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January 3, 2014

Via email and Hand-delivery

Robert G. Mool
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Re: Proposed administrative rules implementing the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act: TITLE 62: MINING, CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, PART 245

Dear Mr. Mool:

Please accept these comments from the Sierra Club Illinois Chapter concerning the proposed rules implementing the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act ("the Act"). We represent 23,000 Illinois Sierra Club members, several thousand of whom have also submitted their own individual comments on these proposed rules.

High-volume horizontal fracturing, or "fracking," is a dangerous practice that, unfortunately, is currently exempt from some of our most important federal environmental protections. This puts a great burden on states, and here in Illinois on the Department, to be the lead regulators of this dangerous practice. The safest and best approach for Illinois would be to enact a moratorium on the practice so that we can learn more from other states' experiences, and ongoing scientific and health research. However, we realize that, if fracking is to occur in Illinois, we must adopt the strongest possible regulations to protect ourselves. We view the new protections required by the Act not as the ultimate, or even sufficient regulations, but a bare minimum that should be strengthened over time.

We appreciate the work done to date to develop these proposed rules, and the efforts to collect and consider public input on them. However, we have serious concerns that the proposed rules do not reflect the minimum required by the Act, and will not provide the basic protections needed to protect the public and environment.

Over the last six weeks, the public has spoken loudly and clearly that we need significant changes to these proposed rules. At hearings in southern, central, and northern Illinois, speaker after speaker pointed out problems with the current draft and made suggestions for major improvements. Thousands have echoed these sentiments in their written comments. Please consider these, and other, suggestions for changes necessary to provide a minimum level of protection to citizens and their water supplies. No amount of regulation can ever make fracking safe, but the stronger Illinois' regulations are, the better protected our communities, water supply, air quality, and health will be.

Over the last six weeks we have heard many suggestions for necessary improvements to these proposed rules. We agree that improvements are needed in many areas. Our comments will focus on two

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of these areas in particular –enforcement public participation provisions.

ENFORCEMENT

Illinois must make it very clear that those who would bend or break the law would face severe penalties and fines. Given the nature of the activities permitted under these rules (the possible injection of toxic chemicals through underground public water supplies, potential releases of contaminants to air and water at the land's surface) and the extreme difficulty and expense of remediating problems resulting from unlawful activity, **the enforcement provisions of these rules must act as an overwhelming deterrent to potentially bad actors, and as hard and firm signals to all that noncompliance is not an option.**

The penalties in the draft proposed rules fall far short of this standard. It is imperative that penalties for violations are substantial enough to discourage non-compliance. At a minimum, fines should exceed any economic advantage gained by breaking the law. That is the standard practice for violations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and at least the same should apply to these rules. To avoid situations where operators simply view administrative and operational penalties as a cost of doing business, the penalty amounts must exceed any economic benefits realized by the violation in addition to the actual cost to the Department to administer the penalties. This standard should be the minimum, not the maximum penalty. The Department's authority to impose unlimited penalties would provide the most protective deterrent. Additionally, as we explain below under Subsection 245.1140 (f) the entirely civil penalty phase of the rules fails to meet the objective of the law and must be corrected.

In addition to financial penalties, the rules should be strengthened to facilitate the revocation and suspension of permits at the discretion of the Department. Permittees should be aware, in the design, engineering, and operation stages of their activity, that they face suspension or termination of work if they fail to meet standards. While Section 1-60(a)(2) of the Act clearly states the Department's authority to revoke or suspend a permit for violating any condition of the permit, reference to revocation and suspension in the Rules is inconsistent and not completely clear.

Subsection 245.1120 (c)(1)(A-E) and (2)(A). The penalty amounts for administrative and operating violations in this subsection appear to be very low. How were they calculated? Performing a quick calculation based on an average Department employee annual wage (not counting health, pension and other expenses) of \$90,000 per annum, \$50 barely covers one hour's time of one staff person. If the Director or legal staff is involved, \$50 represents less than one hour's time. Penalties should be larger and without caps, and must be sufficient to discourage operator non-compliance. In addition, if rigorous enforcement led to costs to the Department that became unsustainable under the proposed penalty scheme, it could potentially create a disincentive for staff to discover and pursue violations of the Act. Costs of enforcement also must not result in a drain on the resources available to the Department to execute its other important missions.

Subsection 245.1140 (f) states: "Any person who violates this Part **may** also be liable for a civil penalty as defined in Section 1-101 of the Act..." (Emphasis added.) The law however, clearly states a civil penalty is not an *option*. From the Act, Section 1-101(a): "Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any person who violates any provision of this Act or any rule or order adopted under this Act or any permit issued under this Act **shall** be liable for a civil penalty..." (Emphasis added.) One of the strengths of the law is meaningful civil, and when applicable, criminal penalties. Changing "shall" to "may" materially weakens this provision and leaves the door open to loopholes and inadequate penalties levied. If penalties are not high enough to discourage violations we run the risk of non-compliance becoming a routine cost of doing business. Therefore, it is imperative that the word "may" be revised to the word "shall" in Section 245.1140(f).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in decisions that ultimately may affect public and environmental health and safety defines the foundation of our organization. Decision-making without fair and transparent public involvement erodes the democratic process and public trust. One of the strongest features of the regulatory Act is the right of public participation in the permitting process through public hearings.

Whereas the Act lays out a robust baseline for implementing strong and meaningful public participation opportunities, the draft rules do not meet this standard, or the intent of the Act.

Section 245.230 Permit Application and Department Review

Subsection 245.230(e) fails to provide any time frame in governing submission of additional information to supplement applications deemed incomplete by the Department. Allowing additional information, of any level of import, to be submitted to the Department any time before the 60-day decision period has ended without adequate time for public input is unacceptable. Such a system rewards applicants who submit a deficient application, and fail to correct the deficiency until after the public comment period has ended (or nearly ended.) It is therefore imperative that the section be revised to ensure that there are significant consequences for failure to submit all necessary information at the time of application.

Two options the Department should consider include:

1) Until the Department deems the application complete, the Department's 60-day review period does not begin to run. The completeness determination, which could in principle be accomplished during the 5-day review period in Section 245.240, should assess not only whether all of the technical components of the application are present – *i.e.*, sections (1) through (28) as required by Section 1-35 of the Act – but whether the substance of these components reflects the requirements of the Act and regulations as well, and provides sufficient factual detail.

2) Allow the Department to identify a deficiency in the application at any time during the 60-day review period, but stop the clock on the Department's 60-day deadline until the deficiency has been corrected and the opportunity for public participation has been provided.

These two options are not mutually exclusive – both could be included in the rules as alternatives available to the Department.

Section 245.270 Public Hearings

Subsections 245.270(a)(3)(C)-(G) of the draft regulations should explicitly state that failure to include any of the additional items of a hearing request enumerated at subsections 245.270(a)(3)(C)-(G) of the draft regulations is not grounds for rejection of the hearing request. The Rules at Subsection 245.270(a) and the Act at Section 1-50(a) both clearly state that "any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected, any government agency that is or may be affected, or the county board of a county to be affected under a proposed permit, may file a written request for public hearing."

Subsection 245.270(a)(3)(E) should specify that the hearing requestor state the statutory or regulatory basis for the request "if applicable" rather than "if known." Nothing in the statute limits the basis for hearing requests to those grounded in specific legal provisions – a citizen who "is or may be affected" by hydraulic fracturing operations may simply want to raise questions or obtain further information about the operations and their potential impacts.

Subsection 245.270(a)(3)(F) requires the listing of all witnesses that will or may be called at the hearing, including their name, address and phone number and a summary of their expected testimony, if known. For absolute clarity, we suggest the word order be changed to: "... listing, if known, of all witnesses that will or may be called at the hearing, including their name, address and phone number and a summary of their expected testimony, if known."

Subsection 245.270(a)(6) requires that the intervention request be served upon the Department, the hearing officer, and the applicant. The Act Section 1-50(b) states, "The petitioner shall serve the petition upon the Department." Clearly, the Act does not require the request be served on the hearing officer and/or the applicant. This additional requirement is burdensome to the public and does not reflect the Act as written.

Subsection 245.270(b)(2) states: "All public hearings under this Part will be held in the county where the well site is located or *such other location as the Department deems appropriate*." (Emphasis added). It's not realistic to expect the public to travel long distances to participate in a public process; therefore, holding public hearings outside of the county where the well site is located is completely inappropriate and unacceptable. Citizens should not be expected to use their own resources or time for long distance travel. Plus it will hinder citizens' ability to call on local witnesses or the support of neighbors who are not able or willing to travel. Holding public hearings near the affected locations is fundamental to complete transparency and public accessibility to the permitting process.

Subsection 245.270(c)(2) should delete the reference to the Hearing Officer issuing a decision. The purpose of the hearing is to allow citizens to elicit information, raise issues of importance, and develop the administrative record. The hearing officer's job should be to report the proceedings back to the Department.

Subsection 245.270(f) states, "If the party failing to appear [at the hearing] is the applicant, the hearing will not proceed and, absent an emergency situation beyond the applicant's control, the Department will reject the permit application." In a situation where the applicant has a valid absence, a provision must be added to this section requiring the hearing to be rescheduled; and restart the 60-day time clock or stop the clock until a new hearing takes place.

Subsection 245.270(g)(6) should be amended to specify that a representative from the Department not only appear and "be given an opportunity" to provide evidence, but that the representative shall testify under oath. In addition, the provision should require that when any specific issues are raised in the hearing request, the Department shall provide a person or persons with knowledge of those specific issues to respond those issues.

Subsection 245.270(i) should not place the burden on the hearing requestor to prove that the issues raised are worthy of consideration. The Act places the burden on the permit applicant to demonstrate that they are entitled to a permit. To the extent those requesting the hearing raise legitimate questions as to whether a permit should be issued, or issued with particular conditions, it remains the applicant's responsibility to address those questions to the satisfaction of the Department. Furthermore, the concept of burden of proof may not be relevant or necessary in many cases, and it is well within the Department's discretion to not establish any burden of proof at all for these hearings. Neither the Act nor the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) mandate a particular burden of proof, nor do they require that a burden of proof be specified at all, for these public hearings.

Subsection 245.270(m) stating that the Hearing Officer "shall prepare a decision," should be revised to "shall report the proceedings back to the Department, and make recommendations as appropriate." The

purpose of the public hearing is to allow citizens to ask questions and provide information, which all must go into the administrative record.

Subsection 245.270(n), which allows the applicant to correct deficiencies identified at the hearing without any time limit for making the correction or opportunity for the public to review the corrections is unacceptable. The public must be allowed adequate time for meaningful review and comment of permit modifications, even if it means extending the 60-day deadline. At the minimum, the public should have 10 days to review and respond to new information. (see below).

Section 245.330 Permit Modifications

Subsection 245.330(b)(1) should be modified to state: "Sections of a permit modification application that are not the subject of *and/or not impacted by* a proposed deviation from an original permit are not required to be completed." Since it's possible that a potential significant impact of a modification would not be the "subject of" the modification but rather a consequence of it this change is necessary.

Subsections 245.300(b)(2) and (3) should be revised to delete reference to the "hearing decision." Public hearings may not result in decisions. Many people requesting hearings merely want to ask questions and get more information.

Subsection 245.330(c) states, "If a permit modification application proposes to move the well, including the horizontal well bore, add new horizontal well bores, or add length to any existing or planned horizontal well bores, such that any address of a different person, any different municipality or different county would receive notice if the proposed modification application were a new permit application, the permit modification shall be considered *a significant deviation from the original application and permit* (Section 1-55(c) of the Act)." As written, a permit modification proposing to do any or all of the aforementioned things that do not affect different entities would not require any form of public notice even though the *significant deviation* might well affect or cause concern to entities at addresses in the original application. The draft rules must be revised to reflect the Act that states, "The Department shall provide notice of the proposed modification and opportunity for comment and hearing to **the persons who received specific public notice under Section 1-40 of this Act and shall publish the notice and the proposed modification on its website.**" (Emphasis added.) Therefore, all entities that received special notice of the original permit application, or were party to a hearing concerning it, should receive notice about the significant deviation as well.

Furthermore, "significant deviation" is not clearly or thoroughly defined in the draft rules. The draft rules appear to define as a significant deviation *only* those modifications that "propose to move the well, including the horizontal well bore, add new horizontal well bores, or add length to any existing or planned horizontal well bores." We agree that these changes represent examples of significant deviations, but there are certainly additional situations that should be considered significant deviation, such as changing the well depth or target formation, relocation of access roads, or change in the traffic or water plans. Therefore, we recommend a revision that defines significant deviation as *any* proposed change that would differ significantly from the original permit application. Also, when examples are used it must be clear that they include but are not limited to those examples.

Subsection 245.330(d) should include the following language: "Such modification shall not be granted unless the proposed action is modified so that the criteria set forth in subsection 245.300(c)(4) are met." As written this subsection seems to imply that a permit modification that poses a "serious risk" to public health or the environment could nonetheless be granted without changes that eliminate that risk.

In addition to these two areas of particular concern to our membership—enforcement and public participation--we are also aware of and agree with the comments submitted by the Office of the Attorney General; by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Faith in Place, Respiratory Health Association, and the Illinois Environmental Council; and by Illinois People's Action/Fair Economy Illinois/IIRON.

We urge you to take the necessary time to thoroughly examine our comments, as well as those of others, and make the necessary revisions in order to implement the law as written. It is imperative that the regulations provide at a minimum the protections for the public and the environment set forth in the Act, especially since the Act itself represents the minimum acceptable regulation to our members.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Darin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jack Darin
Director

Sierra Club member comments on the administrative rules for hydraulic fracturing act

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| Brennan | Margaret | 531 N Kenilw Oak Park | IL | 60302-1611 |
| Brenner | Stephen | 2333 N Gene' Chicago | IL | 60614-3388 |
| Brenza | Tina | 419 N Mulfor Rockford | IL | 61107-5198 |
| Brenza | Tina | 419 N Mulfor Rockford | IL | 61107-5198 |
| Bridges | Linda | 201 S Glen O; Athens | IL | 62613-9701 |
| Bridges | Linda | 201 S Glen O; Athens | IL | 62613-9701 |
| Brightwell | Virginia And I | 310 N Rose F. Woodstock | IL | 60098-9540 |
| Brittain | Doug | 27w181 Oakv Winfield | IL | 60190-1015 |
| Brixy | Barb | 805 Campbel Joliet | IL | 60435-6909 |
| Broutman | David & Lauri | 1039 Devonsl Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3712 |
| Brown | Bettye | 622 N 39th St East Saint Lot | IL | 62205-2109 |
| Brown | Chelsea | 434 Galahad Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2153 |
| Brown | Cordale | 12444 S Laflir Calumet Park | IL | 60827-5713 |
| Brown | Linda | 608 Cherryw North Aurora | IL | 60542-1032 |
| Brown | Marion | 7919 S South Chicago | IL | 60617-1628 |
| Brown | Traci | 548 Belleview West Chicag | IL | 60185-2156 |
| Brown | Traci | 548 Belleview West Chicag | IL | 60185-2156 |
| Brueggemanr | Leslie | 4821 Dorothy Waukegan | IL | 60087-1866 |
| Bryer | Gladys | 550 Sheridan Evanston | IL | 60202-3100 |
| Buck | Roland | 1280 Village I Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4536 |
| Buckardt | Mrs. Pamela | 1113 La Faye South Elgin | IL | 60177-1816 |
| Buley | Theresa | 163 W Leisur Spring Bay | IL | 61611-9764 |
| Burbach | Alesa | 961 Hyacynth Bartlett | IL | 60103 |
| Burgess | Wendy | 630 Cedar St Park Ridge | IL | 60068-3304 |
| Burkhart | Don | 218 W Clark S Morton | IL | 61550-1519 |
| Bush | Nancy | 1364 N Wolc Chicago | IL | 60622-3110 |
| Busking | Cheryl | 4223 N Marr Chicago | IL | 60634-1738 |
| Bustamante | Luz | 123 S Fairvie Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4017 |
| Butche | Mike | 2660 Carriag Aurora | IL | 60504-5238 |
| Butche | Mike | 2660 Carriag Aurora | IL | 60504-5238 |
| Butkevicius | Chris | 3333 N Marsl Chicago | IL | 60657-2123 |
| Butler | David | 2211 Rainbov Urbana | IL | 61802-5621 |
| Buzzard | Robert | 416 W Barry , Chicago | IL | 60657-5575 |
| Byrne | Anthony | 41 S Naper Bl Naperville | IL | 60540-6019 |
| C | T | 16 H ST CH | IL | 60403-1532 |
| C | T | 16 H ST CH | IL | 60403-1532 |
| Cafagna | Phyllis | 14001 Weste Harvey | IL | 60426 |
| Cahnman | Joanne | 12118 S 86th Palos Park | IL | 60464-1224 |

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|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Callaghan | Maeve | 7521 N Octav | Chicago | IL | 60631-4438 |
| Callahan | Amalie | 1522 36th St | Rock Island | IL | 61201-3051 |
| Camp | Jeane | 6520 Christin | Springfield | IL | 62712-7519 |
| Camp | Jeane | 6520 Christin | Springfield | IL | 62712-7519 |
| Campbell | Jerry | 411 N Van Bu | Freeport | IL | 61032-3232 |
| Campbell | Jerry | 411 N Van Bu | Freeport | IL | 61032-3232 |
| Campos | Arturo | 425 Columbia | Joliet | IL | 60432-1827 |
| Campos | Arturo | 425 Columbia | Joliet | IL | 60432-1827 |
| Campton | Teresa | 928 W Sunny | Chicago | IL | 60640-6023 |
| Cancilla | Trish | 1314 W Gran | Chicago | IL | 60660-1911 |
| Canning | Rick | 548 S Randall | Aurora | IL | 60506-5381 |
| Canning | Rick | 548 S Randall | Aurora | IL | 60506-5381 |
| Cannon | Robert | 606 Saint Mo | Cahokia | IL | 62206-1744 |
| Canovas-Wel | Nydia | 3110 Hill Ln | Wilmette | IL | 60091-2929 |
| Capulong | Meghan | 1607 Westmi | Naperville | IL | 60563-9224 |
| Capulong | Meghan | 1607 Westmi | Naperville | IL | 60563-9224 |
| Cardosi | Zachary | 1712 Bittersv | Saint Anne | IL | 60964-4333 |
| Carell | Judy | 344 Birchwoc | Elk Grove Vill | IL | 60007-4458 |
| Carey | Meredith | 2245 W Shak | Chicago | IL | 60647-3292 |
| Carey | Robert | 2014 N Howe | Chicago | IL | 60614-4414 |
| Carlson | Kathleen | 2800 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60657-6232 |
| Carlson | Kathleen | 2800 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60657-6232 |
| Carrier | Benoit | 2224 Plumtre | Naperville | IL | 60565-3311 |
| Carter | Kenneth | 612 N Hickon | Jerseyville | IL | 62052-1349 |
| Carter | Robert | 217 S 3rd Ave | St Charles | IL | 60174-2907 |
| Case | Joyce | 38w322 Berq | Geneva | IL | 60134-6139 |
| Castelluccio | K | 0s472 Circle I | West Chicagc | IL | 60185-3718 |
| Casten | Liane | 1030 Asbury | Evanston | IL | 60202-1165 |
| Cauley | Judith | 1515 W Ogde | La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1721 |
| Cazares | Mario | 10001 Mario | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3707 |
| Certa | Roger | 2008 Farming | Oswego | IL | 60543-8098 |
| Chan | Sonja | 944 W Walnu | Kankakee | IL | 60901-4645 |
| Chan | Sonja | 944 W Walnu | Kankakee | IL | 60901-4645 |
| Charland | Gloria | 35430 N Ever | Ingleside | IL | 60041-9167 |
| Charlesworth | Mike | 919 Wartbur | Bloomington | IL | 61704-8747 |
| Cheng | Sara | 830 Roberts | Winthrop Hai | IL | 60096-1053 |
| Chimis | Robert | 1807 N Thatc | Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-3546 |
| Choyna | Alan | 2822 N Orcha | Chicago | IL | 60657-5214 |
| Christensen | Alice | 412 N Koke | Springfield | IL | 62711-8071 |
| Christensen | Stella | 504 Taylor Av | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4633 |
| Christianson | Linda | 131 S Edgewc | La Grange | IL | 60525-2149 |

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|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Cienkus | Matt | 431 Engel Blv Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4456 |
| Cisna | Todd | 11144 E Cam Effingham | IL | 62401-7464 |
| Clapper | Robert | 1079 Bucks P Monticello | IL | 61856-8058 |
| Clark | Liz | 3028 N Halstr Chicago | IL | 60657-5197 |
| Clark | Penny | 838 N Taylor Oak Park | IL | 60302-1456 |
| Clark | Terry | 1460 Sedona Aurora | IL | 60504-3701 |
| Clark | Terry | 1460 Sedona Aurora | IL | 60504-3701 |
| Clark | Terry | 1460 Sedona Aurora | IL | 60504-3701 |
| Clark | Virgena | 3659 West 9 Chicago | IL | 60655 |
| Clausen | Karen | 5555 N Sherir Chicago | IL | 60640-1612 |
| Clausen | Karen | 5555 N Sherir Chicago | IL | 60640-1612 |
| Clausen | Nicole | 1746 W Winr Chicago | IL | 60640-2747 |
| Claxton-Bulli | Julie | 630 W Fayett Springfield | IL | 62704-2708 |
| Clinch | Paul | 18 Robin Hoc Oak Brook | IL | 60523-2725 |
| Clyne | Michael | 165 N Canal S Chicago | IL | 60606-1401 |
| Cochrane | Barbara | 11361 S Chan Chicago | IL | 60628-5121 |
| Cochrane | Barbara | 11361 S Chan Chicago | IL | 60628-5121 |
| Coco | Joe | 9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-1321 |
| Coco | Joe | 9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-1321 |
| Coco | Joe | 9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-1321 |
| Coffey | Patrick | 962 Dartmou Matteson | IL | 60443-1515 |
| Cohen | Anthony | 904 W Green Urbana | IL | 61801-3001 |
| Cole | Dori | 68 Sterling Ci Wheaton | IL | 60189-2123 |
| Cole | Merrill | 421 S McArth Macomb | IL | 61455-2929 |
| Coleman | David | 2104 Noel Dr Champaign | IL | 61821-6553 |
| Colin | Katia | 1254 S Candlr Waukegan | IL | 60085-8624 |
| Collins | Dana | 19186 Norwc Princeton | IL | 61356 |
| Collins | Katie | 451 W Huron Chicago | IL | 60654-3443 |
| Collins | Rick | 2604 Turnber Saint Charles | IL | 60174-8708 |
| Collins-Staple | Sean | 3016 Central Evanston | IL | 60201-1188 |
| Condic | John | 6200 151st St Oak Forest | IL | 60452-1742 |
| Conger | Shane | 416 S Santa F Princeville | IL | 61559-9200 |
| Connolly | Janice | 4726 Beau Bi Lisle | IL | 60532-1012 |
| Conway | Tom | PO Box 233 Troy | IL | 62294-0233 |
| Coon | Robert | 3811 W Scho Chicago | IL | 60618-5234 |
| Corcoran | Katherine An | 2434 N Fairfir Chicago | IL | 60647-1806 |
| Costa | Sandra D. | 1022 N Raync Joliet | IL | 60435-4547 |
| Cote | Robert | 267 1/2 S 5th Kankakee | IL | 60901-3644 |
| Couch | Sandra | 2903 Bartlett Naperville | IL | 60564-4694 |
| Couch | Sandra | 2903 Bartlett Naperville | IL | 60564-4694 |
| Cox | Catherine | 29w060 Wag Warrenville | IL | 60555-3524 |

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|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Craig | Evan | 116 Hamilton | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-1041 |
| Craig | Evan | 116 Hamilton | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-1041 |
| Crail | Nathaniel | 66 N Lambert | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-5629 |
| Cray | Mary | 63 N Cowley | Riverside | IL | 60546-2041 |
| Credille | Ellen | 1218 W Nortl | Chicago | IL | 60626-5602 |
| Cress | Ronald | 3060 Wedge | Dekalb | IL | 60115-4930 |
| Crombie | Jim | 6800 N Califo | Chicago | IL | 60645-4553 |
| Cronin | Kate | 954 W Washi | Chicago | IL | 60607-2211 |
| Cronin | Kate | 954 W Washi | Chicago | IL | 60607-2211 |
| Crow | Jacqueline | PO Box 9393 | Peoria | IL | 61612-9393 |
| Crowley | Sara | 3106 Creek Si | Bloomington | IL | 61704-2907 |
| Cueto | Emma | 5484 S Ellis A | Chicago | IL | 60615-5059 |
| Cullerton | Carolynne | 528 W South | Woodstock | IL | 60098-3749 |
| Cullerton | Carolynne | 528 W South | Woodstock | IL | 60098-3749 |
| Culp | Lisa | 2611 Central | Evanston | IL | 60201-6411 |
| Cummings | Judy | 2438 Cowper | Evanston | IL | 60201-1846 |
| Cummins, DD | Carol | 3708 Ridge P | Geneva | IL | 60134 |
| Cunningham | Jon | PO Box 3051 | Lisle | IL | 60532-8051 |
| Custer | Jessica | 1126 S Chaml | Galesburg | IL | 61401-6012 |
| Cwik | Will | 374 Olmsted | Riverside | IL | 60546-2354 |
| Cybula | Rosemary | 9942 Melvina | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3710 |
| D'Avolio | Josie | 2430 N 75th | Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-2528 |
| DAlonzo | Robert | 7285 Forest | Rockford | IL | 61114-8030 |
| DAndrea | Anthony | 845 Marengo | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2032 |
| Dabrowski | Linda | 398 Hiawatha | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2436 |
| Dabrowski | Linda | 398 Hiawatha | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2436 |
| Dadabo | Claudia | 1456 E Algon | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-6628 |
| Daigle | Abbie | 250 S Maple | Oak Park | IL | 60302-3008 |
| Dale | Byron | 5765 Capeto | Rockford | IL | 61108-6710 |
| Dale | Stephen | 2111 W Farra | Chicago | IL | 60625-1232 |
| Damkoehler | Dianna | 19350 Woodl | Bloomington | IL | 61705-5251 |
| Daniel | Heather | 6415 N Neva | Chicago | IL | 60631-1686 |
| Daniels | Bradley | 901 S Mattis | Champaign | IL | 61821-4336 |
| Daniels | Tim | 1507 Watkins | Naperville | IL | 60540-7250 |
| Daniels | Tim | 1507 Watkins | Naperville | IL | 60540-7250 |
| Danzinger | Ryan | 1536 N Hicko | Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4042 |
| Dattilo | Beverly | 15114 Evergr | Orland Park | IL | 60462-5307 |
| Daughenbau | Clayton | 1311 Elmwo | Berwyn | IL | 60402-1138 |
| Davidson | Barbara | 2317 W Sheri | West Peoria | IL | 61604-5420 |
| Davidson | Renee | 396 Barkwoo | Glen Carbon | IL | 62034-1528 |
| Davies | Andrew | 7748 W Oakt | Niles | IL | 60714-2833 |

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|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Davies | Andrew | 7748 W Oakt Niles | IL | 60714-2833 |
| Davis | Donise | 500 E Cedar S New Baden | IL | 62265-1412 |
| Davis | Laura | 2134 Harrow Inverness | IL | 60010-5425 |
| Davis | Linda | 3401 Lincoln Alton | IL | 62002-1955 |
| Davison | Elaine | 161 S Grace A Elmhurst | IL | 60126-3235 |
| De La Baume | Elizabeth | 2240 Dehne I Northbrook | IL | 60062-6026 |
| De La Torre | Maria | 1153 S Harve Oak Park | IL | 60304-2154 |
| DeCarlo | Erika | 3134 Timber Aurora | IL | 60504-5965 |
| Dean | Abigail | 4107 N Lawle Chicago | IL | 60641-1743 |
| Dean | Diane | 2703 Northpr Bloomington | IL | 61704-1408 |
| Decelle | Sharon | 309 E Holmes Urbana | IL | 61801-6731 |
| Demarco | Tracy | 785 S Greenv Kankakee | IL | 60901-5251 |
| Deslandes | Jacqueline | 18101 Marlin Homewood | IL | 60430-1519 |
| Dessa | Su | PO Box 934 Normal | IL | 61761-0934 |
| Devine | Christopher | 5143 N Neen Chicago | IL | 60656-3728 |
| Devine | Christopher | 5143 N Neen Chicago | IL | 60656-3728 |
| Devlin | Cornelius | 213 Old Gern East Peoria | IL | 61611-1285 |
| Devlin | Cornelius | 213 Old Gern East Peoria | IL | 61611-1285 |
| Dewalt | Cindy | 15058 Keeler Midlothian | IL | 60445-3330 |
| Diedrich | Gene | PO Box 486 Spring Grove | IL | 60081-0486 |
| Diekman | Patricia | 7985 Haas Rd Savanna | IL | 61074-8628 |
| Dillon | Patrick | 6483 N North Chicago | IL | 60631-1418 |
| Dimitrienko | Natalia | 5355 N Wayn Chicago | IL | 60640-2210 |
| Divita | Lorraine | 2324 W 22nd Chicago | IL | 60608-3802 |
| Dixon | Rosemary | 1052 Dartmo Wheaton | IL | 60189-6128 |
| Dmukauskas | Simon | 3620 S 54th C Cicero | IL | 60804-4444 |
| Domke | Ellen | 1301 W Thorl Chicago | IL | 60660-3305 |
| Donnelly | Marlene | 346 Wilmette Glenview | IL | 60025-3372 |
| Donovan | Stephan | 4851 N Berna Chicago | IL | 60625-5107 |
| Donovan | Stephan | 4851 N Berna Chicago | IL | 60625-5107 |
| Dostalek | Mike | 244 S York Rc Bensenville | IL | 60106-2628 |
| Dostalek | Mike | 244 S York Rc Bensenville | IL | 60106-2628 |
| Dotson | Mike | 102 Andersor Carterville | IL | 62918-1202 |
| Dotson | Mike | 102 Andersor Carterville | IL | 62918-1202 |
| Douglas | Elizabeth | 6648 N Newg Chicago | IL | 60626-4712 |
| Drake | Caleb | 531 Highland Oak Park | IL | 60304-1522 |
| Drechsler | Anna | 1090 Horne T Des Plaines | IL | 60016-6012 |
| Drews | Jane | 506 N Crestw Mchenry | IL | 60051-7532 |
| Duda | Christine | 1715 N 15th , Melrose Park | IL | 60160-2109 |
| Dufek | Barbara | 17425 Bruce Homer Glen | IL | 60491-8263 |
| Dufek | Barbara | 17425 Bruce Homer Glen | IL | 60491-8263 |

