeti

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

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JAN - 9 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019359

Name Shakita Read

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

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Shakita Read

019360

Name Luke Wiesbeck

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West Chicago, IL 60185

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019361

Name Taylor Bennett

Address
726 Dewey Ave Galena IL, 61036

Email Taylorbennett44@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Taylor Bennett

019362

Name Nassity Kaiser

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Galena, IL 61036

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JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Nassity Kaiser

019363

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Email coatsalexandra@gusd120.k12.il.us

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resour
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSE

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Name Ashley Bowling

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100 Kelly Lane
Galena IL, 61036

Email hotpinkashley8@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

Ashley Bowling

019365

Name Alvin Jesse Medina

Address 4823 N. Magnolia
Chicago, IL 60640

Email ajmedin7@gmail.com

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

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019366

Name JOSEPHINE HERRERA

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Email jherrera05@mail.roosevelt.edu

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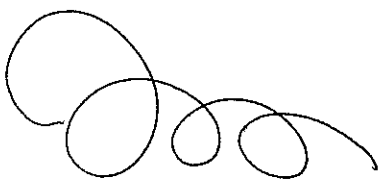

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
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019367

Name Sean Tyler

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WBRH 604

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Name Lupita Carrasquillo

Address
2423 N. Newcastle Ave. Chicago, IL 60707

Email lcarrasquillo@mail.roosevelt.edu

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019369

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Deerfield IL 60015

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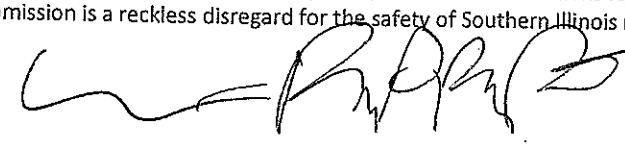

019370

Name Jose Ortiz

Address 525 S. State street Chicago IL 60605

Email

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019371

Name Joseph Bierzynski

Address
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Chicago, IL 60605

Email jbierzynski@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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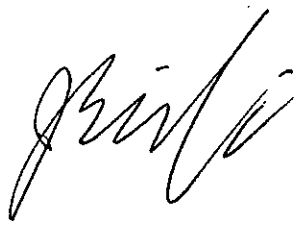

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019372

Name Cassidy Cwik

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Chicago, IL 60608

Email CCCwik@Gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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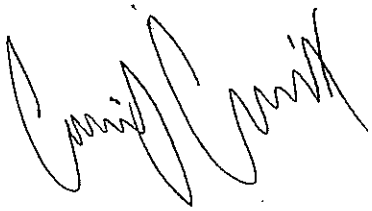

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019373

Name Ryan Quante

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Email rquante@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Name Jeffery Helgeson
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Chicago, Illinois
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Email jhelgeso@roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma-- destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Jeffery E. Helgeson

Name Rosalinda Mazon

Address 3032 N Spaulding Ave
Chicago IL 60618

Email rosalinda_mazon@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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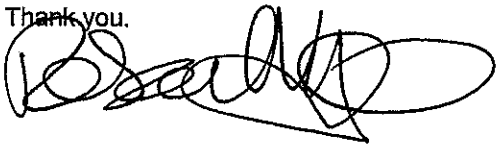

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019376

Name Joseph Knotts

Address
525 S State Street
Chicago, IL 60605

Email joeijgk@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Kathryn Grantham

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16706 Marble Rdg
Fort Wayne IN, 46845

Email rynstongravehill@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

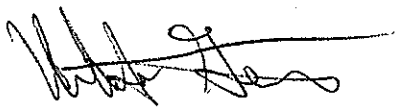
In addition, on page three of the regulations that IDNR released, the regulations state:

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,



019378

Name Joe Hopkins

Address
3110 S. Lowe Ave, Chicago, IL 60616

Email jhopbison@gmail.com

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Joe Hopkins

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Rev. Tom Gaulke

Address 643 West 31ST Street
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Email FirstTrinityPastor@Gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Tyler Nichols

Address 2806 W 18th Pl Chicago IL 6060

Email TNichols_horn@yahoo.com

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Jan GNI

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

Email

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First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019382

Name Courtney Brennan

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

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

019383

Name Naira Herrera

Address
2838 W. 57th St.
Chicago, IL 60629

Email mherrera07@mail.roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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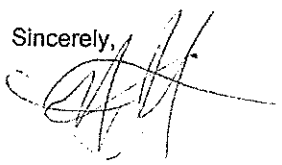

019384

Name Josh Engel

Address
2653 Broadway
Evanston, IL 60201

Email jengel5230@yahoo.com

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019385

Name Lisa Platt

Address 704 Jackson St. Scales Mound IL, 61075

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Email

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019386

Name Carissa Gelinas

Address
342 Spring St. Galena, IL 61036

Email gelinas1996@hotmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,
Carissa Gelinas

019387

Name Tamara M Edens

Address 506 Green ST
Galena, IL 61036

Email

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019388

Name Alex Anderson

Address 6003 North Forest Road
Scales Mound, IL 61075

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email alexanderson@scalesmound.net

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019389

Name Jack Edens jr.

Address
105 Franklin St
Galena, IL 61036

Email

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack A. Edens Jr.

019390

Name Dorienne Molitor

Address
209 3rd Street Galena IL 61036

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resourc
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Dorienne.Molitor@gmail.com

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Sincerely, Dorienne Molitor

019391

Name Kathryn Grantham

Address
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610 Chicago, IL 60605

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

019392

Name Maddison Davis

Address 425 S Wabash Chicago, IL 60605

Email MaddaVis16@aim.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019292

Name elizabeth johnson

Address 425 S wabash #31 chicago, IL 60605

Email flaccidfruit@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019394

Name Conor Swenson

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Forest Park, IL 60130

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RECEIVED
JAN 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019395

Name Hugh F. Fritz

Address 6741 N. Rockwell
Chicago, IL
60645

Email hughfritz@yahoo.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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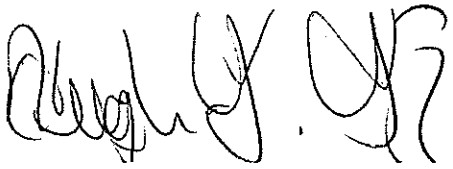

Name Maya Roberts

Address 3937 W. Wrightwood
Chicago, IL 60647

Email mayamroberts@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Maya M Roberts

019397

Name Hugh Fritz

Address
6741 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL
60645

Email hughford@sbcglobal.net

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019398

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

Email cmdraleon@gmail.com

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019399

Name Heather Ruhnke

Address 1609 N. Center St.
Crest Hill IL 60403

Email heatherruhnke@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Heather L. Ruhnke

019400

Name Cat Roberts

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patrina C. Roberts

- 019401

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Sincerely, Brianna Ruhnke

019402

Name Robert Michaelson

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Evanston IL 60201

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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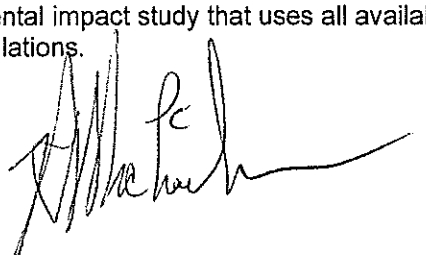

019403

Name Hannah Kershner

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resour
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSE

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Hannah Kershner

019404

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Palatine IL 60067

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

019405

Name Nathale Young

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Minneapolis MN
55410

Email Nyoung131@gmail.com

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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019406

Name Simone Serman

Address
717 N. Ashbury Ave
Bolingbrooke IL
60440

Email Sermansimone@yahoo.com

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Caleb Zielke

Address
428 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL
60605

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019408

Name Kerrigan Tobin

Address 425 S. Wabash Chicago, IL [redacted] 60605

Email ktobin@mail.RooseVt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
01940