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| Duff | David | 1363 Court P Hanover Park IL | 60133-5450 |
| Duff | Mary | 2800 N Lake ! Chicago IL | 60657-6256 |
| Duffy Smith | Pat | 811 N 3450th Utica IL | 61373-9733 |
| Dunlap | Patrick | 414 Evergree Gilberts IL | 60136-4054 |
| Durdan | Paul | 1690 E 20th F Streator IL | 61364-9346 |
| Dusek | Russ | 1020 Dunlop Forest Park IL | 60130-2216 |
| Dutta | Nikhil | 1313 S Tess L Round Lake IL | 60073-5676 |
| Dwyer | Edward | 559 W Divers Chicago IL | 60614-7640 |
| Dynako | Stephen | 212 W. Wash Chicago IL | 60606 |
| EDWARDS | ALEXANDRA | 7745 US HWY DONGOLA IL | 62926 |
| Early | Margaret | 503 S Campb Chicago IL | 60612-3405 |
| Easley | Douglas | 3740 Camp C Cantrall IL | 62625-8768 |
| Eberle | Patricia | 19 Eastings M South Barrin IL | 60010-5318 |
| Echols | Arlene | 11329 S Saint Chicago IL | 60628-5111 |
| Edelson | Terri | 2650 N Lakev Chicago IL | 60614-1820 |
| Eder | Carrie | 5757 S Kenw Chicago IL | 60637-1718 |
| Edsey | Tracey | 1616 S Ashlar Park Ridge IL | 60068-5469 |
| Edstrom | Gray | 978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake IL | 60014-1933 |
| Edstrom | Gray | 978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake IL | 60014-1933 |
| Edwards | Carol | 905 Forest Av Evanston IL | 60202-5405 |
| Edwards | Donna | 605 Brush Cr Marshall IL | 62441-4353 |
| Edwards | Donna | 605 Brush Cr Marshall IL | 62441-4353 |
| Edwards | Eric | 1373 Prairie (West Chicag IL | 60185-5147 |
| Edwards | Eric | 1373 Prairie (West Chicag IL | 60185-5147 |
| Egan | Katharine | 175 N Harbor Chicago IL | 60601-7344 |
| Ehrenford | Amanda | 4645 N Sheri Chicago IL | 60640-5089 |
| Ehrenford | Amanda | 4645 N Sheri Chicago IL | 60640-6586 |
| Eich | Suzy | 1412 Annie L Libertyville IL | 60048-4422 |
| Eliades | Mary | 2130 Forestvi Evanston IL | 60201-2008 |
| Ellis | Douglas | 2623 W Moss Peoria IL | 61604-5451 |
| Emery | Susan | 6846 Olympic Bridgeview IL | 60455-2062 |
| Engelbrecht | Barbara | 376 Saginaw Calumet City IL | 60409-2325 |
| Englebretson | Robert | 115 N Jeffers Millstadt IL | 62260-1234 |
| Ennis | Robert | 3217 N Clifto Chicago IL | 60657-9431 |
| Enquist | Peggy | 2655 E 1559t Ottawa IL | 61350-9290 |
| Erickson | Huts | 6236 N Talisn Peoria IL | 61615-2749 |
| Estes | Donna | 689a County Toledo IL | 62468-4029 |
| Etzkorn | Glen | 2375 Wing Hi Cobden IL | 62920-3506 |
| Evan | V | 1335 W Rose Chicago IL | 60660-3490 |
| Evans | Robert | 324 N Park A Springfield IL | 62702-6407 |
| Evenson | Helen | 2223 Greenb Springfield IL | 62704-3227 |

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|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Gallagher | Rev. Dr. Terre | 140 S River St | Aurora | IL | 60506-6079 |
| Galloway | Gerald | 1750 Briggs C | Lisle | IL | 60532-4173 |
| Galvin | Joe | 422 S Craig Pl | Lombard | IL | 60148-2712 |
| Gandara | Veronica | 2936 140th P | Blue Island | IL | 60406-3355 |
| Gannett | Gabriella | 596 Arbor Vit | Winnetka | IL | 60093-2302 |
| Garcia | Kristin | 4610 N Dover | Chicago | IL | 60640-4610 |
| Gardner Sr | Richard | 342 W 94th P | Chicago | IL | 60620-1504 |
| Garkey | Troy | 660 Sioux Dr | Freeport | IL | 61032-2958 |
| Garlish | Robin | 39 Circle Dr | Pekin | IL | 61554-2400 |
| Garman | Carol | 7215 13th St | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2921 |
| Garner | Jude | 8610 Bard Rd | Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-6807 |
| Garrett | Joel | 1517 N Deark | Chicago | IL | 60610-7427 |
| Garrett | Karen | 5108 W 113tl | Alsip | IL | 60803-6050 |
| Gates | Kathleen | 1190 Twisted | Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089 |
| Gebhardt | Georgia | 411 3rd St | Wilmette | IL | 60091-2869 |
| Gebhardt | Georgia | 411 3rd St | Wilmette | IL | 60091-2869 |
| Genaze | Matthew | 3901 Clausen | Western Sprin | IL | 60558-1226 |
| Gentry | William | 1644 W 107tl | Chicago | IL | 60643-2906 |
| George | Bob | 911 Circle Av | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2322 |
| Gerberich | Vicki | 4031 Woodla | Western Sprin | IL | 60558-1123 |
| Gere | Maxine | 2333 N Gene | Chicago | IL | 60614-3388 |
| Gerhardt | Marken | 7718 Carriage | Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-2920 |
| Gernady | John | 1015 Kenton | Deerfield | IL | 60015-3305 |
| Giamberdino | Madonna | 36w824 Red | St Charles | IL | 60175-6295 |
| Gibbons | Becky | 1355 N King C | Palatine | IL | 60067-2766 |
| Gibson | Linda | 1207 Geneva | Rockford | IL | 61108-4222 |
| Gibson | Maureen | 3335 S Hamil | Chicago | IL | 60608-6033 |
| Gicela | Raymond & C | 28w660 Hick | West Chicagoc | IL | 60185-2434 |
| Gideon | Leo | 1308 Elmwo | Evanston | IL | 60201-4306 |
| Gilbert | Robert | 6719 Homest | Mchenry | IL | 60050-8073 |
| Gillies | Barbara | 3620 N Troy | Chicago | IL | 60618-4516 |
| Gillono | Mark | 1896 Sedgew | Aurora | IL | 60503-7322 |
| Ginter | Gene | 1951 Windso | Schaumburg | IL | 60194-4400 |
| Glahn | Julia | 405 S Webbe | Urbana | IL | 61801-3435 |
| Glasgow | Steph | 14 Palm Rd | Roleystone | IL | 61112 |
| Glass | Robert | 736 Hayes Av | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1706 |
| Glauster | Sylvia | 1327 E 52nd | Chicago | IL | 60615-4064 |
| Gletty | Gary | 1604 Bryan S | Normal | IL | 61761-2762 |
| Gliva | Stephen | 713 Mulford | Evanston | IL | 60202-3411 |
| Gloor | Carol | 946 N 4th St | Savanna | IL | 61074-1363 |
| Gluchman | Matt | 331 E Jeffersc | Hampshire | IL | 60140-7608 |

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|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Goble | Ryan | 2284 Summe | Aurora | IL | 60503-8204 |
| Goebig | Hannah | 105 8th Ave | Sterling | IL | 61081-3811 |
| Gold | Sherry | 9560 Gross P | Skokie | IL | 60076-1380 |
| Goldberg | David | 1728 W Berw | Chicago | IL | 60640-2008 |
| Goldberger | Gail | 7625 N Eastl | Chicago | IL | 60626-1469 |
| Goldenberg | Georgean | 7033 N Kedzi | Chicago | IL | 60645-2810 |
| Goldflies | Barrett | 4824 W Balm | Chicago | IL | 60630-1504 |
| Goldman | Eugene | 2593 Fairford | Northbrook | IL | 60062-8101 |
| Gonzalez | Maria | 5117 N East F | Chicago | IL | 60656-2634 |
| Gorlicki | Mariusz | 3406 N Nordi | Chicago | IL | 60634-3635 |
| Gorra | Brian | 197 Gregory | Aurora | IL | 60504-4139 |
| Gorzkowski | Marianne | 4952 N Neva | Chicago | IL | 60656-3851 |
| Gosker | Wendy | 1636 Deerpal | Winthrop Hai | IL | 60096-1323 |
| Gossmann | Anni | 26 Lincolnsh | Lincolnshire | IL | 60069-3128 |
| Goszczycki | Joanne | 12076 Hillcre | Lemont | IL | 60439-4148 |
| Grage | Leona | 467 Hiawath | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2114 |
| Graham | Beth & Christ | 1302 James S | Geneva | IL | 60134-1922 |
| Graham | Geoff | 3110 Pheasar | Northbrook | IL | 60062-3363 |
| Graham | Geoff | 3110 Pheasar | Northbrook | IL | 60062-3363 |
| Graham | Nita | 8 Harvey Ln | Fairview Heig | IL | 62208-1516 |
| Gramse | Cynthia | 105 E Ash St | Lombard | IL | 60148-2603 |
| Grant | Andrew | 1237 Boeger | Westchester | IL | 60154-3401 |
| Grant | Martin | 1601 N Cleve | Chicago | IL | 60614-5601 |
| Greenblatt | Miriam | 2754 Roslyn I | Highland Parl | IL | 60035-1408 |
| Greene | Malinda | 9437 Ironwo | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-3715 |
| Greer | Geoffrey | 400 N Cuyler | Oak Park | IL | 60302-2305 |
| Greisch | Edward | 5213 12th Av | Moline | IL | 61265-2849 |
| Gremar | Stan | 507 Meadow | Bourbonnais | IL | 60914-1148 |
| Gress | Clifford | 5 Westclox A | Peru | IL | 61354-2049 |
| Griffin | Anne | 821 Valley Dr | East Alton | IL | 62024-1623 |
| Griffith | Ellen | 1631 N 74th | Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-4222 |
| Griffith | Jesse | 1707 E 5th St | Sterling | IL | 61081-2925 |
| Griffith | Julie | 1020 Kehoe E | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-3739 |
| Gross | A | 842 W Corne | Chicago | IL | 60657-1716 |
| Grossman | Mary Ann | 2834 N Daws | Chicago | IL | 60618-6732 |
| Grotzke | Mark | 18136 Rita R | Tinley Park | IL | 60477-6465 |
| Grushas | Chris | 924 7th Ave | La Grange | IL | 60525-2969 |
| Gruszecki | Andrea | 236 Benham | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-1116 |
| Gum Jr | Earl | 317 Whistlin | Washington | IL | 61571-4028 |
| Gumm | Nancy | 2024 N Clifto | Chicago | IL | 60614-4120 |
| Gunther | Peter | 2318 W Sunn | Chicago | IL | 60625-2114 |

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|------------|---------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Gunther | Peter | 2318 W Sunn Chicago | IL | 60625-2114 |
| Gurtler | Barbara | 6723 N Wilsh Peoria | IL | 61614-2701 |
| Gustafson | Marcy | 5801 N Pulas Chicago | IL | 60646-6007 |
| Gysler | James | 3629 N Magn Chicago | IL | 60613-3820 |
| Hagele | Bob | 222 N Columl Chicago | IL | 60601-7956 |
| Hagele | Mary | 9236 Harding Evanston | IL | 60203-1516 |
| Haggard | Edward | 13553 Cicero Crestwood | IL | 60445-1934 |
| Haggerty | Anne | 2215 N Clifto Chicago | IL | 60614-3501 |
| Haliday | Carol | 497 Sheridan Evanston | IL | 60202-3197 |
| Hall | Jerry | 507 W Brougl Salem | IL | 62881-4214 |
| Hall | Michael | 115 W 1st St Spring Valley | IL | 61362-1407 |
| Hall-Skank | Nick | 6 Aspen Ct Streamwood | IL | 60107-1888 |
| Hallock | Christine | 712 E Rosewc Watseka | IL | 60970-1411 |
| Halm | Robert | 3635 W 115tl Alsip | IL | 60803-6225 |
| Halpern | Carol | 65 N Peck Av La Grange | IL | 60525-5829 |
| Ham | David | 4835 Prospec Downers Gro | IL | 60515-3713 |
| Hamilton | Robert | 6525 N Sheric Chicago | IL | 60626-5761 |
| Hammack | Barbara | 801 59th St Lisle | IL | 60532-3118 |
| Hammadeh | Lina | 1029 Oakwoc Westmont | IL | 60559-1039 |
| Hampton | Lana | 6057 N Lincol Chicago | IL | 60659-2432 |
| Hanahan | Brad | 1019 Havenw Libertyville | IL | 60048-2526 |
| Hanc | Joseph | 3011 W Geor Chicago | IL | 60618-7608 |
| Hanley | Mary | 436 Selborne Riverside | IL | 60546-1627 |
| Hanlon | Maureen | 8309 Monticr Skokie | IL | 60076-2827 |
| Hanlon | Maureen | 8309 Monticr Skokie | IL | 60076-2827 |
| Hanna | Penny | 305 S Cottagc Urbana | IL | 61802-3505 |
| Hansen | Mike | 874 Swan Ln Deerfield | IL | 60015-3671 |
| Hansen | Patricia Whit | 1012 Emeralc Naperville | IL | 60540-7216 |
| Hansen | Sandra | 401 S 5th St Saint Joseph | IL | 61873-9041 |
| Harder | Kristin | 917 Washingl Evanston | IL | 60202-2289 |
| Harders | Regina | 954 Pleasant Oak Park | IL | 60302-3148 |
| Hardt | Vincent | 29w424 Buttl Warrenville | IL | 60555-2632 |
| Harp | Lowell | 209 S 7th St Oregon | IL | 61061-1701 |
| Harper | Randy | 1950 Manche Wheaton | IL | 60187-4623 |
| Harries | Lene | Bygaden Aalborg | IL | 60610 |
| Harris | Gerald | 1250 N Wooc Chicago | IL | 60622-3250 |
| Harris | Ruth | 319 S Scofielc Carthage | IL | 62321-1724 |
| Harrison | Helene | 220 Cedarbrc Naperville | IL | 60565-2283 |
| Hart | Jessica | 909 Greenwo Evanston | IL | 60201-4362 |
| Hart | Olivia | 3707 N Newc Chicago | IL | 60634-2351 |
| Harting | Laura | 1501 E Gardn Peoria Height | IL | 61616-3609 |

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|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Hasegawa-Ah | Carla | 1405 Syracus | Schaumburg | IL | 60193-3310 |
| Hassig | William | 102 N Russel | Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-2443 |
| Hatzilabrou | Labros & Geo | 879 Pheasant | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-8802 |
| Hauser | Barbara | 1135 N Maric | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1252 |
| Havener | Kevin | 2970 N Sheric | Chicago | IL | 60657-5834 |
| Havener | Kevin | 2970 N Sheric | Chicago | IL | 60657-5834 |
| Havlen | Pamela | 118 Arnold St | Collinsville | IL | 62234-1807 |
| Heeter | Marcia | 910 10th St | Wilmette | IL | 60091-1766 |
| Heiserman | Andrew | 3311 N Drake | Chicago | IL | 60618-5412 |
| Heitz | Marcia | 9706 E Sinnet | Cuba | IL | 61427-9469 |
| Helmerich | Gerald | 14204 Marge | Orland Park | IL | 60462-2349 |
| Helms | Robin | 2640 Springd | Rockford | IL | 61114-6452 |
| Helt | Ann | 424 57th St | Downers Gro | IL | 60516-1445 |
| Hemmer | John | 4045 Dixon D | Hoffman Esta | IL | 60192-1428 |
| Henaghan | Ellen | 9s075 Nantur | Darien | IL | 60561-5100 |
| Henderson | Greg | 1330 N La Sal | Chicago | IL | 60610-1925 |
| Henry | Alicia | 36 Boardwalk | Bloomington | IL | 61701-1459 |
| Hensley | Jennfer | 70 E Lake St S | Chicago | IL | 60601-7447 |
| Hensley | Jennifer | 2010 W Lelan | Chicago | IL | 60625-1514 |
| Herald | Sandra | 807 W Colleg | Jacksonville | IL | 62650-2354 |
| Herbener | Ellen | 908 Dempste | Evanston | IL | 60202-4245 |
| Herbener | Rachel | 1229 Dewey , | Evanston | IL | 60202-1122 |
| Herman | Lee | 5230 N Wayn | Chicago | IL | 60640-2223 |
| Hervert | Jan | 14911 Perkin | Woodstock | IL | 60098-8913 |
| Hess | William | 413 Scott St | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1539 |
| Hidegkuti | Marta | 822 W Cuyler | Chicago | IL | 60613-3283 |
| High | Richard | 445 W Wellin | Chicago | IL | 60657-5856 |
| Hildner | David | 600 Edgewoo | River Forest | IL | 60305-1610 |
| Hill | Barbara | 1460 E Joan I | Palatine | IL | 60074-5669 |
| Hillenbrand | Mark | 9716 S Karlov | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3351 |
| Hillman | Carol | 600 S Dearbo | Chicago | IL | 60605-1821 |
| Hills | Karin | 680 Genoa St | Cherry Valley | IL | 61016-9410 |
| Hinds | Elenita | 524 Sandy Ln | Libertyville | IL | 60048-3554 |
| Hinds | Elenita | 524 Sandy Ln | Libertyville | IL | 60048-3554 |
| Hines | Janice | 519 S Prairie | Bethalto | IL | 62010-1817 |
| Hjerpe | Karl | 1618 N Cleve | Chicago | IL | 60614-5640 |
| Hoff | Megan | 2250 N Sheffi | Chicago | IL | 60614-3673 |
| Hoffman | Sybil | 9354 Bennett | Evanston | IL | 60203-1428 |
| Hoffmeister | Mary | 1124 W Cypr | Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-3018 |
| Holland | Beth | 3706 Grand A | Mchenry | IL | 60050-3821 |
| Holland | Karsten | 5406 Florenci | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-5305 |

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|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Holliday | Larry | 1274 Elizabet Crete | IL | 60417-2202 |
| Hollingsworth | Kathleen | 5568 Tasselb Rockford | IL | 61114-4983 |
| Hollis | Michelle | 3243 Willow Granite City | IL | 62040-5172 |
| Holman | James L. | 2220 Fountar Lombard | IL | 60148-5624 |
| Holmes | Carolyn | 7654 W Peter Chicago | IL | 60631-2244 |
| Holmes | Keith | 1117 Colony O Fallon | IL | 62269-2838 |
| Holt | Randi | Stephen Dr. Palatine | IL | 60067 |
| Holubek | Steven | 7060 Brighto Woodridge | IL | 60517-2127 |
| Holy | Pam | 5520 N Glenv Chicago | IL | 60640-1217 |
| Hopkins | Glenn | 4531 W 89th Hometown | IL | 60456-1046 |
| Hopper | Kitty | 1835 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60647-5005 |
| Hormann | Margaret | 3910 N Octav Chicago | IL | 60634-3516 |
| Horn | Ted | 30 S 87th St Belleville | IL | 62223-1618 |
| Horstmann | Justin | 105 Walnut S Damiansville | IL | 62215-1323 |
| Horvath | Mike | 701 E Belmor Addison | IL | 60101-2989 |
| Hosek | Ruth | 175 E Delawa Chicago | IL | 60611-7722 |
| Hossli | Jerome | 1301 W Fillm Chicago | IL | 60607-4806 |
| Hossli | Jerome | 1301 W Fillm Chicago | IL | 60607-4806 |
| Howarth | James | 3320 Burr Oa Waukegan | IL | 60087-1857 |
| Howe | Randy | 1521 Dairy Lr Ottawa | IL | 61350-4762 |
| Hoyt | Tim | 644 W Arling Chicago | IL | 60614-6330 |
| Hoyt | Tim | 644 W Arling Chicago | IL | 60614-6330 |
| Hoyt | Tim | 644 W Arling Chicago | IL | 60614-6330 |
| Hozjan | Patrick | 1001 8th Ave La Grange | IL | 60525-6939 |
| Hrebec | Michelle | 583 W 3rd St Trenton | IL | 62293-1013 |
| Huffman | Melodie | 47 Shorewoo Danville | IL | 61832-1415 |
| Hulburt | Michael | 4750 N Clare Chicago | IL | 60640-6627 |
| Humowiecki | Jennifer | 2440 S 9th A North Riversi | IL | 60546-1114 |
| Humphrey | Janice | 1846 W Addi Chicago | IL | 60613-3503 |
| Humphrey | Thomas | 9630 Keeler / Skokie | IL | 60076-1128 |
| Huntoon | Gary | 40w121 Russ Elgin | IL | 60124-8127 |
| Huntoon | Wanda | 40w121 Russ Elgin | IL | 60124-8127 |
| Hyde Jr. | Lyle | 351 W Dicker Chicago | IL | 60614-4615 |
| Illing | Nancy | 7000 Newport Woodridge | IL | 60517-2157 |
| Imperial | John | 1108 W Nortl Chicago | IL | 60626-4688 |
| Israel | P Denise | 17 Country O Barrington | IL | 60010-9620 |
| Israil | S | 3355 Rain St Skokie | IL | 60076-2205 |
| Izzo | Vickie | 1244 N Red C Round Lake B | IL | 60073-4685 |
| Jackson | N | PO Box 345 Palatine | IL | 60078-0345 |
| Jackson | Peter & Ellen | 16 S Princeto Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-1613 |
| Jaehng | Walter | 173 May App Carbondale | IL | 62903-7693 |

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|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Jain | Shreshtha | Brookridge H | Bloomington | IL | 61704 |
| Janicki | Diane | 2230 Norfolk | Crete | IL | 60417-9685 |
| Janusauskas | Matthew | 656 N Kenner | Kankakee | IL | 60901-2921 |
| Jelinek | Charles | 1542 W Sher | Chicago | IL | 60626-2136 |
| Jenkins | Robin | 815 Wabash | Belleville | IL | 62220-3657 |
| Jennings | Cheryl | 221 Blackhaw | Highland Park | IL | 60035-5266 |
| Jennings | Christine | 4015 N Paulir | Chicago | IL | 60613-2519 |
| Jensen | Cindy | 508 Park Ct | Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1125 |
| Jensen | Diane | 13477 Wildw | Huntley | IL | 60142-7783 |
| Johnson | Calvin | 1505 W Centi | Marion | IL | 62959-1648 |
| Johnson | Carol | 28w141 Liber | Winfield | IL | 60190-1955 |
| Johnson | Carol | 28w141 Liber | Winfield | IL | 60190-1955 |
| Johnson | Dr. Julie | 7450 Kenton | Skokie | IL | 60076 |
| Johnson | Frank | 2901 W 38th | Chicago | IL | 60632-1739 |
| Johnson | John | 1109 Grant A | Rockford | IL | 61103-6105 |
| Johnson | Jolyn | 7617 Kenton | Skokie | IL | 60076-3737 |
| Johnson | Judy | 7807 Eleanor | Willowbrook | IL | 60527-2635 |
| Johnson | Lisa | 532 Green Va | Lombard | IL | 60148-2530 |
| Johnson | Shana | 8775 State R | Simpson | IL | 62985-2241 |
| Johnston | Allan | 548 Sheridan | Evanston | IL | 60202-4719 |
| Johnston | Steve | 930 Prospect | Dekalb | IL | 60115-4269 |
| Jones | Catharine | 2509 Harrisoi | Evanston | IL | 60201-1323 |
| Jones | Charlotte | 4825 W Graci | Chicago | IL | 60641-3504 |
| Jones | Cory | 3811 W Scho | Chicago | IL | 60618-5234 |
| Jones | Eric | 6103 S Kilken | Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4727 |
| Jones | Gary | 608 W Mario | Joliet | IL | 60436-1636 |
| Jones | Gary | 608 W Mario | Joliet | IL | 60436-1636 |
| Jorgensen | Robert | 212 Sunnybr | East Peoria | IL | 61611-3462 |
| Joseph | Cliff and Ann | 10137 S Aven | Chicago | IL | 60617-5925 |
| Joseph | Vicki | 6522 N Glenv | Chicago | IL | 60626-7600 |
| Jung | Anita | 2001 Blackth | Riverwoods | IL | 60015-3773 |
| Jurczewski | Carol | 452 Shenstor | Riverside | IL | 60546-2032 |
| Jurczewski | Carol | 452 Shenstor | Riverside | IL | 60546-2032 |
| Kagan | Clare | 1512 Camp A | Rockford | IL | 61103-6302 |
| Kalama | Gina | 1602 N Park I | Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-1731 |
| Kalebich | Donna | 1125 Harvest | Shorewood | IL | 60404-8614 |
| Kamen | Jonathan | 913 B. N. Wa | Deerfield | IL | 60015 |
| Kamrath | Henry | 421 S Wright | Naperville | IL | 60540-5446 |
| Kaplan | Allan | 1015 S Hamp | Round Lake | IL | 60073-5650 |
| Kaplan | Allan | 1015 S Hamp | Round Lake | IL | 60073-5650 |
| Kaptain | Sandra | 749 Scott Dr | Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |

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|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Kaptain | Sandra | 749 Scott Dr | Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |
| Kaptain | Sandra | 749 Scott Dr | Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |
| Kasparian | Armen | 468 N Edgew | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-1672 |
| Kasparian | Jacob | 437 N 6th Av | Addison | IL | 60101-2465 |
| Kastigar | Robert | 5101 N Centr | Chicago | IL | 60625-5500 |
| Katzenmayer | John | 2515 N Long | Mchenry | IL | 60051-9799 |
| Kavalunas | John | 3883 Kingsmi | Elgin | IL | 60124-3103 |
| Kaye | Joy | 2 Sunshine Ct | Bloomington | IL | 61704-2342 |
| Keifer | Kathryn | 505 Schroede | Peotone | IL | 60468-9441 |
| Kelley | Ruth | 330 Wiley Rd | Murphysborc | IL | 62966-5761 |
| Kelley | Ruth | 330 Wiley Rd | Murphysborc | IL | 62966-5761 |
| Kelly | Arlene | 920 Adams St | Wauconda | IL | 60084-1302 |
| Kelly | Arlene | 920 Adams St | Wauconda | IL | 60084-1302 |
| Kelly | Linda | 334 Hillandal | Round Lake | IL | 60073-3318 |
| Kennedy | Linda | 1126 S Elmwr | Oak Park | IL | 60304-2112 |
| Kennedy | Page Marie | 3611 Sterling | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-1523 |
| Kennedy | Robert | 5220 W 63rd | Chicago | IL | 60638-5706 |
| Kennedy | Robert | 1035 W Diver | Chicago | IL | 60614-1360 |
| Kersting | Pamela | 176 Farm Gat | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-1501 |
| Kibbey | Jesse | 1809 N Lincol | Chicago | IL | 60614-5357 |
| Kierski | Terri | 330 W 1st St | Spring Valley | IL | 61362-1304 |
| Killen | Brian | 5917 N Paulir | Chicago | IL | 60660-3244 |
| King | Larry | 802 Main St | Highland | IL | 62249-1506 |
| King-Wrenn | Kim | 636 E Pleasar | Carbondale | IL | 62902-7792 |
| Kips | Sergio | 726 Butterfie | Oakbrook Ter | IL | 60181-4250 |
| Kirkman | Jeremy | 28w790 Calu | Warrenville | IL | 60555-2814 |
| Kivi | Lee | 1015 Cedar L | Northbrook | IL | 60062-3541 |
| Klatt | Paul | 1130 Harrisoi | Park Ridge | IL | 60068-5520 |
| Klein | Andrea | 2601 Lakevie | Champaign | IL | 61822-7543 |
| Klein | Jill | 9630 S Kome | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3360 |
| Klein | Thomas | 823 Michigan | Evanston | IL | 60202-4403 |
| Kling | Joanna | 112 W White | Urbana | IL | 61801-6658 |
| Klinsky | Johanna | 320 E 21st St | Chicago | IL | 60616-3190 |
| Kneip | Dennis | 403 Jake Ct | Hampshire | IL | 60140-8279 |
| Knoblock | Glenn | 12 Emery St | Joliet | IL | 60436-1242 |
| Knowles | Patricia | 1 Shuman Cir | Urbana | IL | 61801-6219 |
| Knowlton | Tracey | 714 N Throoç | Chicago | IL | 60642-5770 |
| Knowlton | Tracey | 714 N Throoç | Chicago | IL | 60642-5770 |
| Knudson | Christine | 341 S 15th St | St Charles | IL | 60174-3601 |
| Knutson | Kate | 1596 Station | Grayslake | IL | 60030-2719 |
| Koblick | David | 7938 164th P | Tinley Park | IL | 60477-1477 |

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|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|----|------------|
| Koe | Sharon | 2543 Wood S River Grove | IL | 60171-1614 |
| Koerner | Mary A. | 18 Juniper Ln Springfield | IL | 62704-1014 |
| Kohn | Carole | 2120 Saint Jo Highland Park | IL | 60035-2475 |
| Kohn | Melanie | 20832 W Highl Kildeer | IL | 60047-8375 |
| Kolar | Mark | 2325 Potoma Lindenhurst | IL | 60046-8570 |
| Kolev | Nikolay | 210 Travis Ct Schaumburg | IL | 60195-5312 |
| Konczak | Joy | 1116 N 2803rd Utica | IL | 61373-9753 |
| Konold | James | 1624 W Rose Chicago | IL | 60660-4028 |
| Kopala | Ruth | 317 E Elm Ave La Grange | IL | 60525-6427 |
| Koppel | Tracy | 5434 S Corne Chicago | IL | 60615-5604 |
| Koritko | Karen | 2313 Evergre Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1624 |
| Koritko | Karen | 2313 Evergre Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1624 |
| Korous | Lillian | 109 Adele Ct Jacksonville | IL | 62650-6561 |
| Korthals | Kori | 3205 7th St East Moline | IL | 61244-3261 |
| Kosar | Rebecca | 521 S 10th Ave Saint Charles | IL | 60174-3210 |
| Kowalczyk | Patty | 703 14th St Peru | IL | 61354-1807 |
| Kozak | Brandon | 216 N Fillmor Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1756 |
| Kozak | Brandon | 216 N Fillmor Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1756 |
| Krach | George | 3517 Bordeau Hazel Crest | IL | 60429-2220 |
| Kraft | Cherie | 1642 Oak St Hanover Park | IL | 60133-4855 |
| Kramer | J. | 7705 Woodw Woodridge | IL | 60517-3113 |
| Krautkramer | Daniel | 651 S Sutton Streamwood | IL | 60107-2366 |
| Kremske | Matthew | 959 S Kirk Ave Elmhurst | IL | 60126-5128 |
| Kriston | Ira | 900 Chicago / Evanston | IL | 60202-4556 |
| Kriston | Ira | 900 Chicago / Evanston | IL | 60202-4556 |
| Krueger | Robert | 6538 N Newg Chicago | IL | 60626-5010 |
| Kruse | Pam | 827 Kendall S Geneva | IL | 60134-3239 |
| Kuhn | Kerry | 419 Springsoil Schaumburg | IL | 60193-3547 |
| Kullman | Mary | 1392 Mansfie Aurora | IL | 60502-6781 |
| Kullman | Mary | 1392 Mansfie Aurora | IL | 60502-6781 |
| Kullman | Nancy | 1327 Queen / Gurnee | IL | 60031-1962 |
| Kuna-Jacob | Thomas J. | PO Box 75 Kane | IL | 62054-0075 |
| Kuncl | Janet | 3 Pine Lake D Collinsville | IL | 62234-4918 |
| Kurtz | Christy | 841 Prairie Ave Bartlett | IL | 60103-5079 |
| Kurz | Carol | 2025 Sherma Evanston | IL | 60201-3268 |
| Kurz | Carol | 2025 Sherma Evanston | IL | 60201-3268 |
| Kusiolek | Robert | 5550 Abbey Ln Lisle | IL | 60532-2550 |
| Kuzel | Frederic | 114 Lawton R Riverside | IL | 60546-2443 |
| Kuzera | Tom | 14624 S Shor Posen | IL | 60469-1328 |
| Kuzera | Tom | 14624 S Shor Posen | IL | 60469-1328 |
| Kvernes | David | 605 S Skyline Carbondale | IL | 62901-2213 |