Name Ire'Vontae Todd

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019410

Name Brandon rohling

Address [redacted] 425 S Wabash Chicago, IL 60605

Email brohling@mail.Roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019411

Name Michael J. Conrardy

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Chicago IL
60608

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- 019412

Name George McCormick

Address
16203 Case
Harvey, IL 60426

Email georgebulger31@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019414

Name Grace Fowler

Address
425 S. Wabash Unit 3008
Chicago IL
60605

Email gfowler23@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Ally Pecko

Address
425 S Wabash AVE WBRH 641
Chicago IL
60605

Email ally.pecko1@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Joseph Biczynski

Address
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Chicago IL
60605

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Name Andrew Meixner

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL
60605

Email yemz@tds.net

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019418

Name Rossana Grduno

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Dept. of Natural Resources
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Bolingbrook, IL
60440

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Name Claudia R Rémy

Address 425 S Wabash WBR # 133 Chicago, IL 60605

Email Claudiaremy13@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019420

Name Melissa Rivalcaba

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019421

Name JOSEPHINE HERRERA

Address
39804 N. TORRY LANE
BEACH PARK, IL

Email jherrera05@mail.roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

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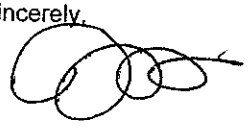

Name Simone Dowdell

Address
2857 W 85 Place
Chicago, IL
60652

Email N/A

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

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Sincerely,

Simone Pat

Name Nicole Burns

Address
3538 S King Dr Apt 1S
Chicago, IL 60653

Email nburns02@mail.roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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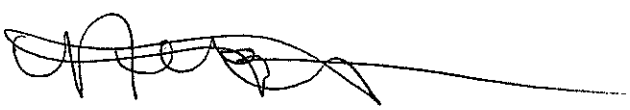

019424

Name Dana Alexander

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave WBRH 593
Chicago, IL 60605

Email DAlexander03@mail.roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Dana Alexander

019425

Name ROBYN MONTES

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1404 W. FLOURNOY #3
CHICAGO, IL 60607

Email

RECEIVED
JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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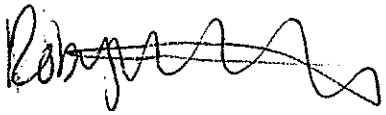

019426

Name Thor Hicks II

Address 525 South State Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email thorandrehicks2@gmail.com

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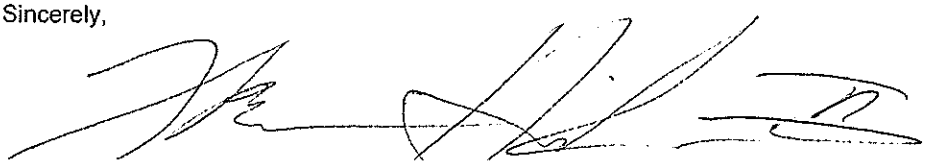

019427

Name Cassidy Avent

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RECEIVED
JAN - 6 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email caventemail.roosevelt.edu

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Thank you.

Cassi Avent

019428

Name Matt Kuntz

Address
603 Tony Ln. N. Aurora IL 60542

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Matt-ittade@Yahoo.com

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First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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019429

Name Caitlin Donegan

Address
1024 W. Dickens, Melrose Park IL., 60164

RECEIVED
JAN - 5 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email cdonegan@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

Caitlin S. Donegan

019430

Name Samantha Anderson

Address
5251 Five Mile Rd
Belmont MI 49306

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email _____

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Thank you,
Samantha Anderson

019431

Name Joelle Tatter

Address
425 S Wabash Ave, #33
Chicago, IL 60605

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Joelle Tatter

019432

Name Liana Imbrogno

Address 3012 Glacier Ct
Saint Charles, IL 60174

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Liana Imbrogno

019433

Name Ryan Perez

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave, Chicago, IL 60605

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email rperez08@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Sincerely,

Ryan Perez

019434

Name Kara Lacefield

Address 312 Chicago Ave.
Apt 2T
Oak Park, IL 60302

Email KnLacefield@gmail.com

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JAN - 2 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Kara Lacefield

019435

Name Yvonne Valadez

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Address
1022 Juneway Ter.
Round Lake Beach, IL, 60073

Email

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Sincerely,

Yvonne Valadez

019436

Name Sandra Gos

Address 719 Foster Ave, Bartlett IL 60103

Email Sandraaaagos@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

STOP FRACKING!!!

019437

Name Nicole Gudat

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

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Nicole Gudat

019438

Name Blake Brown

Address 2005 Malory Ln, Highland Park, IL 60035

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Sincerely,

Blake Brown

019439

Name Xenia Semsais

Address
525 S. State St
Chicago, IL 60605

Email Xenia_Semsais@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Xenia Semsais

019440

Name Olivia Dunaway

Address
12400 South Trumbull Ave. Alsip IL 60803

Email odunaway@mail.roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Olivia Dunaway

019441

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Kara Lacefield
Address 312 Chicago Ave. Apt 2F Oak Park, IL 60302
Email KMLacefield@gmail.com

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Kara Lacefield

Name Jezeney Salmeron

Address
5707 W. Cermak Rd.
Cicero, IL 60804

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Jsalmeron@mail.roosevelt.edu

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019443

Name Eric Chaney

Address
525 South state street Chicago, IL 60605

Email echaney@mail.roosevelt.edu

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eric Chaney

019444

Name Vaarmo Stanley

Address 7912 S. Prairie Chicago IL 60619

Email Amicahstan3@yahoo.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
01944
Dept. of Natural Resources

Name SANDRA FRINK

Address
5041 W. Windsor Ave
Chicago IL 60630

Email sfrink@roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Name Louis Canonico

Address
2709 W. Agatite #2
Chicago, IL 60625

Email loudiggs@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Name Rebecca Quesnell

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

Email rquesnell@mchsi.com

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Thank you.

Rebecca B. Quesnell

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019448

Name Joshua Hicks

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave Room # 2208 Chicago, IL

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email jhicks042@gmail.com

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Joshua Hicks

019449

Name Abby Dample

Address 700 S. Halsted St.
CMW# 7115, Chicago, IL 60607

Email adample2@uic.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Abby Dample

019450

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Sheana Brown
Address 307 Lincoln Street
Gary, IN 46402
Email Srbrown@yahoo.com

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Sincerely, Sheana Brown

Name _____

Address

100 Sprouse Ln.

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email _____

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Sincerely,

019452

Name JANE CURTIS

Address 1644 Cedar Rd.
Homewood, IL 60430

Email jcurtis@roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Jane A Curtis

Name Jacob Grant

Address 425 S Wabash Ave Chicago IL, 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email campercasey@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely, Jacob Grant

019454

Name Margo Dodson

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425 South Wabash Ave Chicago IL 60605

Email mdodson@mail.roosevelt.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

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Sincerely,

Margo Dodson

Margo Dodson

019455

Name Delecia Norwood

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Address
525 South State Street Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely,

Delecia Norwood

019456

Name Seung-Hyun Jin

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

Email [redacted] J_tmdgus@hotmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

Seung Hyun Jin

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
019457
Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Alexa Tapias

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Address
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Email alexasara14@gmail.com

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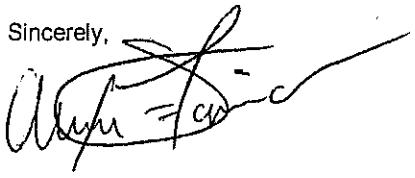

019458

Name Amy Ruppel

Address
926 S. State St. 1304A
Chicago IL 60605

Email

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Amy Ruppel

Name Alicea Hardiman

Address
508 N. 5th Ave Maywood, IL 60153

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Sincerely,

Alicea Hardiman

019460

Name WHITNEY BROWNING

Address
8827 S. GREGORY AVE
CHICAGO, IL 60617.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email _____

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

019461

Name Bailey Swinney

Address
843 East 53rd Apt. 301
Chicago, IL 60615

Email bailey.swinney@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

Bailey Swinney

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019462

Name Ryn Grantham

Address
425 S. Wabash
Chicago IL, 60605
Room 610

Email

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name KURT WITTEMAN

Address
425 S. WABASH AVE, CHICAGO IL 60605

Email kwittemn9@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019464

Name Diamond Harwell

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

Email diamondcitywish@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019465

Name ANNE PERTNER

Address
ANNE PERTNER
575 S. State Street Apt. 1627C
Chicago, IL 60605

Email apertner@mail.roose

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Alyssa Carabez

Address
4001 Monroe Avenue
Brookfield, IL 60513

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

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019467

Name Brian Snyder

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, IL 60605-1208

Email 13dsnyder@gmail.com

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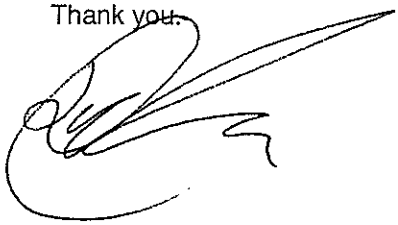

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019468

Name Cindi DiIorio
Address 9036 Tripp Avenue
Skokie, IL 60076
Email cindi.diiorio@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,
Cindi S DiIorio

Name Joey Jackson
Address 7140 S. Winchester, Chicaggo, IL 60636
Email none

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

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma-- destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely, Joey Jackson

Name Christina Scianna

Address 941 8th Ave LaGrange IL, 60586 Unit 7

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019471

Name Jon Gill

Address
[redacted] 120 Lawrence Ave.
Woodstock, IL
[redacted] 60098

Email Jmayo1714@gmail.com

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Catherine Brown
Address 448 W. 80TH Street 1ST floor
Chicago, IL 60620
Email Canary41@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

Catherine Brown

019473

Stephanie DiCrescenzo

6923 W. 64th St. Chicago, IL 60638

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email [redacted] sdicrescenzo@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Shawn Mukherji

Addres: 491 VAUGHW CIR, AURORA, IL 60502

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resource
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Shawnmukherji@gmail.com

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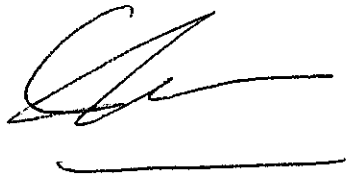

019475

Name Matthew Schulte

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

Email mschulte95@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

Name Matthew Schulte

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave, Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019476

Name Justine Prabucki

Address 1826 W. 17th St
Chicago IL 60608

Email jprabuck@hotmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019477

Name Amy Lilek

Address 1611e Black Road
Joliet, IL 60435

Email amy.lilek@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Name Amy Lilek

Address

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- 019478

Name Sarah Chase

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Sincerely,

Name Sarah Chase

Address

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Grace Fowler

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Chicago, IL 60605

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Sincerely,

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- 019480

Name grace fowler

Name Martel Holmes

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant anticipated to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Name Alexander Mikrofanenko

Address
1223 W. 32 PL. Chicago, IL 60608

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Name Kelly Gross

Address 9945 W US 20
Galena IL
61036

Email Kell535roxy@Juno.com

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To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019483

Name Courtney Cobbs

Address 4404 S. Drexel Blvd Apt J3
Chicago, IL 60653

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Courtney Cobbs

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources

Name Susan Dirr

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019485

Name Joy Holowicki

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Chicago, Illinois 60608

Email joyholowicki87@gmail.com

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019486

Name Allen McVoy

Address 221 N. Kenilworth Ave. 3C2
Oak Park, IL 60302-2051

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Email ~

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However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

019487

Name Gina Orlando

Address 915 Pleasant St
Oak Park, IL 60302

Email gina@ginaorlando.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.
Gina Orlando

019488

Name LESLIE ROBERTS

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

Email lrdeed-harmon@yahoo.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Leslie Roberts

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

Name Kevin Cash

Address 1215 E Hyde Park Blvd
Chicago, IL 60615

Email KCash@uchicago

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kevin Cash

019490

Name Dan LIRA

Address 13310 S. Baltmore
Chi60 IL 60633

Email dlira@ontnews.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2011
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019491

Name Sandra Mukasa

Address 5217 North Magnolia Ave
Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60640

Email sandramukasa@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

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

019492

Name Andy Jensen

Address 625 south Wabash, Chicago, IL 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resource
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email ajensen@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma—destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Name Deion M. Owens

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

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email dowens10@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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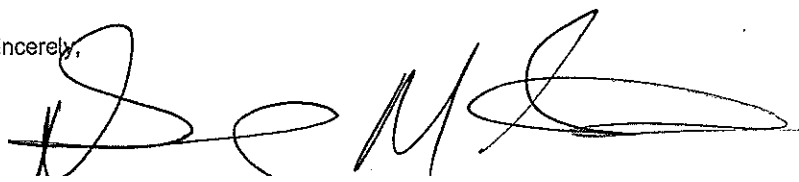

019494

Name KENNETH O'CONNOR

Address 425 S. WABASH
CHICAGO, IL 60605

Email KOCON8@GMAIL.COM

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019495

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Ronnie Miller
Address 1321 N Burling St
Chicago IL
60610
Email

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

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It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Name ELIAS FRIEDMAN

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To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019497

Name Christian Cameron

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Sera Sousley

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019499

Name STEVE MIENTUS

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Vicki Gerberich

019501

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The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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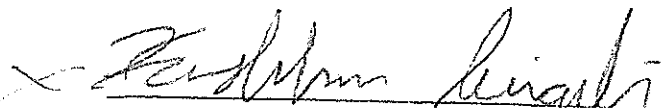

Name Quinton Donald

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019503

Name Colleen Dennis

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525 S State St #1314B
Chicago IL 60605

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Address 5461 S. Cornell Ave #2
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Email yfreemark@gmail.com

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019505

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However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019506

Name Bridget Powers

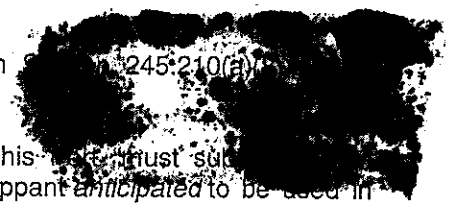
Address
1709 w 105th st
Chicago IL 60643

Email BPowers88@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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



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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Jesse Williams

Address
5830 N Kenmore Apt 301
Chicago, IL 60660

Email Jesse98th@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Karen Craig

Address 3118 W. Lake Street
Chicago, IL 60612

Email karencraig.email@gmail.com

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Thank you.

Karen Craig

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019509

Name Thomas Gallagher

Address
915 N. Leavitt St. Apt 3F
Chicago IL, 60622

Email gallagher.T84@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019510

Name Jordan Ewbank

Address
1332 W Greenleaf Ave 1G
Chicago, IL 60626

Email joewbank@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019511

Name Wendi Kurpik

Address
1108 W. Columbia
Chicago, IL 60626

Email wkurpik@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

Wendi Kurpik

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name ANA MOLLEDO

Address
525 S STATE ST
#1528
CHICAGO, IL 60605

Email amolledo@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019513

Name Jessy Bowling

Address 9725 Hwy 20 West
Galena, IL 61036

Email jbowling1217@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jessica Bowling

019514

Name Jack Edens

Address
506 Green Street Galena, IL 61036

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Thank you.