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|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| L'Hommedieu Rodney | | 1020 N Salem Arlington Heights IL | 60004-5340 |
| L. | Faye | 1855 W Crescent Park Ridge IL | 60068-3830 |
| La Marca | William | 513 Colbrook Springfield IL | 62702-3384 |
| LaPlante | Matt | 18000 Armita Homewood IL | 60430-1925 |
| Labb | William | 7233 1/2 Dixie Forest Park IL | 60130-1257 |
| Lackey | Gerald | 3832 State Rd Granite City IL | 62040-6600 |
| Lafferty | Helena | 38 Woodland Rochester IL | 62563-9556 |
| Lafferty | Helena | 38 Woodland Rochester IL | 62563-9556 |
| Lakebrink | Joan | 7518 N Bell A Chicago IL | 60645-1907 |
| Lamorte | Bill | 7427 W 109th Worth IL | 60482-1016 |
| Landers | John | PO Box 126 Oneida IL | 61467-0126 |
| Landers | Mark & Cryst | 328 Glen Levi Schaumburg IL | 60194-4942 |
| Landers | Mark & Cryst | 328 Glen Levi Schaumburg IL | 60194-4942 |
| Lane | Dorothy | 2776 Whitlock Darien IL | 60561-1789 |
| Lanes | Susan | 2321 Fairview Johnsburg IL | 60051-2539 |
| Lang | Diane | 715 S Catherine La Grange IL | 60525-2828 |
| Lang | Michael | 1206 N Elmwood Peoria IL | 61606-2615 |
| Lang | Stacy | 708 S Bluff St South Beloit IL | 61080-2109 |
| Lange | Florence | 5335 W Winc Chicago IL | 60630-3722 |
| Lapetino | Carol | 6441 Loomes Downers Grove IL | 60516-2458 |
| Lapetino | Carol | 6441 Loomes Downers Grove IL | 60516-2458 |
| Larsen | David | 102 Augusta Dekalb IL | 60115-3165 |
| Larson | Julie | 465 Pheasant North Aurora IL | 60542-1285 |
| Larson | Julie | 465 Pheasant North Aurora IL | 60542-1285 |
| Lassandrello | Noreen | 307 Briargate Hinsdale IL | 60521-2819 |
| Lassandrello | Noreen | 307 Briargate Hinsdale IL | 60521-2819 |
| Lathrop | Norman | 308 Pierce Ct Bolingbrook IL | 60440-1839 |
| Lavris | Haley | 1383 Longchase Grayslake IL | 60030-3788 |
| Lawford | Rhonda | PO Box 309 Morris IL | 60450-0309 |
| Laws | Angela | 762 N Dennis Wheeling IL | 60090-4618 |
| Lawson | Thom | 9 Woodland Macomb IL | 61455-1039 |
| Lazer | Ron | 310 S Fairview Park Ridge IL | 60068-4022 |
| LeMosy | Kathryn | 319 W Blackberry Paris IL | 61944-1072 |
| Lee | Christopher | 1343 W Touhy Chicago IL | 60626-2676 |
| Lee | Christopher | 1343 W Touhy Chicago IL | 60626-2676 |
| Lee | Miwa | 6962 N Ashland Chicago IL | 60626-3336 |
| Lee | Susan | 1354 Waukegan Northbrook IL | 60062-4680 |
| Lee | Susan | 1354 Waukegan Northbrook IL | 60062-4680 |
| Leeds | A | Michigan Ave Evanston IL | 60202 |
| Legzdins | Albert | 4512 N Beaubien Chicago IL | 60640-5519 |
| Lehker | Mike | 3204 Palomir Herrin IL | 62948-3781 |

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|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Leisen | Pamela | 9559 Arrowh Hickory Hills | IL | 60457 |
| Lemke | Marie | 46 Equestriar Hawthorn Wc | IL | 60047-7363 |
| Leonard | Wayne | 22 Manchest Streamwood | IL | 60107-6623 |
| Leonardi | John | 110 Millard A Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1436 |
| Lerner | Rudy | 701 W Rand f Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-8442 |
| Levin | Marc | 134 N La Sall Chicago | IL | 60602-1086 |
| Levin | Marc | 134 N La Sall Chicago | IL | 60602-1086 |
| Levy | Judith | 977 Princetor Highland Parl | IL | 60035-2381 |
| Levy | R | 856 Tulip Ln Naperville | IL | 60540-7334 |
| Lewis | John | 315 Marengo Forest Park | IL | 60130-1641 |
| Libbares | Georgia | 505 N McClur Chicago | IL | 60611-5381 |
| Libbares | Georgia | 505 N McClur Chicago | IL | 60611-5381 |
| Libman | Joel | 5455 N Sheri Chicago | IL | 60640-1940 |
| Lichenbert | Bob | 5307 W Nels Chicago | IL | 60641-4954 |
| Lickerman | Mark | 712 W Divers Chicago | IL | 60614-6222 |
| Liedlich | Jill | 615 N 5th Av Maywood | IL | 60153-1141 |
| Limperis | Stephen | 1194 Chester Grayslake | IL | 60030-3795 |
| Lindblad | Andy | 821 Happ Rd Northfield | IL | 60093-1004 |
| Lindblad | Mary | 821 Happ Rd Northfield | IL | 60093-1004 |
| Linzmeier | Robert | 950 E Wilmet Palatine | IL | 60074-6812 |
| Lippert | Amy | 859 N Marsh Chicago | IL | 60622-7745 |
| Lipps | Teresa | 42 Rottinghai Edwardsville | IL | 62025-3685 |
| Lofgren | Gary | 6700 S Brain Countryside | IL | 60525-4671 |
| Lofgren | Gary | 6700 S Brain Countryside | IL | 60525-4671 |
| Logan | Frederick | Apo Ap | IL | 60148-2440 |
| Logsdon | Cindy | PO Box 709 Riverton | IL | 62561-0709 |
| Logsdon | Cindy | PO Box 709 Riverton | IL | 62561-0709 |
| Lombardo | Scott | 4022 N Hamli Chicago | IL | 60618-2106 |
| Londo | Michael | 301 Windsor Bartlett | IL | 60103-5175 |
| Long | Laura | 122 S Michig Chicago | IL | 60603-6191 |
| Lorch | William | 816 Douglas Joliet | IL | 60435-6067 |
| Loster | Kathryn | 946 Hayes Av Oak Park | IL | 60302-1412 |
| Louis | Jeanette | 13621 110th Orland Park | IL | 60467-1203 |
| Love | Sarah | 110 Lincoln A Riverside | IL | 60546-1998 |
| Lovstad | Lee | 15256 E Clark Marshall | IL | 62441-3709 |
| Lovstad | Lee | 15256 E Clark Marshall | IL | 62441-3709 |
| Low | Garry | 4211 N Moza Chicago | IL | 60618-1517 |
| Lowell | Kenneth | 18223 Riegel Homewood | IL | 60430-2320 |
| Lownotes | M S | 4453 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60625-3850 |
| Lowrie | Pamela | 401 Wyndem Wheaton | IL | 60187-2439 |
| Lubawy | Martin | 148 Kimberly North Barrin | IL | 60010-2218 |

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|------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Lubertozi | Mary | 3434 Attica R Olympia Field IL | 60461 |
| Luedtke | Anna | 8766 E State Momence IL | 60954-3489 |
| Lusk | Shannon | 602 N Clinton Bloomington IL | 61701-3204 |
| Luzzi | William | 3430 E Norw; Crete IL | 60417-1831 |
| Luzzi | William | 3430 E Norw; Crete IL | 60417-1831 |
| Lyman | John | 1236 Chicago Evanston IL | 60202-6509 |
| Lynes | Chelsea | 14300 W Sou Woodstock IL | 60098-8954 |
| Lyon | R. Terry | 8110 158th S Taylor Ridge IL | 61284 |
| Lyons | Paul | 10825 S Kent Oak Lawn IL | 60453-5608 |
| Maddox | Joy | 12328 S Trurr Alsip IL | 60803-1049 |
| Maffeo | Samantha | 3934 W Estes Lincolnwood IL | 60712-1034 |
| Magargee | Ian | 450 W Melro Chicago IL | 60657-3819 |
| Maginel | Calvin | 20601 Maggi Tamms IL | 62988-3210 |
| Malinowski | Linda | 9199 North R Palos Hills IL | 60465-2117 |
| Mallie | Cheryl | 908 E Madiso Pontiac IL | 61764-2109 |
| Mallory | Nancy | 800 Mark Ln , Wheeling IL | 60090-5345 |
| Malone | William | 427 South Gr Springfield IL | 62704-3750 |
| Malz | Leslie | 200 W Camp1 Arlington Hei IL | 60005-1498 |
| Manis | Laurie | 735 20th St Rock Island IL | 61201-2643 |
| Manis | Laurie | 735 20th St Rock Island IL | 61201-2643 |
| Manley | Marianna | 311 Bell Ave , La Grange IL | 60525-5981 |
| Mann | Renee | 6114 N Herm Chicago IL | 60660-2338 |
| Manzella | Matt | 26 River Roac River Grove IL | 60171 |
| March | Chris | 1515 W Ogde La Grange Pa IL | 60526-1721 |
| Markert | M | 1054 Willow Macomb IL | 61455-3526 |
| Marsh | Sandra | 4346 S Saint I Chicago IL | 60653-3402 |
| Marsh | Sandra | 4346 S Saint I Chicago IL | 60653-3402 |
| Marshall | Franklin | 2809 Ruth Fit Plainfield IL | 60586-7141 |
| Marshall | Franklin | 2809 Ruth Fit Plainfield IL | 60586-7141 |
| Martin | Jim | 1192 Rose Ct Bartlett IL | 60103-5771 |
| Martinez | Lisa | 1607 Maple 1 Lisle IL | 60532-2517 |
| Martinez | Samuel | 12765 W Gro Waukegan IL | 60085-1245 |
| Marton | Robert | 4170 N Marir Chicago IL | 60613-2335 |
| Marx | Keith | 315 W 15th P Chicago Heigl IL | 60411-3243 |
| Masengarb | Harold | 2422 18th Av Rock Island IL | 61201-4732 |
| Massey | Carolyn | 632 1/2 N 6th Quincy IL | 62301-2302 |
| Mastropolo | Martha | 2425 S 14th / Broadview IL | 60155-4705 |
| Mathews | Mary | 1111 S Wauk Lake Forest IL | 60045-7300 |
| Mathis | Kristin | 12606 Highla Blue Island IL | 60406-1942 |
| Matz | Pat | 302 Roger Rd Darien IL | 60561-3971 |
| May | Joyce | 45 Blue Stem Streamwood IL | 60107-2354 |

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|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| May | Lana | 300 S Edward Mt Prospect | IL | 60056-3418 |
| Mayer | Sandra | 15701 Page A Harvey | IL | 60426-4221 |
| Mayers | Barbara | 5300 S Shore Chicago | IL | 60615-5727 |
| Mayol | Leo | 1455 W Holly Chicago | IL | 60660-4214 |
| Maziarz | Rosemary | 1702 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles | IL | 60174-4313 |
| Mazias | Melissa | 1620 Arbor Li Crest Hill | IL | 60403 |
| Mazrimas-Ot | Christy | 3518 Randolph Lansing | IL | 60438-3910 |
| Mazrimas-Ot | Christy | 3518 Randolph Lansing | IL | 60438-3910 |
| McCall | Birgit | 1085 County Champaign | IL | 61822-9433 |
| McCallister | Helen | 6947 N Oriole Chicago | IL | 60631-1137 |
| McCarthy | James | 407 Centenni Normal | IL | 61761-3125 |
| McCarthy | Linda | 18316 Maple Lansing | IL | 60438-3370 |
| McConville | Lori | 1807 Blossom Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-2331 |
| McGee | Dennis | 1424 N Ridge Chicago | IL | 60651-2159 |
| McGee | Sandra | 945 Park Ave Winthrop Har | IL | 60096-1737 |
| McIntosh | Barbara | 3924 Belle M Rockford | IL | 61108-2012 |
| McIntosh | Barbara | 3924 Belle M Rockford | IL | 61108-2012 |
| McKasson | Barbara | 2 Hillcrest Dr. Carbondale | IL | 62958 |
| McKasson | Barbara | 2 Hillcrest Dri Carbondale | IL | 62901 |
| McKeever | Tim | 209 E Center Yorkville | IL | 60560-1251 |
| McLean | David | 3902 Tamaris Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-1881 |
| McMahon | Anah | 1000 Geneva Saint Charles | IL | 60174-4237 |
| Mcallister | Crystal | 330 Duane St Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4361 |
| Mcarthur | Patrick & Kim | 262 Kansas St Frankfort | IL | 60423-1467 |
| Mccarthy | John | 1017 Oakwoc Westmont | IL | 60559-1039 |
| Mccarthy | Patricia | 28 Briar Ln Rockford | IL | 61103-1601 |
| Mcclelland | Tina | 240 Belaire C East Peoria | IL | 61611-4704 |
| Mcclelland | Tina | 240 Belaire C East Peoria | IL | 61611-4704 |
| Mccrory | Tim | 1116 Pember West Dundee | IL | 60118-3516 |
| Mccurdy | Dan | PO Box 762 Rochester | IL | 62563-0762 |
| Mcdonnell | Matthew | 1518 Spencer Wilmette | IL | 60091-2435 |
| Mcfarland | Brian | 345 W Fullert Chicago | IL | 60614-2854 |
| Mcfarland | Brian | 345 W Fullert Chicago | IL | 60614-2854 |
| Mcgee Lopez | C. | Oak Grv Mbl Milan | IL | 61264 |
| Mcgrath | Pat | 6000 Chase A Downers Gro | IL | 60516-1636 |
| Mckelvie | Kevin | 3645 N Moza Chicago | IL | 60618-4604 |
| Mclain | Russell | 710 Loomis D Rockton | IL | 61072-2154 |
| Mclauchlin | Julie | 1421 E 54th F Chicago | IL | 60615-5404 |
| Mcmeyer | Jessica | 416 S Grove / Oak Park | IL | 60302-3802 |
| Mcmeyer | Jessica | 416 S Grove / Oak Park | IL | 60302-3802 |
| Mcshane | Julie | 4844 N Paulir Chicago | IL | 60640-4147 |

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|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Mcshane | Larry | 1525 North A Waukegan | IL | 60085-1956 |
| Mead | Caroline | 728 Carriage Glenview | IL | 60025-5404 |
| Mead | Caroline | 728 Carriage Glenview | IL | 60025-5404 |
| Meinrich | Jay | 118 E Northri Peoria | IL | 61614-5019 |
| Meives | Judith | PO Box 84 Oregon | IL | 61061-0084 |
| Mele | Matt | 4460 Trailside Hoffman Esta | IL | 60192-1143 |
| Mellor | Paul | 2305 Tracy Lr Algonquin | IL | 60102-6621 |
| Melton | Brace | 1357 Highridg Westchester | IL | 60154-3424 |
| Menegaz | R.M. | 5532 S Shore Chicago | IL | 60637-1922 |
| Menges | Pat | 645 Hill Ave Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-5077 |
| Messenger | Wendy | 28153 N Hick Wauconda | IL | 60084-1321 |
| Mest | Chris | 218 Country Prospect Heig | IL | 60070-2566 |
| Metallo | Rosalie | 108 Fairfield Lindenhurst | IL | 60046-8895 |
| Metcalf | Kevin | 509 N Prospe Mt Prospect | IL | 60056-2047 |
| Metz | Anja | 1506 Maywo Champaign | IL | 61821-5016 |
| Meyer | Pam | 573 S Lomba Lombard | IL | 60148-2866 |
| Miceli | Thomas | 14841 W Kais Wadsworth | IL | 60083-9680 |
| Miceli | Thomas | 14841 W Kais Wadsworth | IL | 60083-9680 |
| Michael | Maureen | 3634 Wiscon: Berwyn | IL | 60402-3344 |
| Michaels | Patricia | 3442 Rfd Long Grove | IL | 60047-8106 |
| Mies | Charles | 3417 Wild Pr: Geneva | IL | 60134-3963 |
| Mieszala | Mike | 34090 N Alm: Gurnee | IL | 60031-5310 |
| Miklavcic | Mark | 306 Desoto S Ottawa | IL | 61350-1457 |
| Mikolajczyk | Michael | 247 Terrance Naperville | IL | 60565-1255 |
| Milius | Mike | 707 Wood Rd Rockford | IL | 61107-3621 |
| Milkowski | George E. | 3026 W Chas: Chicago | IL | 60645-1124 |
| Miller | Jared | 401 Ginger Br Champaign | IL | 61822-3557 |
| Miller | Kristin | 2512 N Bosw: Chicago | IL | 60614-2050 |
| Miller | Kristin | 2512 N Bosw: Chicago | IL | 60614-2050 |
| Miller | Michele | 771 Garfield / Libertyville | IL | 60048-4702 |
| Miller | Nena | 502 N Longw: Glenwood | IL | 60425-1213 |
| Miller | Sandra | 1359 Mulber: Cary | IL | 60013-6507 |
| Miller | Sandra | 1359 Mulber: Cary | IL | 60013-6507 |
| Miller | Timothy | 1020 23rd St Rock Island | IL | 61201-2710 |
| Minarik | Mari | 731 S Euclid / Oak Park | IL | 60304-1205 |
| Miranda | Amanda | 4329 N Sprin: Chicago | IL | 60618-1075 |
| Miranda | Amanda | 4329 N Sprin: Chicago | IL | 60618-1075 |
| Mistretta | Stephanie | 913 W Culler: Chicago | IL | 60608-3780 |
| Miyagawa | Lana | 5772 N Ridge Chicago | IL | 60660-3444 |
| Miyagawa | Lana | 5772 N Ridge Chicago | IL | 60660-3444 |
| Mlsna | Alicia | PO Box 2751 Naperville | IL | 60567-2751 |

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|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| MIsna | Alicia | PO Box 2751 Naperville | IL | 60567-2751 |
| Mobley | Burgette | 770 Vine St New Haven | IL | 62867-2059 |
| Mock | Howard | 2611 W Lunt Chicago | IL | 60645-3216 |
| Moe | Brian | 15605 Stonec South Beloit | IL | 61080-9243 |
| Monier | Barbara | 545 Michigan Evanston | IL | 60202-3064 |
| Monroe | George | 1580 Sherma Evanston | IL | 60201-4482 |
| Montes | Mike | 1360 Amberv Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-1835 |
| Moore | John | 114 E State St Harrisburg | IL | 62946-2720 |
| Moot | Tifani | 1007 Galen D Champaign | IL | 61821-6926 |
| Moran | CJ | 1709 Madser Wheaton | IL | 60187-3772 |
| Mores | Frank | 968 Casa Solz Wheaton | IL | 60189-8210 |
| Morgan | Lynda | 111 E Conron Danville | IL | 61832-1803 |
| Morin | Chris | 634 N High St Carlinville | IL | 62626-1356 |
| Morris | Linda | 1404 S 13th / Maywood | IL | 60153-1832 |
| Moseley | Blair | 16026 284th Illinois City | IL | 61259-9717 |
| Mossman | Malcolm | 1514 Cleveland La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1308 |
| Moyer | Chris | 302 W Dodso Urbana | IL | 61802-2217 |
| Mroczek | Janet | 2431 W Bertz Chicago | IL | 60618-2803 |
| Muehler | Barbara | 1415 Citadel Joliet | IL | 60435-5193 |
| Mueller | James | 0s062 Evans / Wheaton | IL | 60187-3910 |
| Muellman | Dina | 1411 W Touh Chicago | IL | 60626-1993 |
| Muench | J F | 4120 N Moza Chicago | IL | 60618-2709 |
| Mulholland | Sarah | 1463 Laurel A Greenville | IL | 62246-2809 |
| Mulholland | Sarah | 1463 Laurel A Greenville | IL | 62246-2809 |
| Mulliken | Barbara | 31w102 Wols Elgin | IL | 60120-7521 |
| Mullins | Emilie | 1039 S Hamp Round Lake | IL | 60073-5650 |
| Mundstock | Joan | 709 Cambridg Schaumburg | IL | 60193-2664 |
| Mundstock | Joan | 709 Cambridg Schaumburg | IL | 60193-2664 |
| Munro | Chuck | 1228 W Norw Chicago | IL | 60660-2519 |
| Muraski-Stot: | Francie | 10850 Martir Westchester | IL | 60154-5021 |
| Murphy | Darlene | 860 Tylerton Grayslake | IL | 60030-1197 |
| Murphy | Stephanie | 20130 E 115C Marshall | IL | 62441-5225 |
| Murray | Ben | 2027 Pratt Ct Evanston | IL | 60201-3115 |
| Murray | Rpbin | 1028 Oxford Charleston | IL | 61920-1705 |
| Murrell | Patricia | 187 W 19th S Alton | IL | 62002-2365 |
| Mustain | Brian | 407 W Illinois Urbana | IL | 61801-3214 |
| Mvc Dermott Sr. | Marybeth | 1515 W Ogde La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1721 |
| Myers | Helen | 2220 Wagon White Heath | IL | 61884-9315 |
| Myers | Karen | 337 Wabash / Elgin | IL | 60123-7417 |
| Nagel | Margaret | 631 Hinman / Evanston | IL | 60202-2514 |
| Narayan | Prakash | 10617 N Dan: Peoria | IL | 61615-1159 |

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|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Nardone | Barbara | 212 Indepenc | Bloomington IL | 60108-1406 |
| Natof | Tyler | 315 N Main S Rio | IL | 61472-9420 |
| Nave | Patricia | 606 W Oak St | Carbondale IL | 62901-1419 |
| Naversen | Ronald | 16 Felix Ln | Makanda IL | 62958-3117 |
| Needham | Jennifer | 21 Hillcrest D | Carbondale IL | 62901-2444 |
| Neill | William | 923 W Altgelr | Chicago IL | 60614-2968 |
| Nelson | Chris | 1848 Vassar I | Naperville IL | 60565-9265 |
| Nessel | Paula | 285 E Quincy | Riverside IL | 60546-2174 |
| Nessel | Paula | 285 E Quincy | Riverside IL | 60546-2174 |
| Nester | Marjorie | 711 S Cottage | Normal IL | 61761-4359 |
| Neubecker | Mary | 1104 Carol St | Downers Gro IL | 60516-2846 |
| Neukranz-Bur | A | 260 Iowa St | Oak Park IL | 60302-2346 |
| Newell | Daniel | 11787 N 700t | Martinsville IL | 62442-2729 |
| Nielsen | Dr R J Mike | PO Box 221 | Cambria IL | 62915-0221 |
| Nikolaides | Costa | 575 W Madis | Chicago IL | 60661-2515 |
| Nikolaides | Costa | 575 W Madis | Chicago IL | 60661-2515 |
| Nodurft | Shane | 4025 N Pulas | Chicago IL | 60641-2457 |
| Noel | Letitia | 55 W Goethe | Chicago IL | 60610-7406 |
| Nolan | S | 1076 Il Route | Monticello IL | 61856-8041 |
| Norman-Burk | Catherine | 1248 W Fletc | Chicago IL | 60657-3279 |
| Norton | Brittanny | 309 Laurel Av | Libertyville IL | 60048-2129 |
| Norton | Valorie | 1537 N 42nd | Earlville IL | 60518-6091 |
| Norton | Valorie | 1537 N 42nd | Earlville IL | 60518-6091 |
| Noty | Elisabeth | 7914 S Luella | Chicago IL | 60617-1148 |
| Noty | Elisabeth | 7914 S Luella | Chicago IL | 60617-1148 |
| Novak | Mark & Debo | 724 Chesterfi | Naperville IL | 60540-7038 |
| Novoselac | Suzanne | 601 S 7th St | Coulterville IL | 62237-1535 |
| Nylander | Rick | 3080 Serenity | Naperville IL | 60564-4669 |
| O'Brien | Karen | 4034 W Corn | Chicago IL | 60641-3916 |
| O'Connell | Chris | 1666a Vermo | Elk Grove Vill IL | 60007-2708 |
| O'Connell | Patrick | 17613 71st C | Tinley Park IL | 60477-3655 |
| O'Connor | Winifred | 1580 Sherma | Evanston IL | 60201-4482 |
| O'Donnell | Wm | 5525 N Wintf | Chicago IL | 60640-1403 |
| O'Grady | John | 1808 Deerpat | Naperville IL | 60565-2833 |
| O'Hara | Mary | 104 N Parrish | Carbondale IL | 62901-2025 |
| O'Keefe | Linda | 2944 W 101s | Evergreen Pa IL | 60805-3545 |
| O'Kiersey | Mary E | 1025 Pleasan | Oak Park IL | 60302-3164 |
| O'Neil | Jim | 14721 N Cou | Effingham IL | 62401-7646 |
| Oakley | Cynthia | 725 E Glover | Ottawa IL | 61350-4147 |
| Odonnell | Mark | 9525 S 79th / | Hickory Hills IL | 60457-2261 |
| Odonnell | Mark | 9525 S 79th / | Hickory Hills IL | 60457-2261 |

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|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Ogren | Ben | 4209 Ravine I Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-3018 |
| Oliver | Phyllis | 5960 W Eden Cypress | IL | 62923-2408 |
| Olmsted | Thomas | 2532 W Lynd Chicago | IL | 60647-3113 |
| Olson | David & Beck | 7784 N 850th Cambridge | IL | 61238-9249 |
| Olson | Neil | 17119 Clinto Danville | IL | 61834-6203 |
| Oncale | Wayne | 116 Robert A Rockford | IL | 61107-4535 |
| Orbach | Shelley | 8247 E Prairie Skokie | IL | 60076-3306 |
| Orlik | Kristi | 164 N Califor Mundelein | IL | 60060-2004 |
| Orlofske | Sarah | 6530 N Mont Lincolnwood | IL | 60712-4026 |
| Osborne | Leslie | 1012 W 32nd Chicago | IL | 60608-6526 |
| Osowski | Maryjo | 315 N Stone / La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1818 |
| Ostrowski | Janet | PO Box 815 Waukegan | IL | 60079-0815 |
| Oursler | Jeanne | 176 Barron St Bensenville | IL | 60106-2404 |
| Oviedo | Ana | 1822 S Bisho Chicago | IL | 60608-3047 |
| Owen | Jean | 1420 Raymor Joliet | IL | 60431-8718 |
| Owen | Jeannie | 1420 Raymor Joliet | IL | 60431-8718 |
| Owens | Jay | 1560 N Sand Chicago | IL | 60610-7713 |
| Owens | Richard | 2524 Huntlei Springfield | IL | 62704-3163 |
| Ower | Doug | 1812 Dusk Dr Zion | IL | 60099-5117 |
| Packard | Steven | PO Box 445 Buckley | IL | 60918-0445 |
| Paille | Philip | 710 Chestnut Mount Carmel | IL | 62863-1455 |
| Pappas | George | 3422 N Alban Chicago | IL | 60618-5602 |
| Parker | Richard | PO Box 3889 Chicago | IL | 60638-8953 |
| Parr | James | 2009 Castle A Bloomington | IL | 61701-5729 |
| Pasqual | Nicholas | 10812 S Prosj Chicago | IL | 60643-3414 |
| Pauli | Miles | 2040 Heathe Geneva | IL | 60134-3136 |
| Paulus | Jill | 1806 Marion Wheaton | IL | 60187-3319 |
| Pavlik | Darlene | 3301 N Hamil Chicago | IL | 60618-6216 |
| Pearson | John | 3913 W 82nd Chicago | IL | 60652-2909 |
| Pearson | Stuart | 1005 Campbe Joliet | IL | 60435-6975 |
| Peden | Tamara | 910 Judson A Evanston | IL | 60202-1852 |
| Peerman | Dean | 929 W Foster Chicago | IL | 60640-1685 |
| Peeters | John | 428 S Indiana Kankakee | IL | 60901-5114 |
| Pell | Diane | 8824 Jody Ln Des Plaines | IL | 60016-4182 |
| Pence | Martha | 806 Ramblew Savoy | IL | 61874-6015 |
| Pence | Martha | 806 Ramblew Savoy | IL | 61874-6015 |
| Penderghest | Gregory | 3974 N Skipp Decatur | IL | 62526-1261 |
| Perkins | Chip | Winnemac A Chicago | IL | 60625 |
| Petersen | James | 1274 Clare Ct Carol Stream | IL | 60188-6011 |
| Petrigala | Barry | 2500 Archbur Park Ridge | IL | 60068-3670 |
| Petrulis | Bryan | 7818 Lakesid Tinley Park | IL | 60487-5182 |

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| Pettis | Claude | 2386 S Goebt Arlington Hei IL | 60005-5142 |
| Pettis | Claude | 2386 S Goebt Arlington Hei IL | 60005-5142 |
| Phalen | Sara | 131 Hill Ct West Chicagc IL | 60185-5113 |
| Phillips | Anne | 77 Starlight L Carbondale IL | 62902-7466 |
| Phillips | Jean | 3417 Campbe Rolling Mead IL | 60008-1420 |
| Picchetti | Gloria | 553 W Oakda Chicago IL | 60657-5753 |
| Picchetti | Gloria | 553 W Oakda Chicago IL | 60657-5753 |
| Pickens | Pat | 423 E Franklii Naperville IL | 60540-4719 |
| Pigggott | Harold | 25 Evergreen Glen Carbon IL | 62034-1707 |
| Pilcher | Ryan | 1531 N Talmæ Chicago IL | 60622-1630 |
| Pinsof | Robin | 2784 Fort Shæ Highland Parl IL | 60035-1417 |
| Pinsof | Robin | 2784 Fort Shæ Highland Parl IL | 60035-1417 |
| Plasencia | Roseann | 11536 S Lave Alsip IL | 60803-3921 |
| Pledger | Rosa | 12443 S Perry Chicago IL | 60628-7320 |
| Pokempner | Marc | 1453 W Addi: Chicago IL | 60613-3729 |
| Poland | Carol | 325 Northlan Warrensburg IL | 62573-9788 |
| Polczynski | Jamie | 2305 N Major Chicago IL | 60639-2935 |
| Politzer | Simon | 105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect IL | 60056-3124 |
| Politzer | Simon | 105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect IL | 60056-3124 |
| Pollina | Ron | 401 Devon A Park Ridge IL | 60068-4849 |
| Pollock | Wendy | 1410 Oak Ave Evanston IL | 60201-4207 |
| Poltorak | Alex | 1014 W 32nd Chicago IL | 60608-6537 |
| Pooler | Carole | 4942 N Wash Chicago IL | 60625-2724 |
| Pooler | Carole | 4942 N Wash Chicago IL | 60625-2724 |
| Pope | Olga | 12 Ashstead ! Perth IL | 60625 |
| Posluszny | John | 2833 W 40th Chicago IL | 60632-1810 |
| Postell | Elizabeth | 425 Davis St l Evanston IL | 60201-4825 |
| Poteracki | Steven | 3812 Harrisoi Brookfield IL | 60513-1518 |
| Poteracki | Steven | 3812 Harrisoi Brookfield IL | 60513 |
| Powell | Cecile | 13290 Mockii Huntley IL | 60142-6413 |
| Powell | Kathy | 6710 S Clarer Chicago IL | 60636-2453 |
| Pranke | John | 1643 Windso West Chicagc IL | 60185-4138 |
| Pranke | John | 1643 Windso West Chicagc IL | 60185-4138 |
| Pritchard | Colin | 2676 Pecos C Montgomery IL | 60538-3709 |
| Pritz | Anne | 1318 Camp A Rockford IL | 61103-7104 |
| Probst | Francis | 17699 E 100C Effingham IL | 62401-5830 |
| Propp | Marilyn | 6830 N Lakev Chicago IL | 60626-3731 |
| Prosser | Dorcy | 111 S Tower l Carbondale IL | 62901-1936 |
| Prosser | Dorcy | 111 S Tower l Carbondale IL | 62901-1936 |
| Pruitt | Patricia | 1032 Randolç Oak Park IL | 60302-3406 |
| Pruitt | Patricia | 1032 Randolç Oak Park IL | 60302-3406 |

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|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----|------------|
| Puthoff | Marsha | 165 Jan St | Manhattan | IL | 60442-9281 |
| Pyatt | Catherine | 3505 Piasa Tr | Godfrey | IL | 62035-1009 |
| Pyterek | Edward and | 3415 Ralmark | Glenview | IL | 60026-1552 |
| Quaid | Mary | 450 Davis St | Evanston | IL | 60201-7603 |
| Quigg | Catherine | 811 E Central | Arlington Heights | IL | 60005-3244 |
| Quigg | Catherine | 811 E Central | Arlington Heights | IL | 60005-3244 |
| Raab | Ken | Adams St. | Oswego | IL | 60543-8883 |
| Rabichow | Barry | 435 N Oak Pa | Oak Park | IL | 60302-2122 |
| Radzienta | Sharon | 530 S Sleight | Naperville | IL | 60540-6649 |
| Ragon | Randy | 2418 N Clybo | Chicago | IL | 60614-1918 |
| Rahn | Elke | 1300 Gaslight | Algonquin | IL | 60102-3253 |
| Rahuba | Elizabeth | 1126 E 47th S | Chicago | IL | 60653-4446 |
| Rake | A | wellington | Mundelein | IL | 60060-1783 |
| Rams | Thomas | 214 Crabtree | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-2107 |
| Ramsdell | Karlene | 1124 Moorlar | Shorewood | IL | 60404-9618 |
| Raum | Sharon | 518 Carriage | Gibson City | IL | 60936-1729 |
| Rayburn | Bob | 10706 S Aven | Chicago | IL | 60617-6721 |
| Raynis | Beth | 1537 Warbler | Naperville | IL | 60565-1313 |
| Raynis | Beth | 1537 Warbler | Naperville | IL | 60565-1313 |
| Razo | Tiffany | 7209 Summit | Darien | IL | 60561-3526 |
| Recalde | Denise | 2608 Helm Rd | Carpentersville | IL | 60110-1302 |
| Rechs | David | 221 S Maple | Oak Park | IL | 60302-3095 |
| Reddington | Dr/ Karol Sue | 2 Wheaton Ct | Wheaton | IL | 60187-2311 |
| Reed | Herbert | 1906 21st Av | Sterling | IL | 61081-1650 |
| Reed | Liz | 21363 W Eng | Lake Villa | IL | 60046-5409 |
| Reed | Robin | 317 N Park St | Westmont | IL | 60559-1424 |
| Reeves | Lenore | 19934 Hickor | Mokena | IL | 60448-1368 |
| Refvik | Eric & Judie | 14 Ascot Cir | Schaumburg | IL | 60194-3678 |
| Reid | Stephen | 299 Quinlan | Dekalb | IL | 60115-8204 |
| Reid | Stephen | 299 Quinlan | Dekalb | IL | 60115-8204 |
| Rejsek | Gary | 446 Rothbury | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2253 |
| Renelt | Tanya | 4230 N Ashla | Chicago | IL | 60613-1264 |
| Renelt | Tanya | 4230 N Ashla | Chicago | IL | 60613-1264 |
| Rhoades | Bruce | 4509 Saratog | Downers Grove | IL | 60515-2753 |
| Rhoades | Diana | 4509 Saratog | Downers Grove | IL | 60515-2753 |
| Rhodes | Steven | 1420 S Prairie | Chicago | IL | 60605-2884 |
| Richard | Walter G. | 1524 W Estes | Chicago | IL | 60626-2618 |
| Richardson | Margaret | 12412 S Oak | Palos Heights | IL | 60463-1674 |
| Rickert | Jerome | 21 Spinning V | Hinsdale | IL | 60521-7631 |
| Riddle | Jane | 416 Nebraska | Ottawa | IL | 61350-1670 |
| Rieser | Mark | 363 S Julian S | Naperville | IL | 60540-5519 |

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|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Rieser | Mark | 363 S Julian S Naperville | IL | 60540-5519 |
| Riff | Christopher | 2930 N Comn Chicago | IL | 60657-6220 |
| Rincon | Alberto | 9964 S Excha Chicago | IL | 60617-5448 |
| Rivera | Abel | 2414 W 36th Chicago | IL | 60632-1007 |
| Rivera | Jorge-Luis | 921 S Na Wa Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-4145 |
| Rivera | Jorge-Luis | 921 S Na Wa Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-4145 |
| Rivera | Sergio | 3319 N Karlov Chicago | IL | 60641-4611 |
| Roach | Matthew | 77 Deerfield Freeburg | IL | 62243-4018 |
| Robbins | C | 6142 Knoll W Willowbrook | IL | 60527-2054 |
| Robbins | Mary | 5176 US High Oswego | IL | 60543-9167 |
| Roberson | Robert | PO Box 66 Richview | IL | 62877-0066 |
| Roberts | Brenda | 425 N Linden Bloomington | IL | 61701-3321 |
| Roberts | Daniel | 839 S Clifton Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4663 |
| Robison | Rebekah | 20354 Windy Harvard | IL | 60033-8325 |
| Robitaille | Matthew | 3540 N Reta Chicago | IL | 60657-1711 |
| Roby | George | 305 Starwood Lake IN The F | IL | 60156-4882 |
| Roche | Rick | 327 Otis Ave Downers Gro | IL | 60515-3114 |
| Rodin | Lee | 8853 Kennetf Skokie | IL | 60076-1818 |
| Roeder | Gabrielle | 936 Ridge Av Evanston | IL | 60202-1720 |
| Rohde | Janet | 617 Dunsten Northbrook | IL | 60062-2612 |
| Rohling | Kevin | 2345 Fischer South Beloit | IL | 61080-9729 |
| Rolek | Sharon | 13346 S Buffa Chicago | IL | 60633-1436 |
| Rolffs | Alessandra | 4935 N Talm Chicago | IL | 60625-2721 |
| Romans | Jennifer | 705 Ascot Ct Libertyville | IL | 60048-5238 |
| Rose | Richard | 1438 N Wash Chicago | IL | 60622-1631 |
| Rosenbaum | Gerold | 14608 136th Lemont | IL | 60439-7927 |
| Rosenberg | Daniel | 1217 Hobson Naperville | IL | 60540-8135 |
| Rosenlund | Judith | 9138 S 52nd Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-1663 |
| Rosenstein | Robert | 5801e N Pula Chicago | IL | 60646-6058 |
| Rosentreter | Donald | 130 N Vernor Princeton | IL | 61356-1713 |
| Ross | Mark | Wilbur5 Chicago | IL | 60660 |
| Rossman | Jeremy | 674 Driftwoo Northbrook | IL | 60062-5502 |
| Rossman | Jeremy | 674 Driftwoo Northbrook | IL | 60062-5502 |
| Rot | Clifford | 1005 Meadow Elgin | IL | 60123-1429 |
| Rottschalk | Robert | 226 N Cornell Villa Park | IL | 60181-2161 |
| Rowe | Julie | 947 25th St Moline | IL | 61265-2235 |
| Rowlas | Andrew | 2328 W Farw Chicago | IL | 60645-4737 |
| Royer | Sharon | 1126 W Gilbe Peoria | IL | 61604-2660 |
| Rubin | David | 9 Scenic Pt Bloomington | IL | 61701-7840 |
| Rublev | E.J. | 1527 W Touh Chicago | IL | 60626-2623 |
| Runge | Judy | 347 Westmor Lombard | IL | 60148-3068 |

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|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Runk | Rich | 3394 Hillside | Woodridge | IL | 60517-1438 |
| Ruopp | Kathy | 9631 S Vande | Chicago | IL | 60643-1229 |
| Ruppert | Melissa | 15524 130th | Lemont | IL | 60439-7454 |
| Russell | Desi | 3125 Sprucev | Wilmette | IL | 60091-1108 |
| Russo | Deborah | 1013 Fox Gle | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-8838 |
| Russo | Susan | 219 Raymonc | Barrington | IL | 60010-3018 |
| Ruzich | Joann | 680 S Federal | Chicago | IL | 60605-1844 |
| S. | Ross | S Michigan A | Chicago | IL | 60616 |
| Sabin | Connie | 835 N 8th St | Rochelle | IL | 61068-1407 |
| Sabin | Connie | 835 N 8th St | Rochelle | IL | 61068-1407 |
| Sabol | Patrick | 53 Redwood | Wheeling | IL | 60090-4445 |
| Sabol | Patrick | 53 Redwood | Wheeling | IL | 60090-4445 |
| Salgat | Michael | 460 W Barry | Chicago | IL | 60657-5518 |
| Samartano | Jennifer | 353 Pearson | Naperville | IL | 60563-3051 |
| Sammons | Mark | 508 S Highlan | Champaign | IL | 61821-3913 |
| Samson | Eileen | 422 E Mill Val | Palatine | IL | 60074-3714 |
| Samuelson | Rob | 7606 N Eastla | Chicago | IL | 60626-1450 |
| San | Sri | 123 Schaumburg | | IL | 60173 |
| Sanchez | Albert | 2509 N Ridge | Chicago | IL | 60647-1117 |
| Sanchez | Alejandro | 1518 Sherma | Evanston | IL | 60201-4435 |
| Sanders | Jeffrey | 1577 Winnetl | Glenview | IL | 60025-1821 |
| Saponara-Ror | Francis | 1010 Brighto | Wheaton | IL | 60189-8146 |
| Sarelas | Valerie | 4442 N Kennr | Chicago | IL | 60630-4112 |
| Savolainen | Lori | 1416 N Lincol | Benton | IL | 62812-1945 |
| Scarboroughh | Jared | 1311 N 400th | Payson | IL | 62360-2105 |
| Schaefer | David | 6101 S Wood | Chicago | IL | 60637-2875 |
| Schaefer | David | 6101 S Wood | Chicago | IL | 60637-2875 |
| Schaefer | Robert | 5832 W Wilsr | Chicago | IL | 60630-3324 |
| Schaefer | Robert | 5832 W Wilsr | Chicago | IL | 60630-3324 |
| Schafer | Peter | 600 S Dearbo | Chicago | IL | 60605-1836 |
| Schaff | P And A | 1034 Chestnu | Wilmette | IL | 60091-1732 |
| Scheuneman | Craig | 2111 N Kedzi | Chicago | IL | 60647-2701 |
| Scheuneman | Craig | 7453 N Westl | Chicago | IL | 60645-1780 |
| Schmidt | Holly | Prairie Ave | Mchenry | IL | 60050 |
| Schmidt | Joseph | 4 Wedgewoo | Belleville | IL | 62223-1208 |
| Schmidt | Ken | 178 S Lombar | Lombard | IL | 60148-2750 |
| Schmit | Jane | Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60643 |
| Schmitt | Lana | 10005 Gentia | Machesney P | IL | 61115-1542 |
| Schmitt | Lana | 10005 Gentia | Machesney P | IL | 61115-1542 |
| Schmitt | Walter | 10005 Gentia | Machesney P | IL | 61115-1542 |
| Schmitt | Walter | 10005 Gentia | Machesney P | IL | 61115-1542 |

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|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Schmitz | Mary | 411 W 3rd St Delavan | IL | 61734-9654 |
| Schmitz | Mary | 411 W 3rd St Delavan | IL | 61734-9654 |
| Schmitz | Matthew | 2307 Springh Lindenhurst | IL | 60046-8326 |
| Schneider | Carol | 1719 E 54th S Chicago | IL | 60615-5703 |
| Schneider | Erin | 3719 N Pine C Chicago | IL | 60613-4154 |
| Schneider | Misti | 438 Red Bird Troy | IL | 62294-2121 |
| Schneider | Patrick | 231 Blackberri Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2609 |
| Schneier | Janet | 266 12th St A Wheeling | IL | 60090-2780 |
| Schneier | Janet | 266 12th St A Wheeling | IL | 60090-2780 |
| Schoenbache | Gail | 1224 Grove A Berwyn | IL | 60402-1015 |
| Schomburg | Andy | 1847 W Farw Chicago | IL | 60626-3117 |
| Schoof | Neil | 2039 W Poto Chicago | IL | 60622-3153 |
| Schramm | Peggy | 1335 N Jacks Waukegan | IL | 60085-1858 |
| Schramm | Peggy | 1335 N Jacks Waukegan | IL | 60085-1858 |
| Schroeder | Clara | 901 S Chicagc Kankakee | IL | 60901-5236 |
| Schueler Jr. | Harry E. | 1360 Brittany Aurora | IL | 60504-6007 |
| Schulman | Ken | 233 Chandler Mundelein | IL | 60060-1732 |
| Schulte | Georgiann | 204 S Maple , Oak Park | IL | 60302-3027 |
| Schultheis | Misty | 8260 E Cottoi Chana | IL | 61015-9537 |
| Schultz | Sheila | 393 Meadow Wheeling | IL | 60090-6028 |
| Schumann | Char | 1020 S Gull C Palatine | IL | 60067-7025 |
| Schwartz | Chuck | 242 Kenmore Deerfield | IL | 60015-4745 |
| Scoles | Richard | 549 Victoria I Wood Dale | IL | 60191-1719 |
| Scott | Eric | 113 N 9th St Herrin | IL | 62948-3314 |
| Scown | William | 860 N Bennet Geneva | IL | 60134-1468 |
| Searle | Jim | 5744 S Kenwr Chicago | IL | 60637-1719 |
| Sebastian | Scott | 8040 Greenb Burr Ridge | IL | 60527-8020 |
| Seiler | Helen | 1500 Chapel Northbrook | IL | 60062-4650 |
| Seitz | Richard | 32 State St A Charleston | IL | 61920-1481 |
| Serlin | Alan | 2548 N Norm Chicago | IL | 60707-2222 |
| Sertich | Andrew | 619 State St Wood River | IL | 62095-1110 |
| Serxner | Brant | 1637 N Larral Chicago | IL | 60614-8046 |
| Sessa | Joseph | 2151 W Bowl Chicago | IL | 60612-4201 |
| Seth | Frances | 2323 Central Evanston | IL | 60201-1809 |
| Sewick | Karen | 4133 Saratog Downers Gro | IL | 60515-2064 |
| Sewick | Karen | 4133 Saratog Downers Gro | IL | 60515-2064 |
| Shankel | Georgia | 15 S Homan / Chicago | IL | 60624-2953 |
| Shapiro | Ellenne | 650 Laurel Av Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3584 |
| Shapiro | Ellenne | 650 Laurel Av Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3584 |
| Sharp | Nora | 600 S Dearbo Chicago | IL | 60605-1897 |
| Shaver | Geoff | 428 Rome Av Rockford | IL | 61107-4453 |

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|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Shaver | Glenda | 2409 Montec | Rockford | IL | 61107-1056 |
| Shaw | Lloyd | 1010 Rose Ct | Woodstock | IL | 60098-3040 |
| Shelby | Charles | 2233 N Kenm | Chicago | IL | 60614-3547 |
| Shellko | Kirk | 7231 N Dame | Chicago | IL | 60645-2431 |
| Shepard | Carol | 1200 Kaolin F | Cobden | IL | 62920-3751 |
| Sher | David | 145 N Milwat | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-4177 |
| Sherman | Barbara | PO Box 494 | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-0494 |
| Sherr | Joel | 611 N Marior | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1631 |
| Shields | Bob | 8 Poplar Rd | Yorkville | IL | 60560-9519 |
| Shulman | Sue | 920 E Old Wil | Prospect Heig | IL | 60070-2409 |
| Siebers | Susan & Bill | 3949 Foster S | Evanston | IL | 60203-1026 |
| Siegel | Ann | 400 Park Ave | Highland Parl | IL | 60035-2629 |
| Silverman | Barbara | 2148 Old Gle | Wilmette | IL | 60091-3111 |
| Simko | Kathleen | 1004 Catalpa | Naperville | IL | 60540-7502 |
| Simmons | Joan | 2043 N Moha | Chicago | IL | 60614-4565 |
| Simon | Daniel | 5555 N Sheri | Chicago | IL | 60640-1623 |
| Simonin | Lisa | 143 S 33rd St | Belleville | IL | 62226-6335 |
| Simonin | Lisa | 143 S 33rd St | Belleville | IL | 62226-6335 |
| Simpson | Janet | 2611 Pebblet | Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-2165 |
| Simpson | William John | 2524 Country | Rockford | IL | 61103-3102 |
| Sims | Jillian | 4505 N Lincol | Chicago | IL | 60625-2160 |
| Sincox | David | 540 W Briar F | Chicago | IL | 60657-4650 |
| Singwi | Veena | 823 Forest A | Evanston | IL | 60202-2424 |
| Sipiora | Alexandra | 40 E Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60611-2026 |
| Sipiora | Alexandra | 40 E Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60611-2026 |
| Sirt | Joshua | 2119 N Sedgv | Chicago | IL | 60614-4779 |
| Sitt | Richard | 1017 Concor | Mundelein | IL | 60060-2543 |
| Skalitzky | Karen | 2524 N Moza | Chicago | IL | 60647-2616 |
| Skidmore | Michael | 6101 N Sheri | Chicago | IL | 60660-2870 |
| Skisak | Linda | 15415 S Doug | Lockport | IL | 60441-6159 |
| Skomski | Thomas | 2057 N. 35th | Wedron | IL | 60557 |
| Skovie | Jerry | 511 Aurora A | Naperville | IL | 60540-6292 |
| Skovie | Jerry | 511 Aurora A | Naperville | IL | 60540-6292 |
| Skovie | Jerry | 511 Aurora A | Naperville | IL | 60540-6292 |
| Skwor | Troy | 2615 Burrmo | Rockford | IL | 61107-1843 |
| Slade | Matt | 230 Theodori | Loves Park | IL | 61111-4052 |
| Slager | Michael | 4701 N Kewa | Chicago | IL | 60630-4323 |
| Sleeth | Janet | 10121 N Sprii | Peoria | IL | 61615-1345 |
| Sleeth | Janet | 10121 N Sprii | Peoria | IL | 61615-1345 |
| Slone | Ricca | 3520 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60657-1808 |
| Smalley | William | 277 Seabury | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2466 |

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|------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----|------------|
| Smelkinson | Joan | 3160 N Camb | Chicago | IL | 60657-6831 |
| Smerken | Tim | 620 N 11th St | Murphysboro | IL | 62966-1851 |
| Smiltars | Mairita | 1449 W Victo | Chicago | IL | 60660-4288 |
| Smith | Carol | 26219 W Tall | Channahon | IL | 60410-8739 |
| Smith | Carol | 26219 W Tall | Channahon | IL | 60410-8739 |
| Smith | Cynthia | PO Box 83 | Plymouth | IL | 62367-0083 |
| Smith | Janell | PO Box 26 | New Douglas | IL | 62074-0026 |
| Smith | Kelvin | 1111 SW 7th | Fairfield | IL | 62837-1489 |
| Smith | Lloyd | 503 N Washir | Atkinson | IL | 61235-9719 |
| Smith | Ronald | 536 Selborne | Riverside | IL | 60546-1629 |
| Smith | Ronald | 536 Selborne | Riverside | IL | 60546-1629 |
| Smith | Wendy | 14 Vermillion | Pontiac | IL | 61764-9186 |
| Snawadzki | Mark | 5649 N Canfir | Chicago | IL | 60631-3320 |
| Snawadzki | Mark | 5649 N Canfir | Chicago | IL | 60631-3320 |
| Snell | Juleigh | 1783 Storey | Alton | IL | 62002-7372 |
| Snow | Muriel | 5414 Springfi | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-4904 |
| Snyder | Ronaele | 5320 Lee Ave | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-4416 |
| Soble | Elaine | 910 S Michig | Chicago | IL | 60605-2286 |
| Solivan | Georgina | 3141 N Berna | Chicago | IL | 60618-6714 |
| Sonders | Dawn | 622 Hamptor | Elgin | IL | 60120-7630 |
| Sontag | Anthony | 6137 N Saint | Chicago | IL | 60659-2227 |
| Sorensen | Gary | 333 W North | Chicago | IL | 60610-1293 |
| Soule | Marjorie | 1114 Harvard | Evanston | IL | 60202-3309 |
| Soule | Melinda | 5959 S Kilbou | Chicago | IL | 60629-5232 |
| Soulias | Audra | 299 Cardinal | Bloomington | IL | 60108-1348 |
| Southard | Mary | 1515 W Ogde | La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1721 |
| Spaeth | Lawrence | 3107 Il Route | Harvard | IL | 60033-9431 |
| Spatafore | Cyndy | 1244 State St | Lemont | IL | 60439-4489 |
| Speitz | Barbara | 638 Dunham | Gurnee | IL | 60031-3139 |
| Spencer | Carole | 14537 Turner | Midlothian | IL | 60445-3029 |
| Spizzo | Oriana | 815 S Church | Belleville | IL | 62220-2661 |
| Sprinkel | Juli | 2009 Lindsay | Springfield | IL | 62704-3241 |
| Spurgeon | D | PO Box 527 | Wadsworth | IL | 60083-0527 |
| St Clair | Rebecca | 800 S Wells S | Chicago | IL | 60607-4539 |
| St Clair | Rebecca | 800 S Wells S | Chicago | IL | 60607-4539 |
| Staas | Bonita | 11294 N Hen | Orangeville | IL | 61060-9676 |
| Stacey | Karen | 3534 N Wolc | Chicago | IL | 60657-1045 |
| Stack | Andrew | 137 Sterling S | La Salle | IL | 61301-2641 |
| Stafford | Daniel | 40 N Tower R | Oak Brook | IL | 60523-1120 |
| Stagman | Terry | 605 W Madis | Chicago | IL | 60661-2410 |
| Stainthorp | John | 1247 W Colu | Chicago | IL | 60626-4323 |

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|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----|------------|
| Stalker | Minerva | 2700 Gerson | Godfrey | IL | 62035-3312 |
| Stanfa | John | 54 Frances Ln | Chicago Heights | IL | 60411-1156 |
| Stanley | David | 1505 Glenside | Champaign | IL | 61822-7704 |
| Stanton | Kathy | PO Box 186 | Dowell | IL | 62927-0186 |
| Stanton | Kathy | PO Box 186 | Dowell | IL | 62927-0186 |
| Stanton | Robert | 706 W Church | Champaign | IL | 61820-3356 |
| Starck | Daniel | PO Box 3973 | Carbondale | IL | 62902-3973 |
| Stark | Mel | 2540 N 4645th | Somonauk | IL | 60552-9629 |
| Stark | Mel | 2540 N 4645th | Somonauk | IL | 60552-9629 |
| Stark | Richard | 108 E Dee St | Lebanon | IL | 62254-1623 |
| Stawinoga | Greg | 1247 E 168th | South Holland | IL | 60473-3151 |
| Stawinoga | Greg | 1247 E 168th | South Holland | IL | 60473-3151 |
| Steinhoff | Connie | 1327 Modaff | Naperville | IL | 60565-6182 |
| Stenberg | Fran | 604 Ridgewood | Oak Brook | IL | 60523-2610 |
| Stepens | James | 276 Kenston | Geneva | IL | 60134-2062 |
| Stern | Stephen | 6840 S Euclid | Chicago | IL | 60649-1510 |
| Steward | Marcia | 118 Pacific St | Frankfort | IL | 60423-1618 |
| Stewart | Maeghan | 1815 Howe Ln | Hanover Park | IL | 60133-5915 |
| Stieglitz | Joseph | 1981 Southfield | Bartlett | IL | 60103-1332 |
| Stitt | Mary | 2118 W. Minn | Arlington Heights | IL | 60004 |
| Stoner | Cynthia J | 1130 Longford | Bartlett | IL | 60103-1939 |
| Story | Elizabeth | 2421 Oak Ave | Northbrook | IL | 60062-5221 |
| Strean | Michael | 38764 Linden | Beach Park | IL | 60099-3424 |
| Strickland | Nancy | 204 Kiowa St | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1828 |
| Strombeck | Joyce | 2237 Grove A | Berwyn | IL | 60402-2202 |
| Stuart | Michael | 3116 Shady Ct | Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-9318 |
| Stuart | Michael | 3116 Shady Ct | Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-9318 |
| Stuckey | Richard | 1931 N Fremont | Chicago | IL | 60614-5016 |
| Studzinski | Alice & Bill | 19998 Oakwood | Petersburg | IL | 62675-7163 |
| Stukel | Tom | 629 Fair Oaks | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1737 |
| Stutzman | Pamela | 203 Bluegrass | Oswego | IL | 60543-7707 |
| Sugden | Barbara | 2002 N Fernside | Arlington Heights | IL | 60004-3030 |
| Sullivan | Barbara | 2229 N Bright | Arlington Heights | IL | 60004-3349 |
| Sullivan | Jennifer | Fulton Ave | At Charles | IL | 60174 |
| Sullivan | Linda | 302 W Windsor | Lombard | IL | 60148-2227 |
| Sum | Dave | 710 N Lake St | Chicago | IL | 60611-3006 |
| Summers | Lela | RR 1 Box 212 | Neoga | IL | 62447-9611 |
| Surdyk | John | 4034 Joliet Ave | Lyons | IL | 60534-1362 |
| Sutherland | Abbey | 618 Hinman | Evanston | IL | 60202-4638 |
| Sutton | Russell | 189 Meadow | Bethalto | IL | 62010-1888 |
| Swan | Tom | 917 W Eastwood | Chicago | IL | 60640-5179 |

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|------------|-----------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Swanson | Carol Ann | 1931 W Pratt Chicago | IL | 60626-3104 |
| Swanson | Mark | 1408 Brumm Evanston | IL | 60202-3746 |
| Swisher | Mary | 551 W Belder Chicago | IL | 60614-6438 |
| Swisher | Mary | 551 W Belder Chicago | IL | 60614-6438 |
| Szumal | Raymond | 7730 Kedvale Skokie | IL | 60076-3602 |
| Szumal | Raymond | 7730 Kedvale Skokie | IL | 60076-3602 |
| Takada | Marie | 1106 Madison Evanston | IL | 60202-2125 |
| Talbott | Cathy | 521 N 16th St Herrin | IL | 62948-1428 |
| Taliaferro | Kay | 35597 130th Pleasant hill | IL | 62366 |
| Taylor | Eric | 225 Indianw Park Forest | IL | 60466-1602 |
| Taylor | Ladonna | 827 Madison Evanston | IL | 60202-2206 |
| Tervydis | Jan | 113 W Linder Edwardsville | IL | 62025-2000 |
| Tervydis | Jan | 113 W Linder Edwardsville | IL | 62025-2000 |
| Theobald | Geri | 1844 Evergre Alton | IL | 62002-4752 |
| Thiele | B | 2031 Wagner Glenview | IL | 60025-1945 |
| Thompsin | David | 1325 W Touh Chicago | IL | 60626-2639 |
| Thompson | Douglas | 10617 S Vern Chicago | IL | 60628-2957 |
| Thompson | Douglas | 10617 S Vern Chicago | IL | 60628-2957 |
| Thompson | Douglas | 10617 S Vern Chicago | IL | 60628-2957 |
| Thompson | Gerald | 2845 Grand A Granite City | IL | 62040-3604 |
| Thompson | Gerald | 2845 Grand A Granite City | IL | 62040-3604 |
| Thompson | Heather | 1255 Seabury Carol Stream | IL | 60188-6026 |
| Thompson | Heather | 1255 Seabury Carol Stream | IL | 60188-6026 |
| Thornburg | Merrie | 6311 N Wayn Chicago | IL | 60660-1307 |
| Thornburg | Merrie | 6311 N Wayn Chicago | IL | 60660-1307 |
| Thorp | Frank | 12614 Rail Ln Palos Park | IL | 60464-1546 |
| Tijerina | Peter | 4365 W Lelan Chicago | IL | 60630-4040 |
| Tineo | Vivian | 6599 Fernwo Lisle | IL | 60532-3451 |
| Tobias | Chris | 2553 E Hunte Arlington Hts | IL | 60004-7270 |
| Tolentino | Dagmar | 8 Mallard Ct Bloomington | IL | 61704-4803 |
| Toms | Fred | 405 Arbor Av West Chicagc | IL | 60185-2149 |
| Toomey | Sandra | 4313 Elm Lyons | IL | 60534-1507 |
| Torres | Andrea | 710 S Shanno Romeoville | IL | 60446-5263 |
| Tosic | Andrej | 585 Huntingt Lake Villa | IL | 60046-5231 |
| Tosic | Andrej | 585 Huntingt Lake Villa | IL | 60046-5231 |
| Townill | Linda | 24037 W Oak Plainfield | IL | 60544-2834 |
| Trevarthen | Kay | 1256 Tinker V Glenview | IL | 60025-2908 |
| Trimble | Carolyn | 404 W Iowa S Urbana | IL | 61801-4032 |
| Tristani | Omar | 1102 Sarasot. Pingree Grov | IL | 60140-2026 |
| Truesdale | James | 1709 Madser Wheaton | IL | 60187-3772 |
| Trusdell | Kathy | 1409 Crain St Evanston | IL | 60202-1144 |

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|------------|----------|------------------------------|----|------------|
| Fadze | Anne | 403 Washing Oak Park | IL | 60302-4035 |
| Fagan | Beverly | 512 W Nevad Urbana | IL | 61801-4016 |
| Faisal | Daniel | 5594 S Oak St Hinsdale | IL | 60521-5017 |
| Fast | Ruth | 9401 S Winch Chicago | IL | 60643-6351 |
| Fastner | Shirley | 1460 N Sandt Chicago | IL | 60610-1542 |
| Favia | James | 2s610 Enrico Warrenville | IL | 60555-2052 |
| Feiertag | Dan | 733 S Grove / Oak Park | IL | 60304-1155 |
| Felix | Cathy | 2706 Deerfiel Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-2139 |
| Fergus | Megan | 6849 N Olmst Chicago | IL | 60631-1205 |
| Fields | Matthew | 221 Harding I East Peoria | IL | 61611-2856 |
| Fifer | Jody | 1676 Jonatha Sullivan | IL | 61951-6615 |
| Fifer | Jody | 1676 Jonatha Sullivan | IL | 61951-6615 |
| Figtree | Craig | 1906 N Bissel Chicago | IL | 60614-5015 |
| Fillipan | Franco | 339 Mulberry Bartlett | IL | 60103-7963 |
| Fink | Patti | 60 S Shaddle Mundelein | IL | 60060-4703 |
| Finn | Nada | 3315 Victoria Waukegan | IL | 60087-5346 |
| Fiore | Janet | 5929 Muriel I Saint Anne | IL | 60964-4440 |
| Fiore | Mia | 370b Whitew Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-7974 |
| Flandreau | Janice | 122 Carlyle A Belleville | IL | 62220-3903 |
| Fleagle | Kathleen | 308 Cedar Dr Mount Verno | IL | 62864-2312 |
| Fleming | William | 141 N Julian S Naperville | IL | 60540-4822 |
| Foras | George | 1899 N Cedar Round Lake BIL | | 60073-1872 |
| Fortner | John | 2435 Elm St Quincy | IL | 62301-3533 |
| Fox | Joel | 2419 Cowper Evanston | IL | 60201-1845 |
| Fox | Linda | 11 Sauk Trl Indian Head F IL | | 60525-9076 |
| Franz | Bill | 8 E Kenilwort Villa Park | IL | 60181-2632 |
| Franz | Bill | 8 E Kenilwort Villa Park | IL | 60181-2632 |
| Franz | Sandra | 1130 W Corn Chicago | IL | 60657-1549 |
| Fraser | Patrice | 20596 Timbe Carlinville | IL | 62626-3947 |
| Freese | Lisanne | 6205 N Melvi Chicago | IL | 60646-3718 |
| Freese | Lisanne | 6205 N Melvi Chicago | IL | 60646-3718 |
| Fregoso | Maria | 30 E Lake St Chicago | IL | 60601-2408 |
| Freiler | Kyle | 690 Duane St Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4610 |
| Frink | Allyson | 26637 E 180C Cooksville | IL | 61730-7501 |
| Fry | Mark | 322 S Illinois Villa Park | IL | 60181-2922 |
| Fuchs | Michael | 562 Bovidae I Naperville | IL | 60565-6184 |
| Fuller | Victoria | 1949 W Wab. Chicago | IL | 60622-1343 |
| Funkhouser | Bob | 3251 W Barry Chicago | IL | 60618-6826 |
| Furlan | Jean | 911 W White Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-3028 |
| Fuson | Devon | 11450 Old Hi Flora | IL | 62839-3431 |
| Gal | Miro | 1076 Kenilwc Wheeling | IL | 60090-3918 |