Sincerely, Jack A Edens

019515

Name Ryan P Edens

Address 310 South Main Galena IL 61036

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email reckless4eva1989@GMail.com

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019516

Name Ashley Ties

Address
9561 W. Buckhill Rd.
Galena, IL 61036

Email vbchic_2008@hotmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Name Tracy Ortega

Address 9945 W US Hwy 20
Galena IL 61036

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019518

Name Michael Bush-Jones

Address 4503 W. Harrison
Chicago IL 60624

Email Michael.Jones980@Gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019519

Name Jennifer Schoolcraft

Address 2951 S. King Drive
Chicago, IL 60616

Email jnschoolcraft@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

Jennifer Schoolcraft

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019520

Name Melissa Altmayer

Address 5839 West 63RD Street
CHICAGO, IL 60638

Email maltmayer@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019521

Name Patrick Graft

Address 57 N Garfield St
Lombard, IL 60148

Email pgraff19@Yahoo

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019522

Name Jaime Mayer

Address
738 W briar pl.
Chicago, IL 60657

Email jmayer03@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

Jaime Mayer

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019523

Name Annemarie Pulawski

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

Email annemarie1290@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019524

Name Teresa Cotton

Address
410 orleans lane
schaumburg, IL 60193

Email teresa.cotton@att.net

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Sarah Bostrom

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

Email bostygirl2@gmail.com

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019526

Name Clement Perry

Address 5458 W. Haddon Ave.
Chicago, IL 60651

Email perrysr1967@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
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Name Blake Wolowic

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Email

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Sincerely,

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Chicago IL 60647

Email Rvega04@mail.roosevelt.edu

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625 South State St.
Chicago, Illinois
60605

Email

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Name Karin Flores

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL 60605

Email K.flores@gmail.com

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Karin Flores

019531

Name Nomin Bold

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425 S Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL 60605

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Nomin

019532

Name Alex Longo

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Alex Longo

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Sincerely,

Name Megan McGivern

Address 1140 Cayuga Dr.
Northbrook IL, 60062

Email aphoticbliss11@yahoo.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019535

Name Kaleb Osagie

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

Email kalebosagie@gmail.com

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Name Cheng Jie Wang

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

Email wcj19910626@163.com

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Name Valerie Grbavac

Address
1215 E Hyde Park Blvd
Chicago IL 60615
apt 102

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019538

Name Michael Crain

Address 808 Forest Ct. Bartlett IL

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email mikey85@sbcglobal.net.

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Name Gerald Hoselton

Address
525 S. State Street
60605 Chicago Illinois

Email g hoselton@mail.roosevelt.edu

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019540

Name Tyler Ridings

Address
2095 Belvidere Lane Drive Elgin, IL

Email

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JAN - 3 2014
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The penalty for failing to attend an earthquake hearing or continuing to frack after causing a serious, reported earthquake is $50 for a first time violation. The maximum fine is $500. This is absurdly low, and will not incentivize any company to cease dangerous fracking. Fines for creating earthquakes should be more in the $50,000 + range. Earthquakes can cause damage to the properties of residences and businesses. In the case of earthquakes impacting households or commercial establishments, the companies responsible should be liable to cover damages. This needs to be included in these regulations. It is unfair for a people living in the area to experience a frightening event that damages property and puts them in danger without any compensation. This is unjust, and no Illinois state laws should allow this to occur.

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There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

019541

Name Jason Borcherding

Address 3717 N Hermitage Ave. 60613
Chicago, IL

Email Jasonborcherding@sbcglobal.net

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

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Sincerely,

Name Anthony Eudave

Address
525 S. State St. Chicago 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Manny eudave@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

019543

Name Chris Mc Johnson

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

Email cjohnson126@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

019544

Name Kyle Huff

Address
2040 W McLean Ave, Chicago, IL 60647

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email khuff2@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Name Kelsey Norris

Address
9137 Sandpiper Ct. Orland Park, Il. 60462

RECEIVED
JAN - 6 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Kelseyannenorris@aol.com

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019546

Name Terry Cunningham

Address 1223 A N. Harlem
Oak Park IL 60302

Email tc2227@gmail.com

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019547

Name Zeke Dolezolek

Address 425 S Wabash #12 Chicago, IL 60605

Email edolezolek@mail.Roosevelt.edu

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019548

Name Amanda Gelinas

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL
60605

Email amanda.gelinas@comcast.net

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Name Joseph Knotts

Address 525 S State Street Chicago, IL 60605

Email joeiggk@gmail.com

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The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019550

Name Alexa Honeywood

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, IL
60605

Email alexa.honey3@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

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

Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019551

Name Felicia Warren

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
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Name Ajee Gray

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425 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago, IL
60605

Email ograjill@mail.roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Aaron Day

Address
1753 w. Fullerton St
Chicago IL
60608

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Natalie Arana

Address 425 S. Wabash Chicago IL 60605

Email narana@Mail.Roosevelt.edu

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019555

Name Samantha D'Adamo

Address
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Chicago, IL
60605

Email Samantha.dadamo@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019556

Name Hugh Schmidt

Address
1 Veblen Pl
Madison, WI
53705

Email hfschmidt@wisc.edu

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Thank you.

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019557

Name Jeffery S. Dixon

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Westmont, IL
60559

Email cjdixon1980@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019558

Name Sandra Silva

Address 544 W Bronyston Ohjo, IL 60657

Email SSSilva@att.net

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019550

Name John Jones

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2113 W. 71st
Chicago IL
60636

Email jjones3capital@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019560

Name Maddison Davis

Address

425 S. Wabash Ave Chicago, IL 60605

Email maddavisile@aim.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019561

Name Marek Amravek

Address 1919 cuyler ave Chicago IL 60613

Email tarekz2015@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019562

Name Jamie Trout

Address 425 S Wabash, Chicago IL 60605

Email jamiethetrout@gmail.com

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019562

Name Carla Hunter

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, IL 60605

Email carla.hunter95@gmail.com

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RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019564

Name Lonnetta Jones

Address
2113 W 71ST
Chicago, IL
60636

Email lonnettal@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019565

Name Mark Finley

Address
6628 S. Artesian
Chicago, IL 60629

Email Tinman60623@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019566

Name MICHAEL A. BRYSON

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

Email mbryson67@sbcglobal.net

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JAN - 3 2014
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

M. Bryson

019567

Name John Windmoeller

Address
4743 N Beacon Chicago, IL 60680

Email windmoeller.jack@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019568

Name Brett Hoffman

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

Email bhoffman07@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Brett Hoffman

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Bridget Powers

Address
1709 w 105th St
Chicago IL 60643

Email BPowers88@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019570

Name Thomas Gallagher

Address
915 N. Leavitt St 3F
Chicago IL 60622

Email gallagher.T84@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

11-9571

Name Jana Mazan

Address
10401 Leslie Lane
Chicago Ridge, IL
60415

Email j.mazan89@gmail.com

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

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

Thank you.

Jana Mazan

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

019572

Name Ryan Quarfe

Address 3735 N Greenview St
Chicago, IL 60613

Email rquarfe@mail.roosevelt.edu

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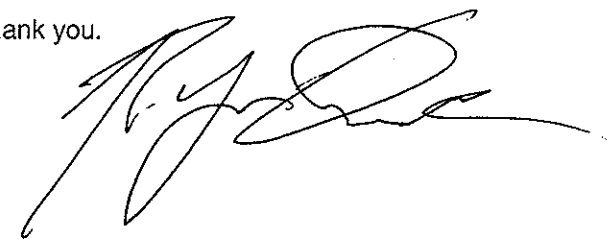

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019573

Name Jordan Ewbank

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Chicago, IL 60626

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Thank you.