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|------------|----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Trusdell | Kathy | 1409 Crain St Evanston | IL | 60202-1144 |
| Trutter | Al | PO Box 75 Glenarm | IL | 62536-0075 |
| Tuckedr | Meredith | 498 Inverway Inverness | IL | 60067-4350 |
| Turner | Susan | 415 Park Ave Warren | IL | 61087-9374 |
| Turner | William | 517 N Merrill Park Ridge | IL | 60068-3403 |
| Ulibarri | David | 6032 N Oriole Chicago | IL | 60631-3829 |
| Ulibarri | David | 6032 N Oriole Chicago | IL | 60631-3829 |
| Urbon | Jennifer | 846 Fox Chas Round Lk Bch | IL | 60073-4102 |
| Urbon | Robert | 846 Fox Chas Round Lk Bch | IL | 60073-4102 |
| Urquizu | Hugo | 3450 N Lake ! Chicago | IL | 60657-2874 |
| Vaiciulis | A | 9141 S Leavit Chicago | IL | 60643-6441 |
| Van Kavage | L | 51 Odom Dr Collinsville | IL | 62234-5808 |
| Van Ness | Erin | 1530 W Supe Chicago | IL | 60642-7654 |
| VanOosting | Kathryn | 1275 Vines R Cobden | IL | 62920-3612 |
| Vandiver | Diane | 530 Princetor Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2757 |
| Vandiver | Diane | 530 Princetor Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2757 |
| Vedder | David | 1914 George Glenview | IL | 60025-5044 |
| Velasquez | April | 212 Briar Ln North Aurora | IL | 60542-1255 |
| Velic | Mirna | 2353 Goldfin Woodridge | IL | 60517-1857 |
| Velic | Mirna | 2353 Goldfin Woodridge | IL | 60517-1857 |
| Verner | Pam | 38w686 Foxw St Charles | IL | 60175-6145 |
| Vertrees | Gerald | 36249 200th Pleasant Hill | IL | 62366-2452 |
| Verwiel | Maureen | 2129 N Magn Chicago | IL | 60614-4011 |
| Vesely | Karly | 100 Prairie P Wheeling | IL | 60090-2803 |
| Vieregg | James | 1322 S Prairie Chicago | IL | 60605-3081 |
| Vieregg | Mary | 1116 Golf Ln Wheaton | IL | 60189-6306 |
| Villeda | Felicity | 9244 Seymou Schiller Park | IL | 60176-2342 |
| Vintika | Maryann | 315 Cimarron Lombard | IL | 60148-1467 |
| Vitale | Vincent | 2009 Tracy Ct Hanover Park | IL | 60133-5124 |
| Vito | John | 104 Ardley Ct Naperville | IL | 60565-3250 |
| Voigt | Julie | 1697 Bucking Des Plaines | IL | 60018-3600 |
| Voit | Mateusz | 8608 Sayre A Burbank | IL | 60459-2289 |
| Voland | V | 800 Wabash , Belleville | IL | 62220-3656 |
| Voland | V | 800 Wabash , Belleville | IL | 62220-3656 |
| Volz | Anne | 2025 S Indian Chicago | IL | 60616-4890 |
| W | Kevin | 1700 Nations Gurnee | IL | 60031-9136 |
| WILLIAMS | SHERRY | 406 Dellwooc Lockport | IL | 60441-5012 |
| Waak | Brian | Address With Aurora | IL | 60505 |
| Wachpress | Eric | 417 S Jeffersc Chicago | IL | 60607-3818 |
| Wade | Julia | 1112 N Walnut Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4631 |
| Wagner | Russ | 47 Briar Ln Geneva | IL | 60134-2413 |

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|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Wakat | Cynthia | 11554 W Oak Deerfield | IL | 60015-1254 |
| Wakefield | Sharon | 501 Cheever Geneva | IL | 60134-3019 |
| Wakefield | Sharon | 501 Cheever Geneva | IL | 60134-3019 |
| Wakefield | Sharon | 501 Cheever Geneva | IL | 60134-3019 |
| Walker | Brad | 2149 Llewelly Swansea | IL | 62223-7907 |
| Walters | Elizabeth | 1281 Oak Spr Libertyville | IL | 60048-1689 |
| Walters | Lindsey | 601 N Iris Ct West Peoria | IL | 61604-5023 |
| Wandel | Joyce | 4924 N Keyst Chicago | IL | 60630-2809 |
| Ward | Lolly | 1753 W State Kankakee | IL | 60901-7407 |
| Ware | Adam | 1632 E 93rd S Chicago | IL | 60617-3607 |
| Warren | Megan | 202 W Locust Bloomington | IL | 61701-2959 |
| Watkins | Evelyn | 4006 172nd S East Moline | IL | 61244-9730 |
| Watson | Natalie | 820 Oakton S Evanston | IL | 60202-2842 |
| Watson | Tom | 1616 Sandcas Pingree Grov | IL | 60140-2055 |
| Weaver | Michael | 1636 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles | IL | 60174-4311 |
| Weaver | William | 500 W Superi Chicago | IL | 60654-8132 |
| Webber | Sherri | PO Box 134 Galva | IL | 61434-0134 |
| Weber | John | 236 Monee R Park Forest | IL | 60466-2444 |
| Weber | John | 236 Monee R Park Forest | IL | 60466-2444 |
| Wedow | Nancy & Verr | 228 N Middle Palatine | IL | 60067-4856 |
| Wedow | Nancy & Verr | 228 N Middle Palatine | IL | 60067-4856 |
| Wegrzyn | Linda | 9 Holly Belleville | IL | 62221 |
| Weil | Steven | 721 McClaras Aurora | IL | 60506-5617 |
| Weil | Steven | 721 McClaras Aurora | IL | 60506-5617 |
| Weiss | Jackie | 748 Lake Rd New Lenox | IL | 60451-3644 |
| Welch | Eileen | 2134 3rd St Moline | IL | 61265-4639 |
| Welch | Janice | 1217 21st St Rock Island | IL | 61201-2758 |
| Weld | Robert | 2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta | IL | 60169-2407 |
| Weld | Robert | 2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta | IL | 60169-2407 |
| Weldon | George | 5300 Walnut Downers Gro | IL | 60515-4121 |
| Wells | Holly | 1814 S Calum Chicago | IL | 60616-2956 |
| Wendland | Gary | 1908 W Newj Chicago | IL | 60657-1026 |
| West | Kristin | 111 Tenney S Kewanee | IL | 61443-3447 |
| Weston | William | 4223 N Kildar Chicago | IL | 60641-2035 |
| Wettersten | Jill | 5244 N Sawy Chicago | IL | 60625-4716 |
| Wettersten | Jill | 5244 N Sawy Chicago | IL | 60625-4716 |
| Weyhrich | Patty | 38 Southmoo Carbondale | IL | 62903-7696 |
| Whaley | Keith | 423 Mill St Batavia | IL | 60510-9250 |
| Whalum | Fredrick | 3905 Tower E Richton Park | IL | 60471-1341 |
| Whipple | Wyman | 1427 Knox Hi Dahinda | IL | 61428-9301 |

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|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|----|------------|
| White | Judy | 328 Catalpa A Roselle | IL | 60172-2404 |
| White | Lois | 9418 Lindsay Orland Hills | IL | 60487-5957 |
| White | M | 3950 N Lake Chicago | IL | 60613-3436 |
| White | Ronda | 2308 Halsted Rockford | IL | 61103-2854 |
| Whorton | Frank | 214 Shawnee O Fallon | IL | 62269-8702 |
| Whyte | Harold | 550 Seegers f Des Plaines | IL | 60016-3056 |
| Wies | Jim | 627 Parkshor Shorewood | IL | 60404-9764 |
| Wiest | Cheryl | PO Box 77 Topeka | IL | 61567-0077 |
| Wilcox | C. | Stirlingshire C Mchenry | IL | 60050-7503 |
| Wildman | Charlotte | 716 W Fayett Springfield | IL | 62704-2710 |
| Wilkosz | Gina | 565 Thornwo Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-3321 |
| Williams | Ashley | 602 Gentlem: Ottawa | IL | 61350-4137 |
| Williams | Cheryl | 688 Lincoln S Oswego | IL | 60543-8138 |
| Williams | Dawn | 1957 N Ruthe Chicago | IL | 60707-3933 |
| Williams | Dawn | 164 Village Cr Lake IN The F | IL | 60156-5600 |
| Williams | Dolph | 734 Windsor Glenview | IL | 60025-4455 |
| Williams | Michael | 1509 N Kenni Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-3601 |
| Willman | Roger | 720 North Av Panama | IL | 62077 |
| Wilner | Susan | 5849 N Wash Chicago | IL | 60659-3952 |
| Wilson | Don | 1864 East Sky Lindenhurst | IL | 60046 |
| Wilson | Kay | 1205 N Waln Normal | IL | 61761-1464 |
| Wilson | Terri | 3225 W Pierc Chicago | IL | 60651-2454 |
| Wimsatt | William | 5484 S Everet Chicago | IL | 60615-5918 |
| Winblad | Sarah | 918 S Carpen Chicago | IL | 60607-4283 |
| Winblad | Sarah | 918 S Carpen Chicago | IL | 60607-4283 |
| Witt | Cuck | 3 Ravinia Pl Bourbonnais | IL | 60914-1502 |
| Witt | Terry | 471 S Wester Bartlett | IL | 60103-4582 |
| Wituk | Cathy | 233 S Prairie Batavia | IL | 60510-2769 |
| Woelfle | Dean | 2432 Willow Pekin | IL | 61554-3035 |
| Wojciechows | Janice | 1608 Washin, Evanston | IL | 60202-1630 |
| Wolcott | Stephanie | 2052 N Lincol Chicago | IL | 60614-4753 |
| Wolf | Rohana | 6709 N Franc Chicago | IL | 60645-4315 |
| Wolf | Wesley | 77 Waterviev Lake Barringt | IL | 60010-3893 |
| Wolter | Leslie | 101 E Jacksor O Fallon | IL | 62269-1317 |
| Womack | Carla | 2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood | IL | 61049-9721 |
| Womack | Carla | 2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood | IL | 61049-9721 |
| Womack | Jon | 2601 Lynnvill Lindenwood | IL | 61049-9721 |
| Wood | Joanne | 503 W 13th S Sterling | IL | 61081-2213 |
| Wood | Margaret | 2921 Portage Naperville | IL | 60564-6012 |
| Woodhouse | Joe | 1100 Cedar L Marion | IL | 62959-4280 |
| Wooten | Caroline | 5117 S Ellis A Chicago | IL | 60615-3837 |

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|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Albarran | Rafael | 7513 Savoy Ln Bridgeview | IL | 60455-5501 |
| Albers | John | 532 Linden Ln Williamsville | IL | 62693-9025 |
| Albert | Theodore | 22237 Martir Topeka | IL | 61567-9221 |
| Alcantara | Anita | 6930 N Greer Chicago | IL | 60626-3474 |
| Alek | Ellen | 2275 Aurora Pingree Grov | IL | 60140-6440 |
| Alessi | J. | 3555 N Racin Chicago | IL | 60657-1521 |
| Alexander | Diana | 338 Interurb: Auburn | IL | 62615-9768 |
| Alfini | Jeffrey | 120 S Lancast Mt Prospect | IL | 60056-2920 |
| Allard | Edward | 1814 Scoville Berwyn | IL | 60402-1908 |
| Allen | Johnnie | 132 Saint Thc Cahokia | IL | 62206-1802 |
| Allen | Maureen | 1119 S 3rd St St Charles | IL | 60174-4007 |
| Alms | Tom | 4705 Waukeg Rockford | IL | 61108-7840 |
| Alper | Andy | 1837 W Fulto Chicago | IL | 60612-2511 |
| Alpert | Buzz | 7220 N Keele Lincolnwood | IL | 60712-2021 |
| Alpert | Michael | 711 S Dearbo Chicago | IL | 60605-3821 |
| Alpert | Michael | 711 S Dearbo Chicago | IL | 60605-3821 |
| Alschuler | Matthew | PO Box 325 Warren | IL | 61087-0325 |
| Alstrum | James | 809 N School Normal | IL | 61761-1328 |
| Alvarez | Angela | 444 N Hoover Los Angeles | CA | 90004-2391 |
| Alvarez | Christa | 5033 W Agati Chicago | IL | 60630-3907 |
| Alvarez | Ruben | 2616 S Centr: Chicago | IL | 60623-4630 |
| Alvera | Denise | 2033 W Race Chicago | IL | 60612-1507 |
| Alves | Tara | 271 Dansfort Framinghamc | MA | 1701 |
| Amann | Marianne | 39450 N Gud Ingleside | IL | 60041-9509 |
| Ammon | Cara | 4556 N Beacc Chicago | IL | 60640-5519 |
| Ammon | Cara | 4556 N Beacc Chicago | IL | 60640-5519 |
| Amorelli | Lucia | 1690 Sheppa Makanda | IL | 62958-2918 |
| Anderson | Bruce | 4378 Wilson Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-2018 |
| Anderson | Ellen | 88 Artists Pl Carbondale | IL | 62903-8300 |
| Anderson | George | 721 S Clayton Bloomington | IL | 61701-6808 |
| Anderson | Stephen | 1000 Springfi Deerfield | IL | 60015-3031 |
| Anderson | Walter | 1024 Clevelar Evanston | IL | 60202-2113 |
| Andler | Sandra | 719 Edelweis Lake Zurich | IL | 60047-2492 |
| Andrews | Linda | 11635 Kluth (Mokena | IL | 60448-8203 |
| Andrews | Teagen | 28465 Highvi Mchenry | IL | 60051-7217 |
| Andrews | Teagen | 28465 Highvi Mchenry | IL | 60051-7217 |
| Angel | James | 28775 Pilgrinr Lakemoor | IL | 60051-8686 |
| Angelakos | Pam | 3428 N Bosw Chicago | IL | 60657-1304 |
| Annoreno | Ellyn | 217 N Oak Av Bartlett | IL | 60103-4063 |
| Aram | Karen | 803 E Green ! Urbana | IL | 61802-3411 |
| Ard | Karen | 827 N Marior Oak Park | IL | 60302-1532 |

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|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Arneson | Cynthia | 46 N Park Ave Lombard | IL | 60148-2258 |
| Arnold | David | 14242 Twig R Silver Spring | MD | 20905-7036 |
| Arveson | Michael | PO Box 1874 Sumner | WA | 98390-0400 |
| Asaad | Kolleen | 122 Maplele: Catlin | IL | 61817-9646 |
| Askew | David | 2709 Bay Vie Algonquin | IL | 60102-6830 |
| Aslam | Nayeem | 429 N Hamilt Villa Park | IL | 60181-1733 |
| Asproyerakas | Artemis | 1322 W Ohio Chicago | IL | 60642-6456 |
| Atarodi | Habib | 3709 N North Decatur | IL | 62526-9224 |
| Atnip | Lindsay | 1648 E 54th S Chicago | IL | 60615-5792 |
| Audrain | James | 1708 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60647-5027 |
| Austin | Christine | 606 N Saluki I Marion | IL | 62959-4819 |
| Avril | Susan | 234 Greenwo Evanston | IL | 60201-4714 |
| Ayalin | Ellen P | 4240 N Lawn Chicago | IL | 60618-2009 |
| Ayres | Peter | 25w640 India Naperville | IL | 60563-1468 |
| Baffa | Erica | 1806 N 21st / Melrose Park | IL | 60160-1922 |
| Baffa | Valerie | 3526 Clinton Berwyn | IL | 60402-3323 |
| Bagge | Marla | 525 W Madis Wheaton | IL | 60187-4069 |
| Bagley | Mary | 1485 Maple F Williamsville | NY | 14221-3611 |
| Bailey | Alan | 715 Emerson Rockford | IL | 61108-3809 |
| Bainbridge | Kathryn | 4305 N Sacra Chicago | IL | 60618-1407 |
| Baker | Alison | 112 Morgan I Swansea | IL | 62226-1138 |
| Baker | Susan | 2660 Saint Jo Highland Park | IL | 60035-1948 |
| Baker | Thomas | 1221 W Lunt Chicago | IL | 60626-3076 |
| Baldwin | Sara | 706 Quassey Lake Bluff | IL | 60044-1638 |
| Balin | Diane and Jer | 310 Bartram Riverside | IL | 60546-1819 |
| Balk | Garrick | 236 Prairie St South Elgin | IL | 60177-1528 |
| Balk | Garrick | 236 Prairie St South Elgin | IL | 60177-1528 |
| Banducci | Diana | 2626 N Lakev Chicago | IL | 60614-1809 |
| Banke | Robert | 1537 Rogers I Dekalb | IL | 60115-2021 |
| Bantz | Jeff | 3209 N Clark Chicago | IL | 60657-1625 |
| Bapton | Todd | 1011 N Oakle Chicago | IL | 60622-3528 |
| Barbezat | Mary | 353 N Liberty Elgin | IL | 60120-4207 |
| Barbezat | Mary | 353 N Liberty Elgin | IL | 60120-4207 |
| Barbezat | Mary | 353 N Liberty Elgin | IL | 60120-4207 |
| Barbezat | Mary | 353 N Liberty Elgin | IL | 60120-4207 |
| Barclay | Don | 945 E Bradley Palatine | IL | 60074-1204 |
| Barger | John | 7752 SE 44th Portland | OR | 97206-8418 |
| Bargiel | Paula | PO Box 1418 Park Ridge | IL | 60068-7418 |
| Baria | Nic | 4718 N Saint Chicago | IL | 60625-5376 |
| Barker | Eileen | 604 Cedar Av Saint Charles | IL | 60174-2132 |
| Barker | Juliana | 3527 Crosby I Rockford | IL | 61107-4809 |

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|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Barkley | Traci | 701 W Penns Urbana | IL | 61801-4820 |
| Barnett | David | 1774 W Ainsl Chicago | IL | 60640-3420 |
| Barnum | Phyllis | 1028 N Euclid Oak Park | IL | 60302-1322 |
| Barnwell | John | 125 Faye St Farmersville | IL | 62533-7854 |
| Barrett | Lisa | 923 Short St Loves Park | IL | 61111-4774 |
| Barrett | Mike | 1403 Mill Cre Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-4218 |
| Barrons | Susan | 1205 Court C Hanover Park | IL | 60133-5505 |
| Barshis | Jan | 2344 Pomona Wilmette | IL | 60091-2216 |
| Barshis | Jan | 2344 Pomona Wilmette | IL | 60091-2216 |
| Barshis | Jan | 2344 Pomona Wilmette | IL | 60091-2216 |
| Bartkowicz | Richard | 1011 Atlantic Hoffman Esta | IL | 60169-3750 |
| Barton | Roger | 7730 W Kent Frankfort | IL | 60423-6978 |
| Bates | Barbara | 26335 N Willis Mundelein | IL | 60060-3516 |
| Bates | William | 415 N Scoville Oak Park | IL | 60302-2260 |
| Batka | Ellen | 9216 W 147th Orland Park | IL | 60462-2710 |
| Bauchat | Marilyn | 1512 Copper Carmel | IN | 46033-9050 |
| Bauer | Thomas | 340 W Divers Chicago | IL | 60657-6243 |
| Baur | Klay | 4959 Chamber Hoffman Esta | IL | 60010-5650 |
| Beato | Michael | 171 Brookside Elgin | IL | 60123-4801 |
| Beaudoin | C | 3470 N Lake Chicago | IL | 60657-2892 |
| Beavers | John | 4431 N Troy Chicago | IL | 60625-4519 |
| Bebak | Rich | 350 Wething Wauconda | IL | 60084-1598 |
| Becker | Alexandra | 7139 N McAl Chicago | IL | 60646-1219 |
| Becker | Leland | 625 Woodlea Kankakee | IL | 60901-8197 |
| Becker | Oksana | 2300 S 2nd A Riverside | IL | 60546-1309 |
| Beer | David | 11306 S Forre Chicago | IL | 60628-5108 |
| Behrens | Jonny | 5484 S Ellis A Chicago | IL | 60615-5059 |
| Bell | Amy | 470 Joren Trl Antioch | IL | 60002-2501 |
| Bellarario | Catherine | 335 S Collins South Elgin | IL | 60177-2360 |
| Bellos | Marlies | 910 Thorney Schaumburg | IL | 60193-2644 |
| Benda | Linda | 5124 Oak Cer Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3940 |
| Benham | Fred | 303 W Ellis Av Champaign | IL | 61820-6425 |
| Benjamin | George | 12965 Coven Huntley | IL | 60142-7612 |
| Benkendorf | Reed | 7 Braeburn Ln Barrington | IL | 60010-9619 |
| Bennett | Michael | 720 S Dearbo Chicago | IL | 60605-3835 |
| Bennett-Han | Janet | 35480 N Fair Round Lake | IL | 60073-1008 |
| Bentel | Marianne | 13936 Cather Orland Park | IL | 60462-2041 |
| Berg | Jason | 150 W Wood New Lenox | IL | 60451-1150 |
| Bergholt | Sharyn | 150 Parkwood Elgin | IL | 60123-1644 |
| Berkshire | Melissa | 6105 N Talm Chicago | IL | 60659-2744 |
| Berman | Pearl | 18611 W Ster Grayslake | IL | 60030-4015 |

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|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----|------------|
| Bertoncini | Peter & Linda | 335 S Lombard | Oak Park | IL | 60302-3523 |
| Bertram | Harrison | 1090 Groton | Schaumburg | IL | 60193-3745 |
| Bertram | Harrison | 1090 Groton | Schaumburg | IL | 60193-3745 |
| Besaw | Suzanne | 2902 Gilbert | Alton | IL | 62002-5504 |
| Best | Tyrome-Alex | 449 Putney Ln | Newport News | VA | 23602-6424 |
| Bettega | Gary | 13801 Secret | Orland Park | IL | 60467-1015 |
| Bichao | Isabel | 1158 E 49th S | Chicago | IL | 60615-1908 |
| Bierschenk | Donna | 8035 Tennesse | Willowbrook | IL | 60527-2450 |
| Birr | Susan | 6508 Fairfax | Carpentersville | IL | 60110-3241 |
| Bisek | Paul | 933 W Gilbert | Palatine | IL | 60067-5903 |
| Blacik | Lawrence | 124 N Park Ave | Waukegan | IL | 60085-4132 |
| Black | Marilyn | 1630 Sherida | Wilmette | IL | 60091-1876 |
| Black | Mary Ann | 101 N Long St | Caseyville | IL | 62232-1003 |
| Blackall | Matt | 2622 N Spauld | Chicago | IL | 60647-1411 |
| Blaker | Debra | 2465 Skyline | Eugene | OR | 97403-2181 |
| Bland | Harold | 5040 Arbor Ln | Northfield | IL | 60093-3365 |
| Blando | Celine | 3614 Arthur | Brookfield | IL | 60513-1552 |
| Blanke | Yuana | 6048 N Fairfax | Chicago | IL | 60659-3918 |
| Bleck | Phyllis | PO Box 188 | Big Rock | IL | 60511-0188 |
| Bleich | Leah | 814 Oakland | Urbana | IL | 61802-1925 |
| Blue | Cindy | 1185 Sanders | Northbrook | IL | 60062-2910 |
| Blumenshine | Joyce | 2419 E Reser | Peoria | IL | 61614-8029 |
| Bocian | Lisa | 1165 Tower F | Schaumburg | IL | 60173-4305 |
| Bohnenstiehl | Matthew | 5 Sherry Dr | O Fallon | IL | 62269-1813 |
| Boling | Thomas | 432 Burdick S | Libertyville | IL | 60048-2618 |
| Bollendorf | Robert | 2498 Sun Vall | Lisle | IL | 60532-3431 |
| Bonnes | William | 4513 N Malden | Chicago | IL | 60640-6227 |
| Borjas | Julian | 10950 Jodan | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-5052 |
| Bovenkerk | Janet | 245 Somonau | Park Forest | IL | 60466-2214 |
| Bowers | Annie | 266 Charles S | Sycamore | IL | 60178-2144 |
| Bowman | Lee | 5847 Cleveland | Morton Grove | IL | 60053-3321 |
| Boyce | Trisha | 1001 Dodge | Evanston | IL | 60202-1004 |
| Boyle | Leslie | 2442 W 107th | Chicago | IL | 60655-1135 |
| Boyle | Tom | 1479 W Remi | Round Lake | IL | 60073-2387 |
| Bradford | Katy | 6165 N Wint | Chicago | IL | 60660-6601 |
| Bradley | Frederick | 320 W Prairie | Itasca | IL | 60143-1478 |
| Bradshaw | Kim | 16430 Teton | Lockport | IL | 60441-7693 |
| Brady | Bill | 138 W Washi | West Chicago | IL | 60185-6702 |
| Brady | William | 20942 S 78th | Frankfort | IL | 60423-9163 |
| Brandys | Kirk | 179 Knobb Hi | Gurnee | IL | 60031-4427 |
| Brannon | Tisha | 3703 W Agati | Chicago | IL | 60625-5907 |

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|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Braun | Beth | 4457 N Mald | Chicago | IL | 60640-6277 |
| Bravo | Karen | 108 Belleplai | Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4916 |
| Brayfield | David | 915 W Harvai | Champaign | IL | 61821-2534 |
| Brennan | Michael | 6058 N Camp | Chicago | IL | 60659-4107 |
| Brenza | Tina | 419 N Mulfor | Rockford | IL | 61107-5198 |
| Brewster | Tod | 18103 Yosem | Fountain Vall | CA | 92708-5954 |
| Brexel | Charles Sr. | 12085 Wexfo | Roswell | GA | 30075-1455 |
| Bridges | Linda | 201 S Glen O | Athens | IL | 62613-9701 |
| Broadfoot | Sarah | 1322 Bladon | Schaumburg | IL | 60195-3208 |
| Brooks | Felecia | 11230 Highw | Arlington | TN | 38002-9564 |
| Broten | Karen | 42w194 Cam | Campton Hill | IL | 60119-9432 |
| Brown | Chelsea | 434 Galahad | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2153 |
| Brown | Cordale | 12444 S Laflir | Calumet Park | IL | 60827-5713 |
| Brown | Marty | 23 N Harvard | Villa Park | IL | 60181-2328 |
| Brown | Monica | 1327 W Gran | Chicago | IL | 60660-1910 |
| Brown | Nahid | 540 N Hillside | Hillside | IL | 60162-1248 |
| Brown | Ted | 2001 Dewes | Glenview | IL | 60025-4238 |
| Brown | Traci | 548 Belevew | West Chicagc | IL | 60185-2156 |
| Browne | Patricia | 3422 Sunnysi | Brookfield | IL | 60513-1342 |
| Brownstein | Brita | 660 Hill St | Highland Parl | IL | 60035-1251 |
| Brumann | Elizabeth | 6244 W Barry | Chicago | IL | 60634-4031 |
| Brumund | Marilyn | 1048 N Lomb | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1435 |
| Bruns | Carol | 956 Lange Av | Beecher | IL | 60401-3704 |
| Bryant | Clarence | 17124 Green | South Hollan | IL | 60473-3540 |
| Bryer | Gladys | 550 Sheridan | Evanston | IL | 60202-3100 |
| Bryson | Michael | 712 Cornelia | Joliet | IL | 60435-5912 |
| Buck | Roland | 1280 Village | Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4536 |
| Buckardt | Pamela & Ru | 1113 La Faye | South Elgin | IL | 60177-1816 |
| Burgess | Wendy | 630 Cedar St | Park Ridge | IL | 60068-3304 |
| Burke | Ted | 915 Cedar Ln | Northbrook | IL | 60062-3539 |
| Burkey | Bruce & June | 15354 N Card | Effingham | IL | 62401-7663 |
| Burkhart | Don | 218 W Clark | Morton | IL | 61550-1519 |
| Burt | Susan | 602 Normal | Normal | IL | 61761-1528 |
| Burton | Elizabeth | 2319 Queen | Winston Sale | NC | 27103-2001 |
| Bush | Nancy | 1364 N Wolc | Chicago | IL | 60622-3110 |
| Busking | Cheryl | 4223 N Marr | Chicago | IL | 60634-1738 |
| Bustamante | Luz | 123 S Fairvie | Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4017 |
| Butkevicius | Chris | 3333 N Marsl | Chicago | IL | 60657-2123 |
| Butler | David | 2211 Rainbov | Urbana | IL | 61802-5621 |
| Byrne | Lindsay | 3816 N Dame | Chicago | IL | 60618-3904 |
| Byshenk | June | 720 7th Ave | La Grange | IL | 60525-6706 |

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|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| C | N | 1129 Schaumburg | IL | 60173 |
| C | T | 16 H ST | CH IL | 60403-1532 |
| Caffee | Fran | 726 W Downr | Aurora IL | 60506-4902 |
| Calcagno | Rita | 1915 234th C | Sammamish WA | 98074-4432 |
| Calcagno | Rita | 1915 234th C | Sammamish WA | 98074-4432 |
| Caldwell | Roy | 562 30th Ave | East Moline IL | 61244-3154 |
| Callaghan | Maeve | 7521 N Octav | Chicago IL | 60631-4438 |
| Callaghan | Pearl | 16 W. 215 94 | Burr Ridge IL | 60527 |
| Callahan | Amalie | 1522 36th St | Rock Island IL | 61201-3051 |
| Camardo | Mary | 315 Burnett / | Lake Villa IL | 60046-7150 |
| Camcan | Gloria | 3731 W Winc | Chicago IL | 60625-5960 |
| Cameron | Patty | 200 Rosehall | Lake Zurich IL | 60047-6266 |
| Campbell | Kevin | 811 Fair Oaks | Oak Park IL | 60302-1546 |
| Campbell | Laura | 13 Phillippi | Cl Elgin IL | 60120-7586 |
| Campos | Fidencio | 400 E 10th St | Rock Falls IL | 61071-1772 |
| Cancilla | Trish | 1314 W Gran | Chicago IL | 60660-1911 |
| Candela | Kevin | 5001 Michael | Godfrey IL | 62035-1371 |
| Canel | Lee | 2124 Birchwc | Wilmette IL | 60091-2306 |
| Canel | Lee | 2124 Birchwc | Wilmette IL | 60091-2306 |
| Canning | Rick | 548 S Randall | Aurora IL | 60506-5381 |
| Canovas-Wel | Nydia | 3110 Hill Ln | Wilmette IL | 60091-2929 |
| Canter | Linda | 1613 Henry S | Springfield IL | 62703-4239 |
| Canter | Linda | 1613 Henry S | Springfield IL | 62703-4239 |
| Caperelli | Michael | 107 Highpoin | Normal IL | 61761-2842 |
| Capulong | Meghan | 1607 Westmi | Naperville IL | 60563-9224 |
| Caquias | Veronica | 5376 Lake M: | Orlando FL | 32812-6021 |
| Cardosi | Zachary | 1712 Bittersv | Saint Anne IL | 60964-4333 |
| Carey | Meredith | 2245 W Shak | Chicago IL | 60647-3292 |
| Carey | R.Peter | 24 W Erie St | Chicago IL | 60654-7573 |
| Carey | Robert | 2014 N Howe | Chicago IL | 60614-4414 |
| Carlson | Rachel | 121 S East Av | Oak Park IL | 60302-2909 |
| Carmichael | Jady | 3746 S Walla | Chicago IL | 60609-1677 |
| Carney | Ginger | 6451d N Nort | Chicago IL | 60631-1475 |
| Carr | Marcy | 334 S Walnut | Bensenville IL | 60106-2663 |
| Carrara | Wayne | 125 Wildwoo | Round Lake B IL | 60073-2038 |
| Carrollp | Paula | 4407 Lindwal | Harvard IL | 60033-8847 |
| Carruthers | Dj | 6 Camino De | Corrales NM | 87048-8571 |
| Carruthers | Dj | 6 Camino De | Corrales NM | 87048-8571 |
| Carson | Katherine | Wells | Chicago IL | 60614-5807 |
| Carter | Robert | 217 S 3rd Ave | St Charles IL | 60174-2907 |
| Cascia | Cathleen | 1305 Swainw | Glenview IL | 60025-2841 |

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|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Case | Joyce | 38w322 Berq Geneva | IL | 60134-6139 |
| Casten | Liane | 1030 Asbury Evanston | IL | 60202-1165 |
| Certa | Roger | 2008 Farming Oswego | IL | 60543-8098 |
| Cervantes | Alyson | 6109 W Gidd Chicago | IL | 60630-2929 |
| Challacombe | Joanna | 11 S Wille St Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-3111 |
| Chamberlain | Lora | 6341 N Glenv Chicago | IL | 60660 |
| Chambers | Claire | 38118 Calle C Murrieta | CA | 92563-5634 |
| Chamness | John | 6119 Lincoln Morton Grov | IL | 60053-2964 |
| Chan | Sonja | 944 W Walnu Kankakee | IL | 60901-4645 |
| Chenault | Linda | 5812 W Alto Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4060 |
| Chesire | Mary | 1503 E Cedar Mt Prospect | IL | 60056-1515 |
| Chidlow | Jennifer | 67 N Elizabet Lombard | IL | 60148-2201 |
| Childress | Tim | Diana ave Champaign | IL | 61821-1531 |
| Chilton | Margaret | 906 Jefferson Pekin | IL | 61554-1639 |
| Chin | Eugene | 1082 Horizon Bartlett | IL | 60103-1235 |
| Chomko | Marsha | 2739 Sunset I Granite City | IL | 62040-5832 |
| Christ | Cathie | 15509 Lamor Oak Forest | IL | 60452-3516 |
| Christensen | Deb | 191 W Adam Manteno | IL | 60950-1439 |
| Christensen | Sheila | 32 Old Barn F Hawthorn W | IL | 60047-9150 |
| Christmas | Katharine | 601 Bonnie B River Forest | IL | 60305-1928 |
| Christopher | Ann | 15419 129th Lemont | IL | 60439-6449 |
| Cimo | Joann Dakota | 3850 N Lawn Chicago | IL | 60618-4115 |
| Cittadino | Sienna | 1513 Dogwoc Carbondale | IL | 62902-5095 |
| Clancy | Susan | 15 Hickok Ave Bethel | CT | 06801-1407 |
| Clapper | Robert | 1079 Bucks P Monticello | IL | 61856-8058 |
| Clark | Kevin | PO Box 5344 Lansing | IL | 60438-5344 |
| Clark | Leigh | 16349 Los Ali Granada Hills | CA | 91344-6858 |
| Clark | Liz | 3028 N Halst Chicago | IL | 60657-5197 |
| Clark | Penny | 838 N Taylor Oak Park | IL | 60302-1456 |
| Clark | Terry | 1460 Sedona Aurora | IL | 60504-3701 |
| Claus | Nancy | On485 Herricl Wheaton | IL | 60187-3087 |
| Claxton-Bulli | Julie | 630 W Fayett Springfield | IL | 62704-2708 |
| Clesen | Helen | 1944 Woodh Bartlett | IL | 60103-1325 |
| Cleveland | Laura | 175 W Burlin Riverside | IL | 60546-1901 |
| Cmar | Thomas | 5042 N Leavit Chicago | IL | 60625-2093 |
| Cochrane | Barbara | 11361 S Chan Chicago | IL | 60628-5121 |
| Coco | Joe | 9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grov | IL | 60089-1321 |
| Coco | Joe | 9 Cloverdale Buffalo Grov | IL | 60089-1321 |
| Cody | Jeff | 1220 W Chas Chicago | IL | 60626-2393 |
| Coe West | Kristin | 111 Tenney S Kewanee | IL | 61443-3447 |
| Cole | Dori | 68 Sterling Ci Wheaton | IL | 60189-2123 |

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|-------------|------------|---------------------------|----|------------|
| Cole | Dori | 68 Sterling Ci Wheaton | IL | 60189-2123 |
| Cole | Merrill | 421 S McArth Macomb | IL | 61455-2929 |
| Cole | Nancy | 405 Winneba Park Forest | IL | 60466-1319 |
| Coleman | David | 2104 Noel Dr Champaign | IL | 61821-6553 |
| Colletti | Kerem | 3249 W Beac Chicago | IL | 60651-2432 |
| Collier | Victoria | 2506 Spruce River Grove | IL | 60171-1600 |
| Collins | N. Dana | 19186 Norwc Princeton | IL | 61356-8351 |
| Conger | Shane | 416 S Santa F Princeville | IL | 61559-9200 |
| Conrad | Marc | 716 W Wavel Chicago | IL | 60613-4167 |
| Contreras | Carlos | 48w935 Imm Hampshire | IL | 60140-8387 |
| Cooper | Phyllis | 730 S Villa Av Villa Park | IL | 60181-3011 |
| Cordaro | Tom | 1450 Green T Naperville | IL | 60540-8359 |
| Cornwell | Edward | 2504 Propes Granite City | IL | 62040-5614 |
| Costa | Dino | 5201 S Mayfi Chicago | IL | 60638-1511 |
| Cote | Robert | 267 1/2 S 5th Kankakee | IL | 60901-3644 |
| Couch | Sandra | 2903 Bartlett Naperville | IL | 60564-4694 |
| Courter | Jeffrey | 2844 Alexand Flossmoor | IL | 60422-1702 |
| Courts | John | 1250 S Stone La Grange | IL | 60525-6625 |
| Cowan | Kathy | 2674 N Burlir Chicago | IL | 60614-1514 |
| Cowger | Nancy | 1538 Heathe Wheeling | IL | 60090-5273 |
| Cozad | Mary | 120 E Sunset Dekalb | IL | 60115-4472 |
| Craig | Evan | 116 Hamilton Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-1041 |
| Cray | Mary | 63 N Cowley Riverside | IL | 60546-2041 |
| Croan | Stacy | 1623 West Bl Belleville | IL | 62221-5059 |
| Croasdale | Victor | 906 Bern St Spring Valley | IL | 61362-1121 |
| Crombie | Jim | 6800 N Califo Chicago | IL | 60645-4553 |
| Cross | Stephen H | 501 N Elm St Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-2120 |
| Crow | Jacqueline | PO Box 9393 Peoria | IL | 61612-9393 |
| Crowley | Inge | 672 Dunham Gurnee | IL | 60031-3828 |
| Crowley | Inge | 672 Dunham Gurnee | IL | 60031-3828 |
| Crowley | Jane | 3317 Golden Bloomington | IL | 61704-2593 |
| Cruickshank | George | 2212 S Ander Urbana | IL | 61801-6755 |
| Cruz | Maria | 801 Lavergne Wilmette | IL | 60091-2029 |
| Csaszar | Sonia | 4800 S Chigo Chicago | IL | 60615-2055 |
| Cueto | Emma | 5484 S Ellis A Chicago | IL | 60615-5059 |
| Culp | Lisa | 2611 Central Evanston | IL | 60201-6411 |
| Cummings | Judy | 2438 Cowper Evanston | IL | 60201-1846 |
| Curtis | Pam | 5315 Clark Rc Conesus | NY | 14435-9762 |
| Cushing | Daniel | 1210 Chicago Evanston | IL | 60202-6515 |
| Cusick | Madeleine | 1015 Sherida Evanston | IL | 60202-1439 |
| Cwynar | Micheal | 2106 Washin Wilmette | IL | 60091-2373 |

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|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| D'Alessandro | Kathleen | 5716 N Virgin | Chicago | IL | 60659-3719 |
| Dabrowski | Linda | 398 Hiawath | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2436 |
| Dadban | Sean | 21w161 Coro | Lombard | IL | 60148-5249 |
| Dahlgren | Carolyn | 508 Bryant A | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4704 |
| Dale | Byron | 5765 Capeto | Rockford | IL | 61108-6710 |
| Dallas | Suzanne | 8415 Karlov | Skokie | IL | 60076-2102 |
| Dally | Leta | 2424 W Estes | Chicago | IL | 60645-3343 |
| Damkoehler | Dianna | 19350 Woodl | Bloomington | IL | 61705-5251 |
| Damsky | Rabbi Robin | 1221 Lee Ave | Melrose Park | IL | 60160-2330 |
| Daniels | Bradley | 901 S Mattis | Champaign | IL | 61821-4336 |
| Danley | Eric | 22250 W Niaj | Plainfield | IL | 60544-6038 |
| Danley | Melody | 1879 Slippery | Naperville | IL | 60565-6766 |
| Danzinger | Ryan | 1536 N Hicco | Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4042 |
| Dattilo | Beverly | 15114 Evergr | Orland Park | IL | 60462-5307 |
| Davidson | Ann | 4217 N Ashla | Chicago | IL | 60613-1251 |
| Davidson | Barbara | 2317 W Sheri | West Peoria | IL | 61604-5420 |
| Davidson | Robert | 9216 Robinsc | Franklin Park | IL | 60131-2020 |
| Davidson | Sharon | 13203 N Carc | Chillicothe | IL | 61523-9299 |
| Davis | Candace | 1001 N Bridg | Carbondale | IL | 62901-1260 |
| Davis | Candy | 1001 N Bridg | Carbondale | IL | 62901-1260 |
| Davis | Jennifer | 905 E Oregon | Urbana | IL | 61801-4406 |
| Davis | Linda | 3401 Lincoln | Alton | IL | 62002-1955 |
| Davis | Ryan | 6435 Oak Cre | Loves Park | IL | 61111-3529 |
| Davy | Judy | 717 Home Av | Oak Park | IL | 60304-1013 |
| Dayton | Janice | PO Box 436 | Deerfield | IL | 60015-0436 |
| De Cicco | Joan | 5n845 Il Rout | St Charles | IL | 60174-5633 |
| De La Rosa-Yr | Maria | 5125 N Saint | Chicago | IL | 60625-5508 |
| De La Torre | Maria | 1153 S Harve | Oak Park | IL | 60304-2154 |
| DeCarlo | Erika | 3134 Timber | Aurora | IL | 60504-5965 |
| DeClue | Mary Ellen | 366 Westlake | Litchfield | IL | 62056-4220 |
| DeGrave | steven | 1121 W Eato | Palatine | IL | 60067-6612 |
| Dean | Abigail | 4107 N Lawle | Chicago | IL | 60641-1743 |
| Defosset | Kellie | 7769 Saddle | Bethalto | IL | 62010-2527 |
| Demarco | Tracy | 785 S Greenv | Kankakee | IL | 60901-5251 |
| Dempsey | Peter | 581 Lakehurs | Waukegan | IL | 60085-6630 |
| Denenberg | Kenneth | 1301 Heathe | Glenview | IL | 60025-2326 |
| Derbick-John | Mary | 1930 N Harle | Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-3742 |
| Deshane | Daniel | 11313 102nd | Coal Valley | IL | 61240-9502 |
| Deslandes | Jacqueline | 18101 Marlin | Homewood | IL | 60430-1519 |
| Deslandes | Jacqueline | 18101 Marlin | Homewood | IL | 60430-1519 |
| Deutsch | Diana | 3428 E 8th R | Utica | IL | 61373-9799 |

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|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----|------------|
| Devine | Christopher | 5143 N Neen | Chicago | IL | 60656-3728 |
| Devine | Susan | 1350 W Gran | Chicago | IL | 60642-6406 |
| Devlin | Cornelius | 213 Old Gern | East Peoria | IL | 61611-1285 |
| DiPaolo | Brian | 317 Oak St | Poplar Grove | IL | 61065-8553 |
| Dicker | Amy | 203 E Keith A | Waukegan | IL | 60085-2136 |
| Dickson | Stewart | 60 Chestnut C | Champaign | IL | 61822-7121 |
| Diedrich | Gene | PO Box 486 | Spring Grove | IL | 60081-0486 |
| Diekman | Patricia | 7985 Haas Rd | Savanna | IL | 61074-8628 |
| Dietz | Sterling | 201 S Carmel | Los Angeles | CA | 90049-3903 |
| Dillon | Patrick | 6483 N North | Chicago | IL | 60631-1418 |
| Dittemore | Kathryn | 3005 W Fulto | Chicago | IL | 60612-1725 |
| Dobbyn | Denis | 6122 S Parksi | Chicago | IL | 60638-4520 |
| Dodd | Damien | 557 George S | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-1814 |
| Doerr | Diane | 3107 Mission | Alton | IL | 62002-5516 |
| Doherty | Jeanne | 3434 N Nottii | Chicago | IL | 60634-3638 |
| Domke | Ellen | 1301 W Thor | Chicago | IL | 60660-3305 |
| Donovan | Stephan | 4851 N Berna | Chicago | IL | 60625-5107 |
| Dooley | Amy | 525 Taylor Dr | Chillicothe | IL | 61523-1371 |
| Dostalek | Mike | 244 S York Rc | Bensenville | IL | 60106-2628 |
| Dostalek | Patricia | 113 S Old Co | Springfield | IL | 62711-6025 |
| Dotson | Mike | 102 Andersor | Carterville | IL | 62918-1202 |
| Dotson | Mike | 102 Andersor | Carterville | IL | 62918-1202 |
| Dotson | Mike | 102 Andersor | Carterville | IL | 62918-1202 |
| Draeger | Kristie | 4102 W Rusti | Peoria | IL | 61615-2429 |
| Drake | Caleb | 531 Highland | Oak Park | IL | 60304-1522 |
| Dreier | Tammi | 830 Cardiff C | O Fallon | IL | 62269-6863 |
| Drell | Roberta | 1658 Forest E | Glenview | IL | 60025-1406 |
| Drew | Sherrilyn | 9271 Hamlin | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-4237 |
| Drews | Jane | 506 N Crestw | Mchenry | IL | 60051-7532 |
| Drucker | Steve | 1691 320th S | Sherrard | IL | 61281-8503 |
| Duda | Christine | 1715 N 15th | Melrose Park | IL | 60160-2109 |
| Dufek | Barbara | 17425 Bruce | Homer Glen | IL | 60491-8263 |
| Dunal | Cathie | 494 Park Ave | Glencoe | IL | 60022-1548 |
| Dunlap | Patrick | 414 Evergree | Gilberts | IL | 60136-4054 |
| Duplex | Janice | 1212 Heathei | Naperville | IL | 60563-2229 |
| Dusek | Russ | 1020 Dunlop | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2216 |
| Dymmoch | Michael | PO Box 2254 | Northbrook | IL | 60065-2254 |
| E | Mercy | 1008 Franklin | Rockford | IL | 61103-7063 |
| Easley | Douglas | 3740 Camp C | Cantrall | IL | 62625-8768 |
| Eberle | Patricia | 19 Eastings W | South Barrin | IL | 60010-5318 |
| Echols | Arlene | 11329 S Saint | Chicago | IL | 60628-5111 |

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|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Eckert | Kathy | 1310 S Linder Normal | IL | 61761-3718 |
| Eckmann | Robert | 1532 Forever Libertyville | IL | 60048-4452 |
| Edstrom | Gray | 978 Saddle Cr Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-1933 |
| Edwards | Eric | 1373 Prairie (West Chicago | IL | 60185-5147 |
| Eggert | Robert | 8425 Dolfor (Burr Ridge | IL | 60527-8370 |
| Ehrenford | Amanda | 4645 N Sheric Chicago | IL | 60640-6586 |
| Ehrenhaft | Jan | 17525 N Brec Mount Verno | IL | 62864-8617 |
| Ehrenhaft | Janice | 17525 N Brec Mount Verno | IL | 62864-8617 |
| Ehrenhaft | Janice | 17525 N Brec Mount Verno | IL | 62864-8617 |
| Eich | Suzy | 1412 Annie L Libertyville | IL | 60048-4422 |
| Eichman | James | 1037 W Welli Chicago | IL | 60657-4377 |
| Eisenlohr | Mary | 1119 Lyman / Oak Park | IL | 60304-2227 |
| Eldon | Bria | 112 N Garfiel Hinsdale | IL | 60521-3720 |
| Eldon | Donald | 112 N Garfiel Hinsdale | IL | 60521-3720 |
| Eliades | Mary | 2130 Forestvi Evanston | IL | 60201-2008 |
| Ellenstein | Marshall | 5975 N Odell Chicago | IL | 60631-2362 |
| Ellis | James | 2007 S Ander Urbana | IL | 61801-6223 |
| Energy-Envirc | DENNIS R. NE | 3817 S Winch Chicago | IL | 60609-2011 |
| Energy-Envirc | DENNIS R. NE | 3817 S Winch Chicago | IL | 60609-2011 |
| Engelman | Nora | 2109 Sanford New Lenox | IL | 60451-2541 |
| Ennis | Robert | 3217 N Clifto Chicago | IL | 60657-9431 |
| Enstrom | Harold | 367 Bedford / Park City | IL | 60085-4756 |
| Ericksen | Allen | 4948 W Stror Chicago | IL | 60630-2420 |
| Erickson | Scott | 8002 Harney Omaha | NE | 68114-4451 |
| Erlebacher | Albert | 2320 N Kenm Chicago | IL | 60614-3210 |
| Ervin | Heather | 1322 W Elmd Chicago | IL | 60660-2516 |
| Etzkorn | Glen | 2375 Wing Hi Cobden | IL | 62920-3506 |
| Eubnks | Ben | 129 S Peach & Du Quoin | IL | 62832-2323 |
| Evan | V | 1335 W Rose Chicago | IL | 60660-3490 |
| Evan | V | 1338 W Rose Chicago | IL | 60660-3438 |
| Everly | Edwin | 111 N Seaver Rantoul | IL | 61866-2523 |
| Faisal | Daniel | 5594 S Oak St Hinsdale | IL | 60521-5017 |
| Farano | Shirley | 140 Lorraine Lake Zurich | IL | 60047-1387 |
| Farano | Shirley | 140 Lorraine Lake Zurich | IL | 60047-1387 |
| Faulisi | Tina | 3823 S Austir Cicero | IL | 60804-4155 |
| Feeney | Ann | 1340 N Dearl Chicago | IL | 60610-6038 |
| Fehr | Linda | 3445 Wenon; Berwyn | IL | 60402-3349 |
| Feiertag | Dan | 733 S Grove / Oak Park | IL | 60304-1155 |
| Feinsmith | Samuel | 3551 Davis St Evanston | IL | 60203-1615 |
| Fenza | Judy | 824 Columbu Ottawa | IL | 61350-2135 |
| Ferrans | Jonathan | 5928 Woodw Downers Gro | IL | 60516-1701 |

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|------------|-------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Ferrell | Randy | 5301 Riviera Plainfield | IL | 60586-7599 |
| Field | Rodger | 5514 S Corne Chicago | IL | 60637-2080 |
| Figtree | Craig | 1906 N Bissel Chicago | IL | 60614-5015 |
| Finch | Mickey | 299 E Jeffers Anna | IL | 62906-1521 |
| Finn | Nada | 3315 Victoria Waukegan | IL | 60087-5346 |
| Fiore | Mia | 370b Whitew Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-7974 |
| Fischbein | Connie | 420 Hamilton Evanston | IL | 60202-1368 |
| Fischer | Louis | 10s110 Leon Willowbrook | IL | 60527-6055 |
| Fitzgerald | Pat | 17731 S Robe Homer Glen | IL | 60491-8261 |
| Flanagan | Marianne | 1714 E Forest Des Plaines | IL | 60018-1642 |
| Flint | Cameron | 2620 Highlan Evanston | IL | 60201-1132 |
| Fockens | Pieter | 2625 Techny Northbrook | IL | 60062-5996 |
| Follman | Darrel | 300 Circle Av Forest Park | IL | 60130-1668 |
| Fonken | Miryam | 429 Falmout Elmwood Par NJ | | 07407-3306 |
| Forbes | J. Dana | 4037 N Troy Chicago | IL | 60618-2403 |
| Ford | Dee | 420 S 23rd St Mount Verno | IL | 62864-4462 |
| Ford | Viktoria | 4 Burnett Cir Urbana | IL | 61801-5806 |
| Forman | Bill | 8900 Moody Morton Grov | IL | 60053-2434 |
| Foulke | Dennis | 1965 E Water Byron | IL | 61010-9608 |
| Fourman | Mrs. Marlin | 1205 Janet Di Mahomet | IL | 61853-9321 |
| Fournier | Phil | 9948 S Hoyne Chicago | IL | 60643-1816 |
| Fowler | Ralph | 9604 Beech A Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4831 |
| Frade | Marilyn | 1036 Washin Oak Park | IL | 60302-3788 |
| Francis | Lorri | 1949 W Erie Chicago | IL | 60622-5522 |
| Franz | Bill | 8 E Kenilwort Villa Park | IL | 60181-2632 |
| Franz | Sandra | 1130 W Corn Chicago | IL | 60657-1549 |
| Fraser | Patrice | 20596 Timbe Carlinville | IL | 62626-3947 |
| Fregin | Nancy | PO Box 1326 Palatine | IL | 60078-1326 |
| French | Stephen | 29 Pine Circle Tuscola | IL | 61953-2024 |
| Frey | Lawrence | 219 W Washi Villa Park | IL | 60181-2826 |
| Fricke | Robert | 3913 W 124tl Alsip | IL | 60803-1434 |
| Frink | Timothy | 211 Morey P Nassau | NY | 12123-3110 |
| Fritzinger | Margaret | 517 Lake Ct Wauconda | IL | 60084-1566 |
| Fuller | Victoria | 1949 W Wab Chicago | IL | 60622-1343 |
| Fumarolo | Michael | 1426 Wales C Wheaton | IL | 60189-7541 |
| Funkhouser | Lynn | 1310 N Ritchi Chicago | IL | 60610-2168 |
| Furlan | Carol | 818 Barclay C Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-6121 |
| Futo | Diane | 603 E Prospe Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-3358 |
| Futterman | Jay | 1399 Green E Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3614 |
| G. | Vanessa | 6742 N Camp Chicago | IL | 60645-4616 |
| Gabrini | Karine | 108 S Maple Carbondale | IL | 62901-2610 |

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|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Gagliardi | Michael | 5700 W Pens Chicago | IL | 60634-1721 |
| Gahr | Jeffrey | 520 Longfello Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4715 |
| Gaines | Ann | 1165 County Highland Park | IL | 60035-4501 |
| Gal | Miro | 1076 Kenilwo Wheeling | IL | 60090-3918 |
| Galan | Gerardo | 541 N Ashlan Chicago | IL | 60622-6355 |
| Galbreath | Beth | 2700 75th St Woodridge | IL | 60517-2860 |
| Galla | Sarah | 1126 N Dryde Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-4919 |
| Gallagher | Terry | 140 S River St Aurora | IL | 60506-6079 |
| Garbe | Heidi | 365 N Kingsw Aurora | IL | 60506-4522 |
| Garcy | Anthony | 14434 S 87th Orland Park | IL | 60462-2732 |
| Gard | Stephen | 17764 N Oak Marshall | IL | 62441-3746 |
| Gardner Sr | Richard | 342 W 94th P Chicago | IL | 60620-1504 |
| Garman | Carol | 7215 13th St Forest Park | IL | 60130-2921 |
| Garner-Jones | Gemini | 1422 W Farw Chicago | IL | 60626-3434 |
| Garrett | Karen | 5108 W 113tl Alsip | IL | 60803-6050 |
| Garrity | Tina | 200 East Park Elmhurst | IL | 60126 |
| Gary | Ron | 7455 N Greer Chicago | IL | 60626-1741 |
| Gaul | Ann | 671 Lincolnsh Hoffman Esta | IL | 60169-2772 |
| Gautsch | Michelle | 689 Valley Pa Libertyville | IL | 60048-3421 |
| Gawel | Jean | 16753 Hillside Tinley Park | IL | 60477-1931 |
| Geer | Matt | 8155 Roseme Willow Spring | IL | 60480-1026 |
| Genaze | Matthew | 3901 Clausen Western Spri | IL | 60558-1226 |
| Gendron | Bob | 6134 N Mapl Chicago | IL | 60659-2804 |
| Genutis | Carol | PO Box 1241 Tinley Park | IL | 60477-8041 |
| Gerberich | Vicki | 4031 Woodla Western Spri | IL | 60558-1123 |
| Gerding | Jeanne | 509 Mill Stre Utica | IL | 61373 |
| Gere | Maxine | 2333 N Gene Chicago | IL | 60614-3388 |
| Gerhardt | Marken | 7718 Carriag Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-2920 |
| Gibbons | Becky | 1355 N King C Palatine | IL | 60067-2766 |
| Gibbons | Lourdes | 8817 W 89th Hickory Hills | IL | 60457-1202 |
| Gibbons | Susan | 339 Ridge Rd Barrington | IL | 60010-2331 |
| Gicela | Raymond & C | 28w660 Hick West Chicago | IL | 60185-2434 |
| Gideon | Leo | 1308 Elmwo Evanston | IL | 60201-4306 |
| Gilbert | Robert | 6719 Homest Mchenry | IL | 60050-8073 |
| Gilbert | Robert | 6719 Homest Mchenry | IL | 60050-8073 |
| Gillies | Barbara | 3620 N Troy Chicago | IL | 60618-4516 |
| Gilliland | Charles | 4810 Gamling Orlando | FL | 32821-8263 |
| Gillono | Mark | 1896 Sedgew Aurora | IL | 60503-7322 |
| Giner | Germain | W Farragut A Chicago | IL | 60640-1021 |
| Gintzler | Janice | 5241 James L Crestwood | IL | 60445-4125 |
| Gintzler | Janice | 5241 James L Crestwood | IL | 60445-4125 |

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|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Gittings | Timothy | 3738 W Shak | Chicago | IL | 60647-3429 |
| Gjuraj | Sander | 760 S Vintage | Round Lake | IL | 60073-4262 |
| Glahn | Julia | 405 S Webbe | Urbana | IL | 61801-3435 |
| Glasgow | Steph | 14 Palm Rd | Roleystone | IL | 61112 |
| Glass | Robert | 736 Hayes Av | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1706 |
| Glauster | Sylvia | 1327 E 52nd | Chicago | IL | 60615-4064 |
| Glees | Jerry | 218 N 3rd St | West Dundee | IL | 60118-1201 |
| Gleitsman | Judy | 402 Waterfor | Olympia Field | IL | 60461-1454 |
| Glendale | David | 9521 Brandt | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3022 |
| Glenn | Mary | 1126 Laurel L | Naperville | IL | 60540-7835 |
| Gliva | Dave | 313 Emery St | Joliet | IL | 60436-1216 |
| Gliva | Stephen | 713 Mulford | Evanston | IL | 60202-3411 |
| Gliva | Stephen | 713 Mulford | Evanston | IL | 60202-3411 |
| Gliva | Stephen | 713 Mulford | Evanston | IL | 60202-3411 |
| Gloor | Carol | 946 N 4th St | Savanna | IL | 61074-1363 |
| Glover | Candice | 735 N Hump | Oak Park | IL | 60302-1709 |
| Goble | Ryan | 2284 Summe | Aurora | IL | 60503-8204 |
| Gocel | Steven | 5315 W Schu | Chicago | IL | 60639-1522 |
| Goebig | Hannah | 105 8th Ave | Sterling | IL | 61081-3811 |
| Goetz | Kate | 6635 N Moza | Chicago | IL | 60645-4307 |
| Goetz | Laura | 5318 N Melvi | Chicago | IL | 60630-1047 |
| Gogolewski | John | 7765 US High | Hawley | TX | 79525-2129 |
| Gokl | Renate | 5838 S Stn Isl | Chicago | IL | 60637-2028 |
| Gold | Sherry | 9560 Gross P | Skokie | IL | 60076-1371 |
| Golden | Jerry | 307 S Sherm | Clinton | IL | 61727-2512 |
| Goldenberg | Georgian | 7033 N Kedzi | Chicago | IL | 60645-2810 |
| Goldflies | Barrett | 4824 W Balm | Chicago | IL | 60630-1504 |
| Gollrad | Karen | 1007 Wesley | Evanston | IL | 60202-1160 |
| Gonzalez | Maria | 5117 N East F | Chicago | IL | 60656-2634 |
| Gorski | Roger | 1208 Janas Lr | Lemont | IL | 60439-6121 |
| Gossett | Jeff | 4613 N Alby | Godfrey | IL | 62035-1957 |
| Gossmann | Anni | 26 Lincolnshi | Lincolnshire | IL | 60069-3128 |
| Gould | Edward | 3323 N Paulir | Chicago | IL | 60657-1077 |
| Gould | Edward | 3323 N Paulir | Chicago | IL | 60657-1077 |
| Goyal | Sarita | 1920 N Sayre | Chicago | IL | 60707-3838 |
| Grace | Emmy | 1337 Asbury | Winnetka | IL | 60093-1405 |
| Graham | Beth & Christ | 1302 James S | Geneva | IL | 60134-1922 |
| Graham | Nita | 8 Harvey Ln | Fairview Heig | IL | 62208-1516 |
| Gramza | Amy | 59 Rollins Rd | Fox Lake | IL | 60020-1877 |
| Grant | Andrew | 1237 Boeger | Westchester | IL | 60154-3401 |
| Grant | William | 1500 Duval D | Godfrey | IL | 62035-1608 |

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|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Gravander | Geri | 33988 N Fiscl | Ingleside | IL | 60041-8827 |
| Gray | Jennifer | 214 N Oak Pa | Oak Park | IL | 60302-2166 |
| Greco | Claudia | 1715 Hendric | Brooklyn | NY | 11234-4317 |
| Green | Jeff | 102 S Maple | Frankfort | IL | 60423-1414 |
| Greer | Geoffrey | 400 N Cuyler | Oak Park | IL | 60302-2305 |
| Gregoire | Erin | 127 Jewett St | Manchester | NH | 03103-2967 |
| Grenzow | S | 2283 Hiram C | Wheaton | IL | 60189-8911 |
| Griffin | Anne | 821 Valley Dr | East Alton | IL | 62024-1623 |
| Griffin | M | 5308 S Ashlar | Countryside | IL | 60525-2836 |
| Griffith | Julie | 1020 Kehoe C | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-3739 |
| Grigsby | Shirley | 7713 S Corne | Chicago | IL | 60649-4509 |
| Grimm | Krista | 558 N Edgew | La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-5510 |
| Grindle | David | 2443 53rd Str | Moline | IL | 61265-5050 |
| Groom | Karen | 307 N Owen | Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-2536 |
| Grotzke | Charles | 18136 Rita R | Tinley Park | IL | 60477-6465 |
| Groves | Michelle | 416 E Divisior | Itasca | IL | 60143-1828 |
| Grushas | Chris | 924 7th Ave | La Grange | IL | 60525-2969 |
| Grushas | Chris | 924 7th Ave | La Grange | IL | 60525-2969 |
| Gruszecki | Andrea | 353 Brittany | Geneva | IL | 60134-3608 |
| Guran | David | 2760 Crawfor | Evanston | IL | 60201-4963 |
| Gurtler | Barbara | 6723 N Wilsh | Peoria | IL | 61614-2701 |
| Gustafson | Anne | 601 E Front S | Bloomington | IL | 61701-5313 |
| Gustafson | Marcy | 5801 N Pulas | Chicago | IL | 60646-6007 |
| Gut | Sheila | PO Box 33 | Lafox | IL | 60147-0033 |
| Gysler | James | 3629 N Magn | Chicago | IL | 60613-3820 |
| Hackler-Sulliv | Denna | 2250 N Mapl | Chicago | IL | 60647-3146 |
| Haddad | Christopher | 5345 S Harpe | Chicago | IL | 60615-4535 |
| Hadley | Patricia | 255 Glenwoo | Glen Carbon | IL | 62034-1015 |
| Hafizi | Niloufar | 5630 S Unive | Chicago | IL | 60637-1524 |
| Hagele | Bob | 222 N Columl | Chicago | IL | 60601-7956 |
| Hagele | Mary | 9236 Harding | Evanston | IL | 60203-1516 |
| Hagen | Wayne | 15568 N. Stat | Mason City | IL | 62664 |
| Hajduk | Kelly | 640 W Rosco | Chicago | IL | 60657-9375 |
| Hall | Jerry | 507 W Brougl | Salem | IL | 62881-4214 |
| Hall | Michael | 115 W 1st St | Spring Valley | IL | 61362-1407 |
| Hall | Steven | 7706 La Harv | Rockford | IL | 61103-7725 |
| Hall-Skank | Nick | 6 Aspen Ct | Streamwood | IL | 60107-1888 |
| Hallwas | Sue | 315 Burnett | Lake Villa | IL | 60046-7150 |
| Halpern | Carol | 65 N Peck Av | La Grange | IL | 60525-5829 |
| Ham | David | 4835 Prospec | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-3713 |
| Hamby | John | 8 Mancheste | Elmhurst | IL | 60126-3969 |