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

Ewb

Name Charlie Roberts

Address
532 W Roscoe St. Chicago IL. 60657

Email Charlie is the coolest @ gmail.com

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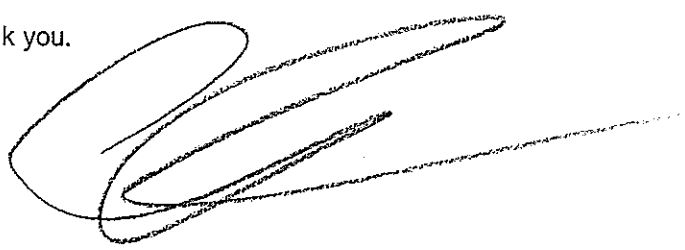

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019575

Name Shai Karsten

Address
425 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, IL 60605

Email skarsten@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Kyle Huff

Address
2040 W. McLean Ave.
Chicago, IL 60647

Email Kjhuff@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kyle Huff

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Dept. of Natural Resources

01957

Name Kelsey Norris

Address
9137 Sandpiper Ct. Orland Park, IL. 60462

Email Kelseyannenorris@aol.com

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Sincerely, Kelsey Norris

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...nt. of Natural Resources

Name Lucas Dibbs

Address
425 S. Wabash Chicago, IL, 60605

Email ldibbs@mail.roosevelt.edu

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019579

Name Kristen Rosario

Address

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

Email Kristenkrosario@gmail.com

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Name GirNana Baker

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525 S. State St. Chicago, IL.

Email gbaker03@roosevelt.edu

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Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019581

Name Anica Washington

Address
7308 S. Champlain ave.
Chicago IL 60619

Email awashington13@mail.roosevelt.edu

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

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

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

Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019582

Name Diamond Harwell

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

Email diamondciera@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019583

Name Britni Austin

Address
425 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, IL 60605

Email baustin03@mail.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019584

Name Alexander Mitrofanenko

Address
1223 W. 32 PL.
Chicago IL
60608

Email alexmit01@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Tybee McLaughlin

Address
425 S Wabash Ave., 378
Chicago, IL 60605

Email tmclaughlin01@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

Tybee McLaughlin

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019586

Name Zaid. McTabi

Address 421, Kristin St. Westmont IL, 60559

Email Zaidmc1@Gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019587

JAN

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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

C. C. Cameron

019588

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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

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

Signed,

Joseph Bieszczynski

425 South Wabash Avenue
Mailbox 614
Chicago, IL, 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 5 2011
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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

#19589

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

Signed,

Joseph Biczynski

425 South Wabash Avenue
Mailbox 614
Chicago, IL, 60605

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the IDNR,

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

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

Cassidy Cwik
3008 S. Lloyd Ave.
Chicago, IL 60608

019591

~~Ryan Quante~~
Ryan Quante
Violations & Fines

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). I find the fines inaquait to deter ~~Practi~~ Practices which can and will create enviormental problems. For these major corporations the fines $50-$2500 are meaningless. The companies will be able to write off their sub-par enviormental practices as "manigable" overhead. What is it going to take for these companies to abide by law, rules, and reglations set? ~~[illegible]~~ How are you going to enforce accounability?

To the Illinois Department of Natural resources (IDNR)

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

3735 W Greenview St
Chicago, IL 60613

Ryan Quante.

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
019592
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Dec 5, 2013

JAN - 9 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

TO: Illinois Dept of Natural Resources

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

My comment regarding subpart B section 245.200 is as follows:

The amount of profit natural gas companies make is in the millions and/or billions. Only asking $50-2500 for a fine is allowing them to violate all rules while still staying on budget. I would expect to see the violations co-incide with a % of profit for the year. $50 is less than the average city parking ticket. I would like to point out a loophole in this same section that says all "serious" violations will be addressed. Who decided what a "serious" violation is? What about the seriousness of the effects on the environment 20 years from now?

My second comment is regarding subpart A: General Provision

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

AS a full time professional and

019593

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

Please Respond to:

Sera Sousley
1853 N Cleveland Ave
Unit F
Chicago IL 60614

Name Gianna Checan

Address
525 South State St. Apt 1326

Email gchac23@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 9 2014
019595
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Julian KERBIS, Ph.D.

Address Roosevelt University
College of Professional Studies

Email jkerbis@fieldmuseum.org

RECEIVED
JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

019596

Name Alexander Mitrofanenko

Address 1223 W. 32 PL

Email alexmitr@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

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

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

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

Thank you.

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

019597

Name Biviana Espinoza

JAN - 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Address

bespinoza@mail.roosevelt.edu

address → 1722 W. 18th St.

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Biviana Espinoza

019533

Name [illegible]

Address
425 South Wabash ave Mt [illegible]

RECEIVED
JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email [illegible]2223@gmail.com

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The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

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This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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Thank you.

Sincerely, [illegible]

019599

Name Devon White

Address
8010 S. Eberhart

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RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Devon White

019608

To the Illinois department of Natural Resources

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

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

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

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

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

- Steve Miantus

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019602

Name Joshua Cisneros

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL

JAN - 5 2011
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Joshua7Cisneros@yahoo.com

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Sincerely, Joshua Cisneros

019603

Name Myah Rodriguez

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Address
3746 N Central Ave.

Email myahsunbeam@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

019604

Name Kathy Machay

Address 734 S. Miller St. Apt #1K Normal 61761

Email KMacha2@vic.edu

RECEIVED
JAN - 6 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Machay

Name Will Foydel

Address 425 S. Wabash Ave. 60605

Email WFoydel@mail.RooseveIt.Edu

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JAN - 2 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Thank you.

Will Foydel

019606

Name Liliana Perez

Address 4915 S. Karlov

Email lilip.college@gmail.com

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JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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Sincerely,

Liliana P.

019607

12/05/13 To The ILLINOIS Department of Natural Resources:

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

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

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

Thank you for your time, Bailey Swinney

RECEIVED
JAN - 8 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name [illegible]

Address 491 N Pilot Knob Rd.

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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Sincerely,

019609

Name April Oldenburg

Address 263 North Rockey Hill Road

Email aoldenburg23@gmail.com

JAN
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Sincerely,

April Oldenburg

019610

Name Cooper C. Williams

Address P.O. Box 6543

JAN - - 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Williamscooper@gmail20.KR.IL.US

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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Sincerely,

Cooper C. Williams

019611

Name D'Arcy Leak

Address

JAN
Dept. of Natural Resources
Office of Legal Counsel

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

Thank you.

D'Arcy Leak

019612

Name Ian Williams

Address

JAN 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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Sincerely,

019613

Name Abby Lincicum

Address

JAN 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email lincicumabgail@gusd.k12.il.us

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Sincerely,

Abby Lincicum

019614

Name Lola Williams

Address
5443 S Carpenter Level
Chicago, IL

Email Lbw11211@yahoo.com

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Thank you.

JAN

Dept. of Natural Resources
019615

Name Frank Pettis

Address 1425 S State Street
Chicago, IL

Email fipettis@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

First and foremost, Section 245.210 states that every applicant for a permit under this Part "must submit" certain information, including a Chemical Disclosure Report identifying each chemical and proppant *anticipated* to be used in hydraulic fracturing fluid for each state of the high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations.

However, Section 245.210(a)(8) allows an applicant to postpone submission of a Chemical Disclosure Report if it "documents to the Department's satisfaction why the information is not available at the time the application is submitted [...]" The criteria for documenting "to the Department's satisfaction" is subjective, vague, and ambiguous. The Department should revise the proposed rule to provide objective standards for the exercise of discretion by the Department under Section 245.210(a)(8).

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

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

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

Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN - 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Name Cameron Moulton

Address
525 S State St. Chicago IL

JAN
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email Moulton.Cameron@Gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

A useful way of thinking of a hydraulic fracturing well site would be to compare it to an iceberg, where the small amount of ice visible at the water's surface gives no hint of the size of the area occupied by the iceberg below the water line. The potential surface area that can be detrimentally affected by a hydraulic fracturing operation includes all land within 500, 750, or 1500 feet of a hydraulic fracturing leg (to use the IDNR's own measurements), regardless of the leg's horizontal or vertical relationship to the earth.

This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019617

Name Brittico

Address
425 S Wabash Ave
Unit #SB2
Chicago, IL 60605

Email bpicsgmail.minerva1.edu

JAN - 2 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

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019613

Name Shawn Mukherji

Address
471 W. 26th St.
Chicago IL
60504

Email shawnmukherji@gmail.com

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

Name Tyler Olmsted

Address
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Chicago, IL
60605

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

Heather Verdak

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JAN - 5 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email hverdak@gmail.com

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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Name Joseph Mohan

Address 435 S. Wabash Avenue

Email [illegible]

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In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

Name [signature]

Address

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
019622

Chanel Bell

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email TKnlord1@gmail.com

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Robin Lowell,

RECEIVED

JAN - 5 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

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019624

Name Courtney Pennypacker

Address

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email courtneypennypacker@yahoo.com

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This definition is critical because setback requirements are based on IDNR's inadequate definition of a well-site when they should, at a minimum, be based on the distance from any part of the well, including all underground horizontal legs of the well. To adopt the current definition of well site is to apply an old understanding about what constitutes a well to an approach to drilling that has grown much more complex. The IDNR needs to reflect its understanding of the inherent and possible dangers of hydraulic fracturing by recognizing that the well site for such an operation has much greater breadth than the current definition envisions.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

019625

Name Mecca Muhammad

Address

RECEIVED

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email mmuhammad01@email.roosevelt.edu

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

According to IDNR's definitions, a "Well site" means surface areas, including the surface location of the well, occupied by all equipment or facilities necessary for, or incidental to, high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations, construction, drilling, production, or plugging a well. While this definition might be appropriate for a well that drills straight down, as wells once did, it is not appropriate for horizontal hydraulic fracturing wells. Horizontal hydraulic fracturing operations involve an initial drilling site that then grows to include horizontal legs radiating out from the site. Leaks or ruptures, the well's proximity to water sources, and/or to real property are not adequately imagined by the well site definition that underpins so much of the IDNR's approach to these regulations.

The well site definition should be expanded to include the surface area above any and all horizontal or vertical legs of the well. The current narrow definition does not adequately protect the health, safety and well-being of Illinois citizens, nor will it adequately sequester water used for human or animal consumption from accidents that can occur anywhere the drilling occurs.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

019626

Name Shante' Gordon

Address 425 S. Walnut

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2014
Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email

To the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

The color-coded system of earthquake monitoring in the regulations appears completely obsolete. What purpose does it serve? What will it do for citizens who are impacted by earthquakes? What is the significance of the 3 or 6 mile radius from an earthquake epicenter for notification of well sites? Is there a scientific study that indicates that this radius is appropriate? There needs to be a study showing that 3-6 miles is the radius in which people will be impacted. A new study ties the injection of wastewater deep underground. Researchers now say that the magnitude 5.7 earthquake near Prague, Okla., on Nov. 6, 2011, may also be the largest ever linked to wastewater injection. Felt as far away as Milwaukee, more than 800 miles away, the quake—the biggest ever recorded in Oklahoma--destroyed 14 homes, buckled a federal highway and left two people injured. How does IDNR justify a 3-6 mile radius?

It appears in the regulations that a fracking site can be responsible for creating up to 4 earthquakes up to a level of 4.9 magnitude WITHOUT a mandatory shut-down order by the state. A 4.9 earthquake is a serious and newsworthy event – (USGS description: "Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.") This is completely unacceptable. As soon as a fracking site creates even one earthquake, it should be shut down. What is the science behind allowing 4 earthquakes per fracking site? Is there any limit on the number of fracking sites per a confined geological area? What is the science showing what number and magnitude of earthquakes is safe in the Wabash Valley and New Madrid Seismic Zones? I am completely opposed to allowing fracking without regulations that are based off of these studies.

Mandatory shut-down of a site is based on a patchwork of multiple earthquakes at multiple times with varying intensity. For example, if an earthquake caused by fracking "causes significant damage" or a magnitude of 5.0 or greater the state will shut-down the frack site. A 5.0 earthquake is described by USGS as "Felt by all, many frightened." The rules use a dangerous, high threshold of earthquake intensity for a mandatory shut-down. The fracking caused earthquake literally has to frighten people or break something before the state will step in. What is the justification for such a high threshold?

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

In subsection (a), "Applicability", DNR proposes that this rule apply ONLY to Class II injection wells, not to any other. DNR has not proposed any rules for fracking wells. This is insufficient protection of the population in southern Illinois where citizens are at risk of a major earthquake.

There are two distinct earthquake risks: (1) the risks from injection wells inducing earthquakes that would not otherwise occur and (2) the risks of substantial injuries and damages created when the toxic fracking fluid left in the ground, in pipelines, and in wells (injection and otherwise) is let loose as a result of a major earthquake. There are NO rules establishing guidelines for stopping fracking wells in the event of earthquakes, and NO considerations for siting any wells specifically in active seismic zones. That omission is a reckless disregard for the safety of Southern Illinois residents, their property, and the ecology of the region.

Sincerely,

019627

Name Vivian Rodriguez

Address 4920 W Berenice Ave.

JAN - 3 2014

Dept. of Natural Resources
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Email rvivian10@yahoo.com

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Sincerely,

019623

Marsha Warren
2634 Lawndale Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1180

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

019623

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

Sincerely,
Marsha Warren

Don Dieckmann
4614 Wisteria Dr
Alton, IL 62002-7158

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Don Dieckmann

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Dan Novak

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Gabriella Brown

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Amber Ginsburg

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Marc Levin

Mary Glenn
1126 Laurel Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7835

Dec 17, 2013

019635

Food &amp: Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Mary Glenn

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Allan Kaplan

Karen Smith
1653 Kensington Ave
Westchester, IL 60154-4210

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Karen Smith

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

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274 Graceland Ave
Des Plaines, IL 60016-4408

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Joseph Hoffmann

Kevin W
1700 Nations Dr
Gurnee, IL 60031-9136

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Kevin W

Karen Gray
185 Avery Hl
Belleville, IL 62223-4827

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

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

019644

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

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James Vigue
1143 Whirlaway Ave
Naperville, IL 60540-7752

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Maureen Lattimore

Mimi Biskus
908 Bidwell Dr
Gurnee, IL 60031-3124

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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Sincerely,
vince vitale

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

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Linda Foley

Pete Hutchinson
130 George St
Bensenville, IL 60106-3196

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Pete Hutchinson

david mccue
1602 Remington Rd
Rockford, IL 61108-6227

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

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

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david mccue

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

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

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Lawrence Trutter
4604 Trillium Dr
Springfield, IL 62703-5174

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Lawrence Trutter

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

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Jennifer Ryan

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

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jerry arnolts

Larry Manter
1601 Whitehall Ct
Wheeling, IL 60090-6905

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

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

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Sincerely,
renee settels

wayne leonard
22 Manchester Ct
Streamwood, IL 60107-6623

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

019666

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,

Molly Hicks

David Radford
602 Menge Rd
Marengo, IL 60152-8609

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Sincerely,
David Radford

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

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

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

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Sincerely,
Katherine Wuthrich

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

Dec 17, 2013

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

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Sincerely,
rosemary schroeder

Karsten Holland
5818 Clover Dr
Lisle, IL 60532-2704

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

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Kate Harder
1n186 Main St

019672

Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-3692

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Sincerely,
Kate Harder

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

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

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Joel Libman

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

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Clifford Rot
1005 Meadow Ln
Elgin, IL 60123-1429