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|-------------|-----------|---------------|----|------------|
| Hamilton | Mark | 915 Franklin | IL | 60115-4249 |
| Hamilton | Robert | 6525 N Sheric | IL | 60626-5761 |
| Hammadeh | Lina | 1029 Oakwo | IL | 60559-1039 |
| Hammond | Lindsey | 1906 W Bradl | IL | 60613-3514 |
| Hanahan | Brad | 1019 Havenw | IL | 60048-2526 |
| Hanlon | Maureen | 8309 Monticc | IL | 60076-2827 |
| Hanna | Penny | 305 S Cottag | IL | 61802-3505 |
| Hanneken | Kimberley | 1125 Notting | IL | 62549-1036 |
| Hanns | Michael | 1738 Rand R | IL | 60016-3510 |
| Hansen | Mike | 214 Walnut S | IL | 60174-2836 |
| Hansondoh | Don | 1405 Hawtho | IL | 60014-2310 |
| Hanzel | Justin | 201 E Cook A | IL | 60048-2045 |
| Harries | Lene | Bygaden | IL | 60610 |
| Harris | Paul | 523 Sawgrass | FL | 33325-6259 |
| Harris | Sharon | 1354 W Berw | IL | 60640-2213 |
| Harris | Suzanne | 5630 N Kenm | IL | 60660-4629 |
| Harrison | Helene | 220 Cedarbr | IL | 60565-2283 |
| Hart | Jessica | 909 Greenwo | IL | 60201-4362 |
| Hartman | Jenny | 1603 Imperia | IL | 60026-1543 |
| Hartzell | Carol | PO Box 304 | IL | 61748-0304 |
| Hasegawa-Ah | Carla | 1405 Syracus | IL | 60193-3310 |
| Hasesler | Mark | 3951 N Paulir | IL | 60613-2517 |
| Haugh | Cheryl | 328 N Ridgel | IL | 60302-2325 |
| Hauser | Barbara | 1135 N Maric | IL | 60302-1252 |
| Havlik | Marilyn | 3514 Hollywc | IL | 60513-1716 |
| Haznedl | Alice | 128 Hickory F | IL | 60156-1379 |
| Hedblom | Mary | 26721 N Oak | IL | 60060-3490 |
| Hegberg | Erik | 1628 Elderbe | IL | 60046-5775 |
| Heger | Keith | 1130 Greenle | IL | 60091-2709 |
| Heitzinger | Robert | 420 Church S | IL | 60201-4582 |
| Hejl | Crystal | 5423 S Spring | IL | 60632-3730 |
| Helm | Bonnie | 1332 Dean St | IL | 60174-1609 |
| Helmerich | Gerald | 14204 Marge | IL | 60462-2349 |
| Helt | Diane | 3744 E 58th | OK | 74135-4153 |
| Henderson | Greg | 1330 N La Sal | IL | 60610-1925 |
| Henderson | Greg | 1330 N La Sal | IL | 60610-1925 |
| Henderson | Jackie | 16346 Carver | IL | 60403-1620 |
| Hendricks | Rich | 12197 Sunset | IL | 61546-8817 |
| Henry | Alicia | 36 Boardwalk | IL | 61701-1459 |
| Henry | Patrick | 95 Circle Dr | IL | 60538-2527 |
| Henry | Patrick | 95 Circle Dr | IL | 60538-2527 |

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|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Herbert | Melaine | 8330 S Kenne | Chicago | IL | 60652-3108 |
| Hermanson | Garth | 3618 N Fremi | Chicago | IL | 60613-4348 |
| Hershey | June | 117 Fernwoo | Naperville | IL | 60540-7303 |
| Herst | Jerry | 325 Dodge A | Evanston | IL | 60202-3252 |
| Hess | William | 413 Scott St | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1539 |
| Hettich | Kristin | 3130 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60657-4916 |
| Hicks | Dixie | 3319 40th St | Moline | IL | 61265-7817 |
| Hicks | Jerry | 14605 W Hicl | Lemont | IL | 60439-7908 |
| Hicks | Jerry | 245 S Ridgela | Oak Park | IL | 60302-3225 |
| Hicks | Phillip | 116 Cottage | O Fallon | IL | 62269-1823 |
| Hidegkuti | Marta | 822 W Cuyler | Chicago | IL | 60613-3283 |
| High | Richard | 445 W Wellin | Chicago | IL | 60657-5856 |
| Hightower | James | 1711 Ashland | Evanston | IL | 60201-3545 |
| Hill | Pam | 30600 South | Genoa | IL | 60135-8163 |
| Hill Donnelly | Marlene | 346 Wilmette | Glenview | IL | 60025-3372 |
| Hillery | Robert | 302 Richards | Geneva | IL | 60134-1257 |
| Hilton | Nancy | 3237 E Lake | S Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-8564 |
| Hiltz | Dan | 50 William Ln | Sandwich | IL | 60548-7029 |
| Hinton-Chave | Tracie | 1302 S Feder | Chicago | IL | 60605-3438 |
| Hirt | Jeanette | 116 Columbi | Batavia | IL | 60510-2340 |
| Hixson | Ronald | 3 Kaydon Dr | Decatur | IL | 62521-5308 |
| Hjerpe | Karl | 1618 N Cleve | Chicago | IL | 60614-5640 |
| Hoban | Nancy | 420 Linden A | Wilmette | IL | 60091-3608 |
| Hoening | Mary | 7414 N Overl | Chicago | IL | 60631-4210 |
| Hoff | Megan | 2250 N Sheffi | Chicago | IL | 60614-3673 |
| Hoffman | Andrew | 6023 S Park | A Morton Grov | IL | 60053-2947 |
| Hoffman | Jim | 110 W Madis | Chicago | IL | 60602-4102 |
| Hoffman | Nancy | 1227 Flora | Gl Sparks | NV | 89434-0742 |
| Hoffmeister | Mary | 1124 W Cypr | Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-3018 |
| Hoffmeister | Mary | 1124 W Cypr | Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-3018 |
| Hofgren | Donald | 2606 Austin | I Springfield | IL | 62704-5911 |
| Hofslund | Joel | 632 Melrose | Beecher | IL | 60401-3612 |
| Hohl | Susan | 5474 S Hyde | Chicago | IL | 60615-5842 |
| Holland | Beth | 3706 Grand | A Mchenry | IL | 60050-3821 |
| Holland | Emilie | 804 W Illinois | Urbana | IL | 61801-7816 |
| Hollick | Deborah | 276 S Elm St | Palatine | IL | 60067-6049 |
| Hollis | Michelle | 3243 Willow | Granite City | IL | 62040-5172 |
| Holt-Harris | Ann | 911 James St | Geneva | IL | 60134-2015 |
| Homeier | Edwin | 109 Sun St | Cabery | IL | 60919-5502 |
| Homola | John | 1308 Knollwc | Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-1829 |
| Hood | Peter | 1303 E McHe | Urbana | IL | 61801-6918 |

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|-----------|------------|---------------------------|----|------------|
| Hopkins | Glenn | 4531 W 89th Hometown | IL | 60456-1046 |
| Hopper | Kitty | 1835 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60647-5005 |
| Hormann | Margaret | 3910 N Octav Chicago | IL | 60634-3516 |
| Horn | Ted | 30 S 87th St Belleville | IL | 62223-1618 |
| Horne | Barbara | 207 W Vine S Champaign | IL | 61820-2918 |
| Horne | Jenifer | 1459 E Main Madison | WI | 53703-3065 |
| Horstmann | Justin | 105 Walnut S Damiansville | IL | 62215-1323 |
| Hossli | Jerome | 1301 W Fillm Chicago | IL | 60607-4806 |
| House | Nathan | Casebeer St Newman | IL | 61942 |
| Howe | Randy | 1521 Dairy Lr Ottawa | IL | 61350-4762 |
| Hoyt | Tim | 644 W Arling Chicago | IL | 60614-6330 |
| Hriljac | Donna | 8229 N Olear Niles | IL | 60714-2549 |
| Huffman | Melodie | 47 Shorewoo Danville | IL | 61832-1415 |
| Hulburt | Michael | 4750 N Clarei Chicago | IL | 60640-6627 |
| Hull | Chris | 2569 Woodcl Lisle | IL | 60532-3292 |
| Hult | Philip | 401a County Mahomet | IL | 61853-9704 |
| Hultz | Patricia | 402 E 2nd St Saint Jacob | IL | 62281-1628 |
| Humphrey | Thomas | 9630 Keeler / Skokie | IL | 60076-1128 |
| Huntoon | Gary | 40w121 Russ Elgin | IL | 60124-8127 |
| Huntoon | Wanda | 40w121 Russ Elgin | IL | 60124-8127 |
| Hutchison | Regina | 515 N Santa f Chillicothe | IL | 61523-2024 |
| Hyde | Jacqueline | 5642 W 65th Chicago | IL | 60638-5502 |
| Hyde Jr. | Lyle | 351 W Dicker Chicago | IL | 60614-4694 |
| Imperial | John | 1108 W Nortl Chicago | IL | 60626-4688 |
| Israel | P Denise | 17 Country O Barrington | IL | 60010-9620 |
| Israil | S | 3355 Rain St Skokie | IL | 60076-2205 |
| JANUS | JOAN | 6121 N North Chicago | IL | 60631-2100 |
| Jackson | N | PO Box 345 Palatine | IL | 60078-0345 |
| Jacobsen | Terri | 760 Cole Dr South Elgin | IL | 60177-2273 |
| Jahn | Maggie | 703 N 105th ! Seattle | WA | 98133-9272 |
| James | Donna | 119 E 3rd St Coal Valley | IL | 61240-9305 |
| James | Hansen | 802 Lake Ave Wilmette | IL | 60091-1726 |
| Janicki | Diane | 2230 Norfolk Crete | IL | 60417-9685 |
| Janovsky | Donna | 333 E Ontaric Chicago | IL | 60611-4804 |
| Janssen | Dale | 17101 S Park Homer Glen | IL | 60491-6102 |
| Jelinek | Charles | 1542 W Sher Chicago | IL | 60626-2136 |
| Jensen | Cindy | 508 Park Ct Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1125 |
| Jensen | Michael | 2029 Ashland Evanston | IL | 60201-3401 |
| Jiang | Sarah | 2014 Farnsw Northbrook | IL | 60062-6054 |
| Jimenez | Arci | 2126 S Wash Chicago | IL | 60608-3511 |
| Johns | Kristen | 805 S Prairie Champaign | IL | 61820-5109 |

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|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|----|------------|
| Johnson | Carol | 28w141 Liber Winfield | IL | 60190-1955 |
| Johnson | Curt | 36 Kenfield C Bloomington | IL | 61704-6295 |
| Johnson | Frank | 2901 W 38th Chicago | IL | 60632-1739 |
| Johnson | John | 1109 Grant A Rockford | IL | 61103-6105 |
| Johnson | Jolyn | 7617 Kenton Skokie | IL | 60076-3737 |
| Johnson | Lee | 220 S Griffin ! Grant Park | IL | 60940-5501 |
| Johnson | Lisa | 532 Green V ₂ Lombard | IL | 60148-2530 |
| Johnson | Perry | 5820 Carol A Morton Grov | IL | 60053-3005 |
| Johnson | Ruthanne | 77 S Evergree Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-1491 |
| Johnson | Sue | 510 Exeter Pl Lake Forest | IL | 60045-1521 |
| Johnson | Wayne | 232 S Buell A Aurora | IL | 60506-4626 |
| Johnson MD | Amy | 2115 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60647-3810 |
| Johnston | Allan | 548 Sheridan Evanston | IL | 60202-4719 |
| Johnston | Steve | 930 Prospect Dekalb | IL | 60115-4269 |
| Jolliffe | Mark | 1501 W Cottc Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-4983 |
| Jones | Kenneth | 9058 Forestvi Evanston | IL | 60203-1913 |
| Jones | Robin | 362 140th St Avon | IL | 61415-9255 |
| Joplin | Gary | 1425 Peace C Belleville | IL | 62220-3348 |
| Jordan | Martin | 11070 Campk Loami | IL | 62661-3155 |
| Joseph | Cliff and Ann | 10137 S Aven Chicago | IL | 60617-5925 |
| Joseph | Vicki | 6522 N Glenv Chicago | IL | 60626-7600 |
| Josifi | Reda | 1101 W Mine Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-1230 |
| Jung | Anita | 2001 Blackth _r Riverwoods | IL | 60015-3773 |
| Jung | Anita | 2001 Blackth _r Riverwoods | IL | 60015-3773 |
| Juras | Randy | 14351 S Oak Homer Glen | IL | 60491-5966 |
| Jurczewski | Carol | 452 Shenstor Riverside | IL | 60546-2032 |
| Jurek | James | 15006 Hardin Midlothian | IL | 60445-3435 |
| Jurgens-Harri | Marsha | 34295 Rhond Pauma Valley CA | | 92061-9552 |
| Jurgensen | Catherine | 2579 Westga Montgomery | IL | 60538 |
| Justis | Sandra | 900 Grand Av Elgin | IL | 60120-4304 |
| Kacouris | George | 6807 N Milw ₂ Niles | IL | 60714-4557 |
| Kaczor | Michael | 742 Bluejay C Elk Grove Vill | IL | 60007-6913 |
| Kain | Lois | 1602 S Carle Urbana | IL | 61801-4903 |
| Kain | Rita | 219 Bates St Earlville | IL | 60518-8133 |
| Kamrath | Henry | 421 S Wright Naperville | IL | 60540-5446 |
| Kanter | Louis | 565 Lakeview Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-1857 |
| Kaplan | Allan | 1015 S Hamp Round Lake | IL | 60073-5650 |
| Kaplan | Phyllis | 1034 Central Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3285 |
| Kaptain | Sandra | 749 Scott Dr Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |
| Kaptain | Sandra | 749 Scott Dr Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |
| Kaptain | Sandra & Dav | 749 Scott Dr Elgin | IL | 60123-2633 |

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|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Kasparian | Armen | 468 N Edgewood Dale | IL | 60191-1672 |
| Kasparian | Jacob | 437 N 6th Ave Addison | IL | 60101-2465 |
| Kasserman | Katherine | 5535 N Camp Chicago | IL | 60625-2207 |
| Katz | Donna | 2970 N Lake Chicago | IL | 60657-5674 |
| Katz | Richard | 408 Barton A Evanston | IL | 60202-3303 |
| Kavanagh | William | 710 S Oak Park Oak Park | IL | 60304-1216 |
| Kaye | Joy | 2 Sunshine Ct Bloomington | IL | 61704-2342 |
| Kayser | Christopher | 2147 Camder Hanover Park | IL | 60133-2999 |
| Keer | Barbara | 2601 Marian Wilmette | IL | 60091-2207 |
| Keifer | Kathryn | 505 Schroede Peotone | IL | 60468-9441 |
| Keith-Singlet | Melinda | 1871 Albright Wheaton | IL | 60189-8901 |
| Kelley | Ruth | 330 Wiley Rd Murphysborc | IL | 62966-5761 |
| Kellogg | David | 520 Park Ave Rockford | IL | 61103-6785 |
| Kelly | Eileen | 216 W Bryant Palatine | IL | 60067-7255 |
| Kelly | Linda | 334 Hillandal Round Lake | IL | 60073-3318 |
| Kelson | Elizabeth | 29904 Lee Rd Evergreen | CO | 80439-7247 |
| Kennedy | Robert | 1035 W Diver Chicago | IL | 60614-1360 |
| Kennelly | Gary | 4000 44th St Rock Island | IL | 61201-7127 |
| Kenny | Tami | 11615 S Kilda Chicago | IL | 60803-2104 |
| Kepes | Kelley Ann Ar | 5120 N Ridge Ringwood | IL | 60072-9646 |
| Kibbey | Jesse | 1809 N Lincol Chicago | IL | 60614-5357 |
| Kidd | Ronald | 4900 N Marir Chicago | IL | 60640-3959 |
| Kierski | Terri | 330 W 1st St Spring Valley | IL | 61362-1304 |
| Kilroy | Eileen | 6221 N Niaga Chicago | IL | 60631-2141 |
| King | Bill | 1420 W Balm Chicago | IL | 60640-1202 |
| King | Brooke | PO Box 552 Kingston | OH | 45644-0552 |
| Kips | Sergio | 726 Butterfie Oakbrook Ter | IL | 60181-4250 |
| Kirch | Tony & Janet | 30908 N Pine Libertyville | IL | 60048-4320 |
| Kirkman | Jeremy | 28w790 Calu Warrenville | IL | 60555-2814 |
| Kirshon | Bryan | 7814 Shadow West Melbou | FL | 32904-1447 |
| Kissane | Dr. Sharon | 15 Turning St South Barrin | IL | 60010-9597 |
| Kitchen | Adrienne | 150 N Hump Oak Park | IL | 60302-2569 |
| Klehr | Zak | 3915 Thomps Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-8273 |
| Klein | Jill | 9630 S Kome Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-3360 |
| Klein | L | E North Ave Elmhurst | IL | 60126-2713 |
| Klessig | Young | 3740 N Clare Chicago | IL | 60618-4804 |
| Kling | Joanna | 112 W White Urbana | IL | 61801-6658 |
| Kling | Joanna | 112 W White Urbana | IL | 61801-6658 |
| Kling | Joanna | 112 W White Urbana | IL | 61801-6658 |
| Klinsky | Johanna | 320 E 21st St Chicago | IL | 60616-3190 |
| Klubek | Brian | 2234 Clay St Murphysborc | IL | 62966-2446 |

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|------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Klueter | Karla | 6829 Sparrov | Carbondale | IL | 62902-0943 |
| Kniker | David F | 121 McKinley | Kewanee | IL | 61443-2823 |
| Knoblock | Glenn | 12 Emery St | Joliet | IL | 60436-1242 |
| Knohl | Lee | 9221 Central | Evanston | IL | 60203-1614 |
| Koch | Erica | 9180 Sugarst | Highlands Rai | CO | 80130-4429 |
| Kochman | Ron | 304 Glenden | Kenilworth | IL | 60043-1022 |
| Koehler | Terry | 641 McHenry | Woodstock | IL | 60098-2911 |
| Koerner | Mary A. | 18 Juniper Ln | Springfield | IL | 62704-1014 |
| Kohn | Melanie | 20832 W High | Kildeer | IL | 60047-8375 |
| Kolano | Maria | 509 Indiana S | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-2756 |
| Kolars | Dave | 623 Franklin | Dekalb | IL | 60115-3850 |
| Kolender | Daniel | 5906 N Sheri | Chicago | IL | 60660-5127 |
| Kolev | Nikolay | 210 Travis Ct | Schaumburg | IL | 60195-5312 |
| Komorous | Robert | 2290 Nichols | Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-1127 |
| Komperda | Karen | 624 Breakers | Schaumburg | IL | 60194-3606 |
| Konczak | Joy | 1116 N 2803r | Utica | IL | 61373-9753 |
| Kopala | Ruth | 317 E Elm Av | La Grange | IL | 60525-6427 |
| Kopp | Roland | 11522 Algonc | Huntley | IL | 60142-7174 |
| Koppel | Tracy | 5434 S Corne | Chicago | IL | 60615-5604 |
| Koritko | Karen | 2313 Evergre | Fox River Gro | IL | 60021-1624 |
| Kosar | Rebecca | 521 S 10th A | Saint Charles | IL | 60174-3210 |
| Koss | Anne | 2632 W Huro | Chicago | IL | 60612-1122 |
| Kosuth | Bill | 1907 Appaloc | Naperville | IL | 60565-6714 |
| Kowalczyk | Patty | 703 14th St | Peru | IL | 61354-1807 |
| Kowalewski | Douglas | 336 Hiawath | Lake IN The F | IL | 60156-1421 |
| Kozak | Brandon | 216 N Fillmor | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-1756 |
| Krach | George | 3517 Bordeat | Hazel Crest | IL | 60429-2220 |
| Kraemer | Darlene | 21 S 20th St | Belleville | IL | 62226-7505 |
| Kraft | Cherie | 1642 Oak St | Hanover Park | IL | 60133-4855 |
| Kranjc | Eva | 50 Arlington | Macomb | IL | 61455-9333 |
| Kresser | Troy | 311 E Perkins | Sandusky | OH | 44870-4908 |
| Kriston | Ira | 900 Chicago | Evanston | IL | 60202-4556 |
| Kritzman | Philip | 5615 N Kostn | Chicago | IL | 60646-5917 |
| Kroll | Patricia | 2150 N Lincol | Chicago | IL | 60614-4608 |
| Krueger | Evelyn | 850 Des Plain | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2082 |
| Krueger | Evelyn | 850 Des Plain | Forest Park | IL | 60130-2082 |
| Krueger | Robert | 6538 N Newg | Chicago | IL | 60626-5010 |
| Krusa | Chris | 27 Rose Ct | Glen Carbon | IL | 62034-1392 |
| Kruse | Pam | 827 Kendall S | Geneva | IL | 60134-3239 |
| Kubiak | Matthew | 43 Whites Pl | Bloomington | IL | 61701-1859 |
| Kullman | Mary | 1392 Mansfie | Aurora | IL | 60502-6781 |

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|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|------------|
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| Kuna-Jacob | Thomas J. | PO Box 75 Kane | IL | 62054-0075 |
| Kuncl | Janet | 3 Pine Lake D Collinsville | IL | 62234-4918 |
| Kunkel | Leigh | 951 N Wolcott Chicago | IL | 60622-4941 |
| Kunstman | David | 2912 N Dame Chicago | IL | 60618-8206 |
| Kurtz | Christy | 841 Prairie A Bartlett | IL | 60103-5079 |
| Kuta | Diane | 442 W Melrose Chicago | IL | 60657-0465 |
| Kuzera | Tom | 14624 S Shore Posen | IL | 60469-1328 |
| Kvernes | Anton | 605 S Skyline Carbondale | IL | 62901-2213 |
| L'Hommedieu | Rodney | 1020 N Salem Arlington Heights | IL | 60004-5340 |
| LaBounty | Emma | 5122 S Union Chicago | IL | 60615-3900 |
| Labb | William | 7233 1/2 Dixie Forest Park | IL | 60130-1257 |
| Lackey | Gerald | 3832 State Rd Granite City | IL | 62040-6600 |
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| Ladner | Kieren | 904 W Barry Chicago | IL | 60657-4407 |
| Lafferty | Helena | 38 Woodland Rochester | IL | 62563-9556 |
| Lagesse | Rebecca | 26 Woodland Elgin | IL | 60123-5314 |
| Lagro | Elizabeth | 9 Westwind Ct Hawthorn Woods | IL | 60047-7700 |
| Lahbrook | Brandon | 159 Clinmar F Centralia | IL | 62801-5414 |
| Lambert | Kent | 2558 W Haddon Chicago | IL | 60622-3404 |
| Lamonica | Kevin | 4045 S Richmond Chicago | IL | 60632-1831 |
| Land | Jason | PO Box 8252 Fairbanks | AK | 99708-2523 |
| Landers | John | PO Box 126 Oneida | IL | 61467-0126 |
| Landreth | Carrie | 1424 Washburn Lake IN The Falls | IL | 60156-1046 |
| Lane | Ilene | 8328 138th P Orlando Park | IL | 60462-1746 |
| Lang | Michael | 1206 N Elmwood Peoria | IL | 61606-2615 |
| Lang | Michael | 1206 N Elmwood Peoria | IL | 61606-2615 |
| Lang | Michael | 1206 N Elmwood Peoria | IL | 61606-2615 |
| Lang | Stacy | 708 S Bluff St South Beloit | IL | 61080-2109 |
| Lange | Florence | 5335 W Winthrop Chicago | IL | 60630-3722 |
| Lanham | Rick | 124 Windsor Springfield | IL | 62702-2255 |
| Lannin | Susan | 7100 N Greer Chicago | IL | 60626-2629 |
| Lapetino | Carol | 6441 Loomes Downers Grove | IL | 60516-2458 |
| Lapetino | Carol | 6441 Loomes Downers Grove | IL | 60516-2458 |
| Lappa Haas | Karen | 809 Delles Rd Wheaton | IL | 60189-6318 |
| Lara | Dan | 7539 N Ridge Chicago | IL | 60645-4634 |
| Larrison | Elizabeth | Main Lombard | IL | 60148-2648 |
| Larsen | David | 102 Augusta Dekalb | IL | 60115-3165 |
| Larson | Robert | PO Box 434 Alton | IL | 62002-0434 |
| Lassandrello | Noreen | 307 Briargate Hinsdale | IL | 60521-2819 |
| Lathrop | Norman | 308 Pierce Ct Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-1839 |

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|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------|------------|
| Lattimore | Maureen | 505 Redondo Downers Gro | IL | 60516-4533 |
| Laubhan | Richard | 31 Stony Pt Galena | IL | 61036-9349 |
| Law | Chris | 2630 W Winr Chicago | IL | 60625-2712 |
| Lawford | Rhonda | PO Box 309 Morris | IL | 60450-0309 |
| Lawlis | Margaret | 1360 N Sandt Chicago | IL | 60610-7960 |
| Lazer | Ron | 310 S Fairvie Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4022 |
| LeBourgeois | Myrthe | 360 E Randol Chicago | IL | 60601-7333 |
| LeMosy | Kathryn | 319 W Blackb Paris | IL | 61944-1072 |
| LeMosy | Kathryn | 319 W Blackb Paris | IL | 61944-1078 |
| Leach | Mike | 22838 S Annæ Channahon | IL | 60410-3237 |
| Leavy | Jacqueline | 826 Highland Oak Park | IL | 60304-1529 |
| Lee | Christopher | 1343 W Touh Chicago | IL | 60626-2676 |
| Lee | Horace | 718 Academy Matteson | IL | 60443-1813 |
| Lee | Michael | 3829 E Poinc Phoenix | AZ | 85028-1435 |
| Lee | Peter | 6340 Joliet R Countryside | IL | 60525-7285 |
| Leffelman | Mary | 315 N Metcal Amboy | IL | 61310-1107 |
| Leibowitz | Susan | 732 W Schub Chicago | IL | 60614-1507 |
| Leinartas | Ed | 910 Clinton A Oak Park | IL | 60304-1822 |
| Leiting | Nancy | 17196 Bluff R Lemont | IL | 60439-9502 |
| Lenarz-Geiser | Celia | 10680 Norwc Stillwater | MN | 55082-9294 |
| Lentz | Millicent | 7791 Bristol F Tinley Park | IL | 60477-8540 |
| Leonard | Mildred | 2930 Witchw Waukegan | IL | 60087-2815 |
| Leonard | Wayne | 22 Manchest Streamwood | IL | 60107-6623 |
| Levin | Jon | 1 N Saginaw Pontiac | MI | 48342-2111 |
| Levy | Jill | 2001 W Wab Chicago | IL | 60647-5566 |
| Levy | R | 856 Tulip Ln Naperville | IL | 60540-7334 |
| Lewandowski | Michael | 812 Surrey Lr Sleepy Hollow | IL | 60118-2652 |
| Lewis | Lori | 12787 W She Waukegan | IL | 60085-1263 |
| Lewis | Pravin | 8398 Mystic Darien | IL | 60561-5482 |
| Lewis | S. | 5307 S Hyde Chicago | IL | 60615-5728 |
| Libbares | Georgia | 505 N McClur Chicago | IL | 60611-5381 |
| Libman | Joel | 5455 N Sheri Chicago | IL | 60640-1940 |
| Lichenbert | Bob | 5307 W Nels Chicago | IL | 60641-4954 |
| Lichtenbert | Steve | 5307 W Nels Chicago | IL | 60641-4954 |
| Liedlich | Jill | 615 N 5th Av Maywood | IL | 60153-1141 |
| Limperis | Stephen | 1194 Chester Grayslake | IL | 60030-3795 |
| Lindholm | Karin | 821 Buckskin Hailey | ID | 83333-8752 |
| Lindorfer | Roland | Ehrenreiterw Rohrbach | None | 4150 |
| Lindquistjanic | Janice | 4152 N Hardi Chicago | IL | 60618-1943 |
| Linebarger | David | 4505 W Dem Chicago | IL | 60639-1907 |
| Linzmeier | Robert | 950 E Wilmet Palatine | IL | 60074-6812 |

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|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Little | Leslie | 722 S 12th St Springfield | IL | 62703-1721 |
| Littman | Jonathan | 1000 N Kenil Oak Park | IL | 60302-1318 |
| Lohmeier | James | 10425 S Sawy Chicago | IL | 60655-2413 |
| Long | Laura | 122 S Michig Chicago | IL | 60603-6191 |
| Lorch | William | 816 Douglas Joliet | IL | 60435-6067 |
| Lortz | Philene | 6000 Oakwoc Lisle | IL | 60532-3086 |
| Louis | Jeanette | 13621 110th Orland Park | IL | 60467-1203 |
| Louis | Karen | 123 Lucia Ln Shiloh | IL | 62269-2990 |
| Love | Sarah | 110 Lincoln A Riverside | IL | 60546-1998 |
| Love | Sarah | 110 Lincoln A Riverside | IL | 60546-1998 |
| Lovstad | Lee | 15256 E Clark Marshall | IL | 62441-3709 |
| Lowell | Kenneth | 18223 Riegel Homewood | IL | 60430-2320 |
| Lownotes | M S | 4453 N Whip Chicago | IL | 60625-3850 |
| Lowrance | Karen | 620 N Oak Tr Parkersburg | IL | 62452-2203 |
| Lubawy | Martin | 148 Kimberly North Barrin | IL | 60010-2218 |
| Lubertozi | Mary | 3434 Attica R Olympia Field | IL | 60461-1308 |
| Lubin | Stephen | 10742 Armini Sun Valley | CA | 91352-4602 |
| Lucia | John | 520 E Frye Av Peoria | IL | 61603-2542 |
| Lucke | Linda | 1525 Juliet Lr Libertyville | IL | 60048-4457 |
| Ludwick | Julie | 1824 W Barry Chicago | IL | 60657-2041 |
| Ludwig | Shari | 1348 Linden / Highland Parl | IL | 60035-3453 |
| Luedtke | Anna | 8766 E State Momence | IL | 60954-3489 |
| Luna | Douglas | 500 Abend St Belleville | IL | 62220-3508 |
| Luster | Fredrick | 110 N Roosev North Pekin | IL | 61554-1142 |
| Luther | June | 226 E Grand I West Chicag | IL | 60185-2273 |
| Lyman | John | 1236 Chicago Evanston | IL | 60202-6509 |
| Lynn | Gwenn-Ael | 1933 W 21st Chicago | IL | 60608-4201 |
| Lynn | Margaret | 5254 Lee St Skokie | IL | 60077-2166 |
| Lyons | Barbara | 1414 Hinman Evanston | IL | 60201-4761 |
| M | P | Dewitt Chicago | IL | 60611 |
| Mack | Maureen | 236 George S Barrington | IL | 60010-6322 |
| Macdonald | John | 1130 S Michig Chicago | IL | 60605-2325 |
| Macy | Kenton | 2014 McKinle Charleston | IL | 61920-3742 |
| Maddox | Joy | 12328 S Trurr Alsip | IL | 60803-1049 |
| Madera | Janett | 118 E North / Addison | IL | 60101-2806 |
| Maffeo | Samantha | 3934 W Estes Lincolnwood | IL | 60712-1034 |
| Magargee | Ian | 450 W Melro Chicago | IL | 60657-3819 |
| Magargee | Ian | 450 W Melro Chicago | IL | 60657-3819 |
| Magers | Eric | 36 Lincoln St Manchester | MA | 01944-1123 |
| Maginel | Calvin | 20601 Maggi Tamms | IL | 62988-3210 |
| Majewski | Eugene | 209 E Potter / Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2027 |