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Richard Clough

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

Dec 17, 2013

019689

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Matt Doherty

Carol Ritchell
811 Happ Rd
Northfield, IL 60093-1004

Dec 17, 2013

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Carol Ritchell

Mike Hansen
874 Swan Ln
Deerfield, IL 60015-3671

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Mike Hansen

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

Dec 17, 2013

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

Dec 17, 2013

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

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Mark Tischler
418 Brighton Dr
Wheaton, IL 60189-8102

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Sincerely,
Mark Tischler

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019688

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

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

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

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

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

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Connie Sabin

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

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

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

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

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Elizabeth Finan
PO Box 57269
Chicago, IL 60657-7347

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Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Finan

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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Sincerely,
Jane Drews

Robert Chesrow
1442 Waukegan Rd
Deerfield, IL 60015-2209

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019696

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Sincerely,
Robert Chesrow

Pamela Kunke
1221 Bell Rd
Minooka, IL 60447-9723

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019697

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Sincerely,
Pamela Kunke

David Gerleman

019698

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

Dec 17, 2013

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David Gerleman

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

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Esther Allman

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

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Priya Patel

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

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Sincerely,
Terry Lawhorn

Linda Holder
1006 Liberty Dr
Elburn, IL 60119-9456

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Sincerely,
Linda Holder

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

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Sincerely,
jason brown

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

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Patti Fink

Jean Owen
1420 Raymond St
Joliet, IL 60431-8718

019786

Dec 17, 2013

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019767

Jean Owen

Victor Mazzeo
2109 Kenilworth Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-1661

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Victor Mazzeo

Natalie Hendricks
843 Dean St
Woodstock, IL 60098-3819

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Natalie Hendricks

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

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Sincerely,
James Bachman

Gregory Coe
1702 Willard St
Galesburg, IL 61401-1941

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

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Sincerely,
John Naue

Mahdie Vakili
216 Franklin St
Waukegan, IL 60085-4031

Dec 17, 2013

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Mahdie Vakili

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

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Joanne Burke

1439 Sandwich Dr
Sandwich, IL 60548-9320

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Joanne Burke

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

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Kim Wolf

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

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

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

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Rodney Davidson

Robert Slimmer
7709 Kolmar Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-3654

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

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Food & Water Watch

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Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

019722

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

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

Sincerely,
Annette Cavanagh

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,

Judith Gleitsman

Patty Ramos
3341 Highland Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-3817

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Patty Ramos

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

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Leslie Osborne

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Peter Schultz

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Cary Moy

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

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Food & Water Watch

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June Tanoue

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

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Gabriel Riccio

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

Dec 17, 2013

019731

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Gary Bettega

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

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Sincerely,
Kathleen Haas

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

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Sincerely,
Richardson Bentley

Jack Schwab
12227 Trinidad Ter
Marion, IL 62959-8653

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Jack Schwab

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

Dec 17, 2013

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

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

Sincerely,
Mike Wilkens

Nathan Estes
28 Cedar Ln
Hillsboro, IL 62049-3220

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

flow.

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

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Sincerely,
Nathan Estes

Catherine Kasmer
279 Dalton Ave
Mundelein, IL 60060-2523

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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NO FRACKING!

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Sincerely,
Catherine Kasmer

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Mark Grotzke

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Constance Lange

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Marsha Walker

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Stephen Sposato

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Rachel Lindsey

John Zahos
8228 Keating Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2502

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019745

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
John Zahos

Ryan Hamm
510 Crossing Ct

019746

Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-2127

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Ryan Hamm

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

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
carolyn massey

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

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
j eskra

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

Sincerely,
Nick Escobar

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Dennis Grayson

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Daniela Leonard

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
H Lynnea Johnson

Darrell Blobaum
1131 Steinman St
Dixon, IL 61021-1353

Dec 17, 2013

019754

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Darrell Blobaum

619755

John Badger
1518 Wilmette Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-2451

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
John Badger

rohana w
1930 Ridge Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-2770

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
rohana w

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Matthew Genaze

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Philip Kritzman

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

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Armin Balli

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Jean Vassier

janet jaramilla
2733 Princeton Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4967

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019762

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
janet jaramilla

AuTumn Davidson
1630 W Summerdale Ave Apt 3

Chicago, IL 60640-2059

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

Sincerely,
AuTumn Davidson

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Mary Rapp

Candace Lorkiewicz
806 Maple Ave
Lisle, IL 60532-2350

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Sincerely,
Candace Lorkiewicz

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

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Sincerely,
James March

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

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Sincerely,
Rita Hunt

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

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Sincerely,
Elissa Weaver

Tony Jones
3310 Highway 127
Carbondale, IL 62903-7848

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

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

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

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

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

019776

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j g
1619 Fowler Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-3956

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019779

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

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Sincerely,
Vickie Dixon

Patrick McArthur
262 Kansas St
Frankfort, IL 60423-1467

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Patrick McArthur

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

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Julianne Feldmar

Margaret Brady
18632 Martin Ave
Homewood, IL 60430-3624

Dec 17, 2013

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Sincerely,
Margaret Brady

Maureen McLain
410 Meadow Ave
Woodstock, IL 60098-2459

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Maureen McLain

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

Dec 17, 2013

019784

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Adele Gleason

melissa kaegel
212 Meyer St
Lebanon, IL 62254-1230

Dec 17, 2013

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019786

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Sincerely,
melissa kaegel

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

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

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

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

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Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Kay Diblik

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

619792

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Sincerely,
Martha White

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

019793

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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019794

Sincerely,
George Ordal

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

Dec 17, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Elliott Marks

Sherri Webber
PO Box 134
Galva, IL 61434-0134

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Sherri Webber

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

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Sincerely,
Joseph Oliver

Janice Wojciechowski
1608 Washington St
Evanston, IL 60202-1630

Dec 17, 2013

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PAUL SCHUTH
620 Iola Ave
Romeoville, IL 60446-1217

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Food & Water Watch

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

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Joan Krawitz

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

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019301

Food & Water Watch

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Joshua Sirt

robert yancey
570 Sorento Ave
Sorento, IL 62086-3200

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Food & Water Watch

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019803

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robert yancey

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

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Sincerely,
Laura Fleming

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

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Food & Water Watch

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

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Ron Lichterman

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

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

Sincerely,
PK Doyle

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Marty Monroe

Kiera Williams
9349 Morgan Ave
Evanston, IL 60203-1417

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

019309

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Sincerely,
Kiera Williams

David Gaumer
tamarack
Champaign, IL 61821

019819

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
David Gaumer

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

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
Brian Six

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

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Thomas Frazzetta

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

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Food & Water Watch

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

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Michael Crisci

Sarah Ciaccio
One Love Street
Urbana, IL 61801

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Sarah Ciaccio

William Kazak
17236 Lorenz Ave
Lansing, IL 60438-1221

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William Kazak

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

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Walter Bruun

019319

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Kamran Chaudhary

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

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DAVID LAIRD

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

Dec 18, 2013

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

Sincerely,
Ed Cornwell

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Costa Nikolaides

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

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
David Ulibarri

Jerry Weaver
1724 Paula Dr
Champaign, IL 61821-1409

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
Jerry Weaver

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

619826

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Sincerely,
Patmarie Bailey-Swartz

Kathleen Davis
3026 Vinton Ave
Rockford, IL 61101-2661

019827

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Kathleen Davis

Shane Nodurft
Apartment 108
Chicago, IL 60641

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Shane Nodurft

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

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James L Holman

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

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Steven Taylor

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

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Sincerely,
mike lankford

Judith Meives
PO Box 84
Chana, IL 61015-0084

Dec 18, 2013

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

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Sincerely,
Mark Duris

Kay Jambois
650 Asbury Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-2152

019335

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

Sincerely,

019636

Kay Jambois

Pamela Bergdall
PO Box 408617
Chicago, IL 60640-0016

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Pamela Bergdall

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

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
Rebecca Irwin

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

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Sincerely,
Brian McCann

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Merrie Thornburg

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Tamara Gregor

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Marcene Schwarz

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

019343

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Sincerely,
Michelle Nash

mike butche

2660 Carriage Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-5238

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Sincerely,
mike butche

Myra Perez
1148 Center Dr
Marengo, IL 60152-3633

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
Myra Perez

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

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

Sincerely,
Allan Johnston

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Judy Syke

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Troy Pierce

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

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

Sincerely,
Carol Kussart

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Sheila Wilson

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Nancy M. Kevelin

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Tim Smerken

Elsa Fischer
2240 Catherine St
Northbrook, IL 60062-4510

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Elsa Fischer

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Mary Hedblom

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

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Don Cronin

deb lakin
322 Stillwater Ct
Wauconda, IL 60084-2908

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Sincerely,
deb lakin

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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019961

Sincerely,
Susan Ferguson

Patrick Rebmann
620 Hancock St
Edwardsville, IL 62025-2450

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Patrick Rebmann

Neil Olson
17119 Clinton Rd
Danville, IL 61834-6203

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Neil Olson

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Toughen Fracking Laws!

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Robert Olson

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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

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

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Sincerely,
Anne Eaton

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Elaine Johnson

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Rachel Havrelock

e kroeker
35 Hillcrest Dr
Carbondale, IL 62901-2444

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
e kroeker

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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Sincerely,
Laura Long

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Angela Shell

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Joshua Miskinis

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Marsha Loucks

Joseph Mallek
2733 Princeton Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4967

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Joseph Mallek

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

Dec 18, 2013

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Sincerely,
sandra kelly

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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L. P. Rees

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

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Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Jerry Golden

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Mary Maginel
20601 Maggie Ln
Tamms, IL 62988-3210

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Mary Maginel

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

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

619889

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Frederic Rizzo

Tom Boling

019881

432 Burdick St
Libertyville, IL 60048-2618

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it.

In our rush to get in on the new boom in hydrocarbons created by fracking, we are ignoring not only the clear public health and environmental risks associated with this relatively new set of technologies, but we've also lost sight of the bigger picture. Global warming and environmental contamination are the signature of the hydrocarbon-based energy economy. Rather than continue to invest in the past, Illinois should be focused relentlessly on the future, encouraging development of renewable sources of energy and the halo of associated efficient technologies. Instead of trading the long-term

health of our aquifers and groundwater for a few years of (relatively) cheap gas, we should be working on updating the electric grid to allow clean wind power to be moved throughout Illinois (and beyond). Jobs from fracking are a mirage, a transient and temporary boom that will ultimately fade away. Looks good for a few short years, and then there's the mess left behind when the gas and oil are gone and with it, the man-camps and the jobs. We need to develop industries that can support long-term, sustainable, manageable growth, and with it, stable jobs. Our regulations must be based on a vision of something better than a quick buck.

There are several other problems that the proposed regulations only begin to address. Please do the right thing, and if we must entertain fracking, draft regulations that will actually protect Illinois, not just pave the way for the petrochem industry to make a few more quarters of outsized profits.

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

Sincerely,
Tom Boling

Peggy Schramm
1335 N Jackson St
Waukegan, IL 60085-1858

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not FRACKING!!

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

How long before we finally learn that we are poisoning ourselves????? These new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines.

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Peggy Schramm

Amy Etcheson
607 S Glenview Dr
Carbondale, IL 62901-2245

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

Please don't sell out our beautiful and priceless natural resources!

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

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

Sincerely,
Amy Etcheson

Debra Gleason
5700 W Grace St
Chicago, IL 60634-2651

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Debra Gleason

Joel Teibloom
6604 N Sacramento Ave
Chicago, IL 60645-4217

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Joel Teibloom

Teresa Wendorff
213 Walleye Cir
Wilmington, IL 60481-8605

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: You Have Sold Us Out

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

It just takes one mistake so your new rules will virtually guarantee that Illinois's groundwater, our most essential resource, will be contaminated with cancer-causing fracking chemicals, hydrocarbon gases and even radioactive brines. Of course the people living nearby are Republican morons who never read anything scientific and are unaware that these regulations are weak. Most don't care until their pap gets some form of cancer and then you see all the "Please Donate" cans. That there will be a lot more cancer causing agents in the groundwater is likely to be the end result of your complicity. Instead of getting away from these fossil fuels, we are supposedly transitioning. I ask you, what are we transitioning to? This is just another debacle, much the same as radioactive waste. When clean alternatives are available, you and your cronies are ready to rubber stamp and cram these chemicals down our throats. Even filtering drinking water doesn't solve anything because these chemicals contaminate groundwater that is shared by every living thing on the planet. Experience in other areas has shown that your fracking rules are inadequate. I don't care what geologist toady you hire. Why should we revise inadequate rules after something bad has happened? Your policies are to get the money first and then split leaving all the

rest of us with the problem. Hopefully your studies were not flawed or presented by industry toadies who build in error rates that are not acceptable. WE SHOULD HAVE RULES LIKE JAPAN where you would need to commit suicide if your decisions should result in a Fukushima or major pollution event. At least then you would tow the line of responsibility that you really need to assume in your position.

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

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

Sincerely,
Teresa Wendorff

Cristen Leifheit
2625 W Cortland St Apt 3r
Chicago, IL 60647-4229

Dec 18, 2013

019883

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Cristen Leifheit

019889

rodolfo fausto
4546 N Damen Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-1613

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
rodolfo fausto

Linn Wilson
cypress gardens
carbondale, IL 62901-7112

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Linn Wilson

Diane Marsh
421 4th Ave
Dixon, IL 61021-1919

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Keith Hargrove
1 Sheppards Way
Glen Carbon, IL 62034-2970

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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

Sincerely,
Keith Hargrove

Laura Boysen
331 S Peoria St
Chicago, IL 60607-3540

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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Sincerely,
Laura Boysen

MARIANNE UPP
6326 N Hermitage Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-1106

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
MARIANNE UPP

James Thomas
1427 N 7th St
Springfield, IL 62702-2623

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
James Thomas

Paul Ott
1434 W Lunt Ave Apt 2n
Chicago, IL 60626-6087

019897

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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019393

Sincerely,
Paul Ott

Celia Bucci
Chicago
Chicago, IL 60640

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Celia Bucci

rachael Domanus
2245 W Barry Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-8026

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
rachael Domanus

Robert Sheldon
5124 S Lawndale Ave
Chicago, IL 60632-3733

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Robert Sheldon

Thomas Bauer
340 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 1118
Chicago, IL 60657-6243

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Illinois must not join the fracking bandwagon

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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Sincerely,
Thomas Bauer

Roberta Nelson
8637 Callie Ave
Morton Grove, IL 60053-2806

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

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Sincerely,
Roberta Nelson

james eichman
1037 W Wellington Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-4377

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
james eichman

Ed Budzilowicz
3817 N Paulina St
Chicago, IL 60613-2715

Dec 18, 2013

019965

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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Sincerely,
Ed Budzilowicz

019966

Carole Spencer
115 E. N. Third St.
Georgetown, IL 61846

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

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019967

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Sincerely,
Carole Spencer

Katy Bradford
6165 N Winthrop Ave Apt 413
Chicago, IL 60660-6601

Dec 18, 2013

Food & Water Watch

Subject: Not One Fracking Permit

Dear Illinois Department of Natural Resources Food & Water Watch,

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

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

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

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

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

As for the massive volumes of toxic waste generated by drilling and fracking, there are no good options for disposing of it. Injecting it

back underground is the industry's favored option, as the proposed rules anticipate, but regardless of the rules, the risk that Illinois will be struck by damaging earthquakes will increase as a consequence of such disposal.

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

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

Sincerely,
Katy Bradford

Lynette Bertsche
6144 S Woodlawn Ave
1
Chicago, IL 60637-2866

Dec 18, 2013

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