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|------------|------------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Makhija | Indra | 6360 Manor I Burr Ridge | IL | 60527-5766 |
| Maldonado | Jackie | 511 N Prospe Round Lake P | IL | 60073-3007 |
| Malkowski | Susan | 430 Walnut C Streamwood | IL | 60107-1236 |
| Mallie | Cheryl | 908 E Madiso Pontiac | IL | 61764-2109 |
| Mallory | Nancy | 800 Mark Ln Wheeling | IL | 60090-5345 |
| Mallory | Steven | 10256 Huntir Omaha | NE | 68122-3033 |
| Malone | William | 427 South Gr Springfield | IL | 62704-3750 |
| Malz | Leslie | 200 W CampI Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-1498 |
| Mann | Renee | 6114 N Herm Chicago | IL | 60660-2338 |
| Maraccini | Chris | 4866 W Berw Chicago | IL | 60630-1510 |
| Marcroft | Catherine | 4640 N Paulir Chicago | IL | 60640-4560 |
| Margolis | David | 507 Highland Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-1762 |
| Margolis | David | 507 Highland Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-1762 |
| Margowski | Kimberly | 323 Desoto S Ottawa | IL | 61350-1411 |
| Mark | Carole | 1508 Hinman Evanston | IL | 60201-4652 |
| Mark | Carole | 1508 Hinman Evanston | IL | 60201-4652 |
| Markert | M | 1054 Willow Macomb | IL | 61455-3526 |
| Markis | Phillpi | 5810 W 111tl Westminster | CO | 80020-3290 |
| Marquardt | Judith | 7532 Salem R Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-9728 |
| Marsden | Jack | 6707 Cedar L Westmont | IL | 60559-3338 |
| Marsh | Sandra | 4346 S Saint I Chicago | IL | 60653-3402 |
| Marshall | Kathryn | 23600 S Sche Frankfort | IL | 60423-8274 |
| Martin | John | 16845 Head / Hazel Crest | IL | 60429-1309 |
| Martin | Michael | 3710 Sumac I Joliet | IL | 60435-9066 |
| Martinez | Cheyla | 3251 W Hom Chicago | IL | 60651-2421 |
| Martinez | Lisa | 1607 Maple T Lisle | IL | 60532-2517 |
| Martinez | Samuel | 12765 W Gro Waukegan | IL | 60085-1245 |
| Marton | Robert | 4170 N Marir Chicago | IL | 60613-2335 |
| Martz | Tim | 130 W Conat Mc Connell | IL | 61050-9780 |
| Marx | Stacy | 3930 N Greer Chicago | IL | 60613-2505 |
| Masengarb | Harold | 2422 18th Av Rock Island | IL | 61201-4732 |
| Mason | Marilyn | 1508 Hinman Evanston | IL | 60201-4664 |
| Masonick | Mary Alice | 38w668 RidgI Elgin | IL | 60124-7912 |
| Massey | Carolyn | 632 1/2 N 6tl Quincy | IL | 62301-2302 |
| Massey | Carolyn | 632 1/2 N 6tl Quincy | IL | 62301-2302 |
| Massey | Kendra | 8506 E PrairiI Skokie | IL | 60076-2353 |
| Massman | John | 42861 N Jane Antioch | IL | 60002-7422 |
| Mastropolo | Martha | 2425 S 14th / Broadview | IL | 60155-4705 |
| Mateer | Don | 2006 Oxford Rockford | IL | 61103-4833 |
| Mathews | Mary | 1111 S Wauk Lake Forest | IL | 60045-7300 |
| Mathews | Mary | 1111 S Wauk Lake Forest | IL | 60045-7300 |

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|-------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Matsuoka | Christy | 918 Ski Hill Rr Fox River Gro IL | 60021-1326 |
| Maurelia | Kristin | 1398 Sandcht West Chicagc IL | 60185-5973 |
| Maxwell | Carl | 618 Glen Ave Romeoville IL | 60446-1213 |
| May | Joyce | 45 Blue Stem Streamwood IL | 60107-2354 |
| May | Vicki | 907 Thomas / Forest Park IL | 60130-2867 |
| Mayer | Sandra | 15701 Page A Harvey IL | 60426-4221 |
| Mayol | Leo | 1455 W Holly Chicago IL | 60660-4214 |
| Maziarz | Rosemary | 1702 S 3rd Pl Saint Charles IL | 60174-4313 |
| Mazias | Melissa | 1620 Arbor Li Crest Hill IL | 60403-2143 |
| Mazrimas-Ot | Christy | 3518 Randolç Lansing IL | 60438-3910 |
| Mazza | Peter | 4118 Grand A Western Sprg IL | 60558-1432 |
| Mazzeo | Victor | 2109 Kenilwo Berwyn IL | 60402-1661 |
| McCarthy | Linda | 18316 Maple Lansing IL | 60438-3370 |
| McClure | Clara | 1204 W Hill A Carbondale IL | 62901-2464 |
| McConkey | James | 1475 Stonefic Dekalb IL | 60115-8901 |
| McCulloch | Ryan | 845 Deerfield Chatham IL | 62629-1111 |
| McCulloh | Leon | 403 W Orego Urbana IL | 61801-4127 |
| McEachron-T | Linda | 2521 W Vere Tucson AZ | 85746-8050 |
| McGee | Sandra | 945 Park Ave Winthrop Ha IL | 60096-1737 |
| McIntosh | Barbara | 3924 Belle M Rockford IL | 61108-2012 |
| McLain | Andrew | 1n074 Frankli Carol Stream IL | 60188-2203 |
| McMahon | Anah | 1000 Geneva Saint Charles IL | 60174-4237 |
| McMullan | Cindy | 124 Gall Rd Columbia IL | 62236-4504 |
| McMullan | Cindy | 124 Gall Rd Columbia IL | 62236-4504 |
| Mcallister | Crystal | 330 Duane St Glen Ellyn IL | 60137-4361 |
| Mccabe | Maureen | 9014 S Hamil Chicago IL | 60643-6402 |
| Mccarthy | Cathy | 11510 Brookv Orland Park IL | 60467-6064 |
| Mccarthy | John | 1017 Oakwoc Westmont IL | 60559-1039 |
| Mccollum | Errol | 1220 53rd St Moline IL | 61265-3642 |
| Mccollum | Jean | 1624 Prague Naperville IL | 60563-0148 |
| Mccue | David | 1602 Reming Rockford IL | 61108-6227 |
| Mcculloch | Ryan | 845 Deerfield Chatham IL | 62629-1111 |
| Mcdonnell | Janet | 1322 N Vail A Arlington Hei IL | 60004-4735 |
| Mcdonnell | Matthew | 1518 Spencer Wilmette IL | 60091-2435 |
| Mcduffy | Wendy | 11933 S Princ Chicago IL | 60628-6013 |
| Mcfarland | Brian | 345 W Fullert Chicago IL | 60614-2854 |
| Mcfarland | Brian | 345 W Fullert Chicago IL | 60614-2854 |
| Mcfarland | Orville | 2022 N Spaul Chicago IL | 60647-3774 |
| Mcgowan | Anne | 1201 Russell Normal IL | 61761-2864 |
| Mcgrath | Pat | 6000 Chase A Downers Gro IL | 60516-1636 |
| Mcjimpsey | George | 19625 Stonef Mokena IL | 60448-7899 |

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| Mckay | Arthur | 505 S Wille St Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-3819 |
| Mckee | John | 605 9th Ave Ottawa | IL | 61350-4119 |
| Mckelvie | Kevin | 3645 N Moza Chicago | IL | 60618-4604 |
| Mckenna | Kathy | 2210 Cedar S Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-3414 |
| Mclaren | Heather | 450 W Melro Chicago | IL | 60657-3819 |
| Mclauchlin | Julie | 1421 E 54th F Chicago | IL | 60615-5404 |
| Mead | Caroline | 728 Carriage Glenview | IL | 60025-5404 |
| Meier | Pamela | 430 Garnett / Winthrop Hai | IL | 60096-1127 |
| Meland | Pamela | 4621 W Lake: Mccullom Lak | IL | 60050-2417 |
| Melm | Gerald | 5913 State Rc Glen Carbon | IL | 62034-1805 |
| Melton | Brace | 1357 Highrid; Westchester | IL | 60154-3424 |
| Mendoza | Jean | 2207 S Ander Urbana | IL | 61801-6711 |
| Menegaz | R.M. | 5532 S Shore Chicago | IL | 60637-1922 |
| Merkelbach | Joseph | 2050 E McCo Centralia | IL | 62801-6726 |
| Merrick | Judy | 5528 Ranier I Lisle | IL | 60532-2063 |
| Mest | Chris | 218 Country I Prospect Heig | IL | 60070-2566 |
| Metz | Anja | 1506 Maywo Champaign | IL | 61821-5016 |
| Metzger | Janice | 40602 N Trini Antioch | IL | 60002-8466 |
| Miars | Cindy | 2404 Potoma Pekin | IL | 61554-1800 |
| Michaels | Patricia | 3442 Rfd Long Grove | IL | 60047-8106 |
| Michels | Katherine | 18528 Gottsc Homewood | IL | 60430-3717 |
| Mienta | Stefania | 9507 Davis St Franklin Park | IL | 60131-2033 |
| Miklavcic | Mark | 306 Desoto S Ottawa | IL | 61350-1457 |
| Mikolajczyk | Michael | 247 Terrance Naperville | IL | 60565-1255 |
| Mikulich | Sharon | 5325 S Hyde I Chicago | IL | 60615-5735 |
| Milburn | Rob | 2751 W Giddi Chicago | IL | 60625-3754 |
| Miles | Steve | 714 Burdette Glendale Heig | IL | 60139-3366 |
| Milkowski | George | 3026 W Chas Chicago | IL | 60645-1124 |
| Miller | Barbara | 1501 W West Peoria | IL | 61614-6805 |
| Miller | Charles | 356 Creeksidr Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-1908 |
| Miller | Heather | 73 E Elm St Chicago | IL | 60611-1052 |
| Miller | Jared | 401 Ginger Br Champaign | IL | 61822-3575 |
| Miller | Karen Ann | 3822 Madiso Brookfield | IL | 60513-1562 |
| Miller | Sandra | 1359 Mulber; Cary | IL | 60013-6507 |
| Minarik | Mari | 731 S Euclid / Oak Park | IL | 60304-1205 |
| Misch | John | 105 S Buchan Marion | IL | 62959-2640 |
| Mlsna | Alicia Mlsna | PO Box 2751 Naperville | IL | 60567-2751 |
| Mobley | Burgette | 770 Vine St New Haven | IL | 62867-2059 |
| Mock | Howard | 2611 W Lunt Chicago | IL | 60645-3216 |
| Moczarny | Cindy | 2314 N 76th I Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-3028 |
| Moderator | TSR | OnTSR TSRing MN | | 55555 |

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|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Mohedano | Mari | 4500 Oak Ave Brookfield | IL | 60513-2406 |
| Molnar | Melanie | 1842 S Morgz Chicago | IL | 60608-3467 |
| Molter | Julie | 9057 Tamaro Skokie | IL | 60076-1927 |
| Monahan | Patricia | 1455 N Sandt Chicago | IL | 60610-8501 |
| Monroe | George | 1580 Sherma Evanston | IL | 60201-4482 |
| Montalto | Tina | 1n561 Creeks Lombard | IL | 60148-1496 |
| Montes | Mike | 1360 Amberv Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-1835 |
| Monzone | M. | PO Box 599 Ocean View | DE | 19970-0599 |
| Moore | Linda | 190 E Front S Boise | ID | 83702-7321 |
| Moore | Philip | 354 Misty Me Davis Junction | IL | 61020-9443 |
| Morin | Chris | 634 N High St Carlinville | IL | 62626-1356 |
| Morris | Linda | 1404 S 13th / Maywood | IL | 60153-1832 |
| Morris | Nancy | 243 S Maple , Oak Park | IL | 60302-3000 |
| Morrisette | Erica | 6712 41st St Stickney | IL | 60402-4160 |
| Morshed | Mahir | 2128 W Mea Carbondale | IL | 62901-2047 |
| Moseley | Blair | 16026 284th Illinois City | IL | 61259-9717 |
| Moseley | Blair | 16026 284th Illinois City | IL | 61259-9717 |
| Moy | Serena | 501 W 24th P Chicago | IL | 60616-1869 |
| Moyer | David | 1433 Henry P Waukegan | IL | 60085-1918 |
| Mroczek | Janet | 2431 W Bert Chicago | IL | 60618-2803 |
| Mudd Leuthe | Shannon | 2117 N Halst Chicago | IL | 60614-5175 |
| Muehlhauser | Barbara | 531 Merlin D Schaumburg | IL | 60193-4317 |
| Mueller | Michael | 6201 N Wynd Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4756 |
| Muellman | Dina | 1411 W Touh Chicago | IL | 60626-1993 |
| Mueser | Karen | 1816 S Fairvic Park Ridge | IL | 60068-1216 |
| Mulberry | Prem | 1901 Broadw Wisconsin De WI | | 53965-9400 |
| Mulholland | Sarah | 1463 Laurel A Greenville | IL | 62246-2809 |
| Mulholland | Sarah | 1463 Laurel A Greenville | IL | 62246-2809 |
| Mullan | Susan | 430 W Palatir Palatine | IL | 60067-4994 |
| Mullins | Emilie | 1039 S Hamp Round Lake | IL | 60073-5650 |
| Muniz | Rich & Chriss | 4941 Innsbru Rockford | IL | 61114-7326 |
| Muraski-Stot. | Francie | 10850 Martir Westchester | IL | 60154-5021 |
| Murphy | Barbara | 458 Tahoe St Park Forest | IL | 60466-2408 |
| Murphy | Nancy | 10411 S Cent Chicago | IL | 60655-3111 |
| Mustain | Brian | 407 W Illinois Urbana | IL | 61801-3214 |
| Nabolotny | Val | 3775 Gregory Northbrook | IL | 60062-7103 |
| Nadreau | Nicolle | 18543 W Mai Gages Lake | IL | 60030-1756 |
| Naidnur | Joseph | 3s402 Saddle Warrenville | IL | 60555-4042 |
| Name. | Ahmad | 6360 S Miner Chicago | IL | 60637-3648 |
| Naumann | Jeff | 714 Mascout Belleville | IL | 62220-3727 |
| Nave | Patricia | 606 W Oak St Carbondale | IL | 62901-1419 |

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|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|----|------------|
| Nave | Patricia | 606 W Oak St Carbondale | IL | 62901-1419 |
| Neill | William | 923 W Altgeld Chicago | IL | 60614-2968 |
| Neisewander | John | 1316 28th St Rockford | IL | 61108-3638 |
| Nelson | Chris | 1848 Vassar I Naperville | IL | 60565-9265 |
| Nelson | Claire | 1280 NE 101s Miami Shore | FL | 33138-2609 |
| Nelson | Lynn | 4170 N Marir Chicago | IL | 60613-2340 |
| Nelson | Susan | 732 W Belder Chicago | IL | 60614-3302 |
| Nelson-Roger | Karin | 10000 S Dam Chicago | IL | 60643-2004 |
| Nessel | Paula | 285 E Quincy Riverside | IL | 60546-2174 |
| Newell | Judith | 2257 Beaver Belvidere | IL | 61008-9715 |
| Newell | Judith | 2257 Beaver Belvidere | IL | 61008-9715 |
| Newman | Maureen | 932 Pleasant Oak Park | IL | 60302-3155 |
| Nieznaski | Ray | 2952 Central Evanston | IL | 60201-1201 |
| Nikolaides | Costa | 2s145 Hampt Lombard | IL | 60148-5138 |
| Nishi | Linda | 3837 N Keele Chicago | IL | 60641-3007 |
| Nodurft | Shane | 4025 N Pulas Chicago | IL | 60641-2457 |
| Noel | Letitia | 55 W Goethe Chicago | IL | 60610-7406 |
| Nolan | S | 1076 Il Route Monticello | IL | 61856-8041 |
| Noll | Moira | 6 Ellyn Ct Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4103 |
| Nordhorn | Frederick | 8229 New Ha Hyattsville | MD | 20783-3747 |
| Norman-Burk | Catherine | 1248 W Fletc Chicago | IL | 60657-3279 |
| Norris | Megan | 1000 W Wasl Chicago | IL | 60607-2137 |
| Norris | Megan | 1000 W Wasl Chicago | IL | 60607-2137 |
| Norris | Monte | 353 Huningtc Eugene | OR | 97405-4076 |
| Northcraft | Laura | 905 S Park St Streator | IL | 61364-3380 |
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| Norton | Valorie | 1537 N 42nd Earlville | IL | 60518-6091 |
| Nothwehr | Dawn | 1401 W Roos Chicago | IL | 60608-1302 |
| Noty | Elisabeth | 7914 S Luella Chicago | IL | 60617-1148 |
| Novosel | Rich | 11020 S Aven Chicago | IL | 60617-6742 |
| Nutini | Michele | 353 S Wright Naperville | IL | 60540-5444 |
| O'Connell | Chris | 1666a Vermo Elk Grove Vill | IL | 60007-2708 |
| O'Donnell | Donna | 15639 Maple Homer Glen | IL | 60491-8466 |
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| O'Melia | Jeanne | 1411 6th St V Milan | IL | 61264-3025 |
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| Obluck | Jenna | 1730 W Lelan Chicago | IL | 60640-4587 |
| Occarroll | Elizabeth | 3005 Colfax S Evanston | IL | 60201-1813 |
| Ogorzaly | Jean | 10142 S Talm Chicago | IL | 60655-1666 |
| Ogren | Ben | 4209 Ravine I Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-3018 |
| Okoniewski | Ray | PO Box 8033! Chicago | IL | 60680-3353 |

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|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----|------------|
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| Olmsted | Thomas | 2532 W Lynd | Chicago | IL | 60647-3113 |
| Olson | David & Beck | 7784 N 850th | Cambridge | IL | 61238-9249 |
| Olson | J | 3300 N Carria | Arlington Hts | IL | 60004-1554 |
| Olson | Molly | 6317 N Broac | Chicago | IL | 60660-1401 |
| Olson | Neil | 17119 Clintor | Danville | IL | 61834-6203 |
| Olson | Teresa | Revere Rd | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137 |
| Olszewski | Len | 3417 East Av | Berwyn | IL | 60402-3746 |
| Osborn | Denise | 19201 E 2nd | Opdyke | IL | 62872-1029 |
| Osborne | Jack | 421 Sandy Ln | Wilmette | IL | 60091-3160 |
| Oscilowicz | Veronica | 3717 W Divisi | Chicago | IL | 60651-2255 |
| Osowski | Maryjo | 315 N Stone | La Grange Pa | IL | 60526-1818 |
| Oviedo | Ana | 1822 S Bisho | Chicago | IL | 60608-3047 |
| Owen | Jean | 1420 Raymor | Joliet | IL | 60431-8718 |
| Ower | Doug | 1812 Dusk Dr | Zion | IL | 60099-5117 |
| Pabon | David | 4363 N Kenm | Chicago | IL | 60613-6164 |
| Padalino | Suzanne | Settlers Pond | Orland Park | IL | 60467 |
| Paisley | Lorna | PO Box 66 | East Dubuque | IL | 61025-0066 |
| Palm-Stickers | Sarah | 95 Apple Orcl | Carbondale | IL | 62903-7674 |
| Palubicki | Nancy | 266 Moders | Cary | IL | 60013-3372 |
| Panczak | Anthony | 6114 N Mead | Chicago | IL | 60646-3815 |
| Paris | Robert | 439 Crandon | Calumet City | IL | 60409-2204 |
| Parish | Kathleen | 325 Coyne St | Bourbonnais | IL | 60914-1803 |
| Parker | Corey | 1912 Kingsley | Schaumburg | IL | 60194-2651 |
| Parr | James | 2009 Castle A | Bloomington | IL | 61701-5729 |
| Pasillas | Aldara | 2652 Jenna C | Montgomery | IL | 60538-4002 |
| Pasquesi | Mark | 143 Elm St | Glenview | IL | 60025-4906 |
| Patrick | Joseph | 7436 W Lanc | Peoria | IL | 61607-9543 |
| Patten | Renee | 1431 W Carm | Chicago | IL | 60640-6812 |
| Patton | Susan | 8261 Kuhn St | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-7009 |
| Paul | Logan | 4449 Murphy | Durham | NC | 27705-8024 |
| Paulus | Kevin | 480 Saint Mo | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4353 |
| Paulus | Morgan | 6548 N Bosw | Chicago | IL | 60626-4911 |
| Pawlicki | Anthony | 345 Stillwell I | Buffalo Grove | IL | 60089-3438 |
| Payne | Bernadette | 2100 W Bradl | Chicago | IL | 60618-4910 |
| Payne | Jeff | 2100 W Bradl | Chicago | IL | 60618-4910 |
| Pearson | John | 3913 W 82nd | Chicago | IL | 60652-2909 |
| Pedlow | Steven | 18200 Lake S | Orland Park | IL | 60467-5231 |
| Peeples | Rick | 6150 N Kenm | Chicago | IL | 60660-2719 |
| Peerman | Dean | 929 W Foster | Chicago | IL | 60640-1685 |
| Pekar | Kimberly | 1710 Midlanc | Highland Park | IL | 60035-2860 |

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|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----|------------|
| Pence | Martha | 806 Ramblew Savoy | IL | 61874-6015 |
| Pendergast | Jerry | 5436 N Spaul Chicago | IL | 60625-4608 |
| Pentek | Suzanne | 155 N Harbor Chicago | IL | 60601-7323 |
| Pepin | Daniel | 1219 Howe S Batavia | IL | 60510-8927 |
| Peretti | Marilyn | 515 N Main S Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-5148 |
| Perrecone | Jody | 5364 Woodla Loves Park | IL | 61111-3530 |
| Perrier | Celia | 400 E South \ Chicago | IL | 60601-4056 |
| Perry | Dennis & Chr | 6n357 Creeks Saint Charles | IL | 60175-6140 |
| Petersen | James | 1274 Clare Ct Carol Stream | IL | 60188-6011 |
| Peterson | Karen | 735 York Ct Northbrook | IL | 60062-3954 |
| Peterson | Virginia | 1424 Darrow Evanston | IL | 60201-4022 |
| Petrie | Landon | 10419 Saddle Woodstock | IL | 60098-8672 |
| Petrigala | Barry | 2500 Archbur Park Ridge | IL | 60068-3670 |
| Petrulis | Bryan | 7818 Lakeside Tinley Park | IL | 60487-5182 |
| Pettis | Claude | 2386 S Goebt Arlington Hei | IL | 60005-5142 |
| Phillips | Anne | 77 Starlight L Carbondale | IL | 62902-7466 |
| Phillips | Jean | 3417 Campbe Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-1420 |
| Phoenix | Molly | 9 Malvern Ln Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-2114 |
| Picchetti | Gloria | 553 W Oakda Chicago | IL | 60657-5753 |
| Pick | Martin | 1327 W Gree Chicago | IL | 60626-2960 |
| Pickett | Steve | 703 N Cardin Effingham | IL | 62401-3210 |
| Pickett | Steve | 703 N Cardin Effingham | IL | 62401-3210 |
| Pietrzak | Darlene | 3710 W 65th Chicago | IL | 60629-4717 |
| Pinsof | Robin | 2784 Fort Shc Highland Parl | IL | 60035-1417 |
| Piowaty | Joan | 340 W Divers Chicago | IL | 60657-6244 |
| Piraino | Janet Marie | 3512 Sigwalt Rolling Mead | IL | 60008-1464 |
| Pitner | L | PO Box 234 Olympia Field | IL | 60461-0234 |
| Pittluck | Denise | 3713 Sonomc Lake IN The F | IL | 60156-6742 |
| Piver | Michele | 518 Kenilwor Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-4445 |
| Pokempner | Marc | 1453 W Addi Chicago | IL | 60613-3729 |
| Politzer | Simon | 105 S Elmhur Mt Prospect | IL | 60056-3124 |
| Pollina | Ron | 401 Devon A\ Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4849 |
| Pollina | Ron | 401 Devon A\ Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4849 |
| Pooler | Carole | 4942 N Wash Chicago | IL | 60625-2724 |
| Pope | Olga | 12 Ashstead ! Perth | IL | 60625 |
| Pope | Olga | 12 Ashstead ! Perth | IL | 60625 |
| Portala | Bethanne | 1301 Ivy Ln Naperville | IL | 60563-0495 |
| Posluszny | John | 2833 W 40th Chicago | IL | 60632-1810 |
| Poteet | Thomas | 820 W Mill St Carbondale | IL | 62901-4904 |
| Potucek | Kimberly | 24 W Potomc Lombard | IL | 60148-1639 |
| Powell | Kathy | 6710 S Clarer Chicago | IL | 60636-2453 |

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|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Powers | Marlene | 1820 E Wood Mount Prosp | IL | 60056-1756 |
| Powers | Martin | 6330 Washin | Chicago Ridge IL | 60415-1510 |
| Pranke | John | 1643 Windso | West Chicago IL | 60185-4138 |
| Prasad | Harini | 1044 W Dicke | Chicago IL | 60614-4124 |
| Preisler | Rebecca | 82 Abbeywoc | Romeoville IL | 60446-1111 |
| Priske | J | 4700 N Coun | Galena IL | 61036-9753 |
| Propps | Dean | 1497 Liberty | Rogersville MO | 65742-7143 |
| Pruitt | Patricia | 1032 Randol | Oak Park IL | 60302-3406 |
| Punkay | Paul | 632 W Aldine | Chicago IL | 60657-3410 |
| Quaid | Mary | 450 Davis St | Evanston IL | 60201-7603 |
| Qualiardi | Al | 135 Palm Dr | Barrington IL | 60010-4929 |
| Quast | Patricia | 108 Indian Dr | Clarendon Hill IL | 60514-1120 |
| Quigg | Catherine | 811 E Central | Arlington Heights IL | 60005-3244 |
| Quinn | Jessica | 6836 W 91st | Bridgeview IL | 60455-2044 |
| Raab | Ken | Adams St. | Oswego IL | 60543-8883 |
| Rabichow | Barry | 435 N Oak Pa | Oak Park IL | 60302-2122 |
| Racine | Sherri | 411 North Av | Naperville IL | 60540 |
| Radcliffe | Lonnie | 2804 E 77th | Chicago IL | 60649-4923 |
| Ragon | Randy | 2418 N Clybo | Chicago IL | 60614-1918 |
| Raguso | Frank | 11s088 West | Naperville IL | 60565-5529 |
| Rake | A | wellington | Mundelein IL | 60060-1783 |
| Rakes | Heather | 2649 W Lelan | Chicago IL | 60625-8013 |
| Ramai | Debra | 39603 Orchar | Wadsworth IL | 60083-9115 |
| Ramirez | Patrisia | 3348 S Wood | Chicago IL | 60608-6830 |
| Ramirez | Patrisia | 3348 S Wood | Chicago IL | 60608-6830 |
| Ramsey | Marc | 6414 32nd A | Seattle WA | 98107-2549 |
| Ramsey | Sylvester | 120 E 104th | Chicago IL | 60628-2718 |
| Ranieri | Tom | 5550 Abbey | Lisle IL | 60532-2544 |
| Rattigan | Christine | 21892 Blue B | Frankfort IL | 60423-2293 |
| Rauscher | Brenda | 230 Teal Dr | Chatham IL | 62629-1074 |
| Raven | Ann | 1055 W Beld | Chicago IL | 60614-3203 |
| Rayburn | Bob | 10706 S Aven | Chicago IL | 60617-6721 |
| Raynis | Beth | 1537 Warble | Naperville IL | 60565-1313 |
| Raynis | Beth | 1537 Warble | Naperville IL | 60565-1313 |
| Raynis | Beth | 1537 Warble | Naperville IL | 60565-1313 |
| Razo | Tiffany | 7209 Summit | Darien IL | 60561-3526 |
| Rechs | David | 221 S Maple | Oak Park IL | 60302-3095 |
| Reed | Gail | 600 James Ct | Herrin IL | 62948-4054 |
| Reed | Herbert | 1906 21st Av | Sterling IL | 61081-1650 |
| Reed | Liz | 21363 W Eng | Lake Villa IL | 60046-5409 |
| Reed | Mike | PO Box 421 | Sheridan IL | 60551-0421 |

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|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|----|------------|
| Reed | Robin | 317 N Park St Westmont | IL | 60559-1424 |
| Reeves | Lenore | 19934 Hickor Mokena | IL | 60448-1368 |
| Reid | Stephen | 299 Quinlan / Dekalb | IL | 60115-8204 |
| Rejsek | Gary | 446 Rothbury Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2253 |
| Rhoades | Bruce | 4509 Saratog Downers Gro | IL | 60515-2753 |
| Rhoades | Diana | 4509 Saratog Downers Gro | IL | 60515-2753 |
| Rhodes | Steven | 1420 S Prairie Chicago | IL | 60605-2884 |
| Richard | Walter G. | 1524 W Estes Chicago | IL | 60626-2618 |
| Richardson | Tom | 21 Yorkshire / Oak Brook | IL | 60523-1408 |
| Richart | Pam | 1645 W Jarvis Chicago | IL | 60626-1912 |
| Rickert | Jerome | 21 Spinning V Hinsdale | IL | 60521-7631 |
| Riedlmayer | Beata | 1331 W How Chicago | IL | 60626-1437 |
| Rieser | Mark | 363 S Julian S Naperville | IL | 60540-5519 |
| Riff | Christopher | 2930 N Comn Chicago | IL | 60657-6220 |
| Rivera | Abel | 2414 W 36th Chicago | IL | 60632-1007 |
| Rivera | Sergio | 3319 N Karlov Chicago | IL | 60641-4611 |
| Roberson | Robert | PO Box 66 Richview | IL | 62877-0066 |
| Roberts | Daniel | 839 S Clifton Park Ridge | IL | 60068-4663 |
| Roberts | Julie | 6165 N Wint Chicago | IL | 60660-2641 |
| Roberts | Rev. Jim | 401 Paris Ave Rockford | IL | 61107-4440 |
| Robinson | Sue | PO Box 9566 Asheville | NC | 28815-0566 |
| Robitaille | Matthew | 3540 N Reta / Chicago | IL | 60657-1711 |
| Rodin | Lee | 8853 Kennetl Skokie | IL | 60076-1818 |
| Rodin | Lee | 8853 Kennetl Skokie | IL | 60076-1818 |
| Roeder | Gabrielle | 936 Ridge Av Evanston | IL | 60202-1720 |
| Rogers | Laura | 905 Bryn Ma Bartlett | IL | 60103-5607 |
| Roggeveen | W | 111 W Count Barrington | IL | 60010-9613 |
| Roman | Michael | 10537 S Ewin Chicago | IL | 60617-6220 |
| Romine | Olivia | 1847 Columb Ottawa | IL | 61350-1528 |
| Roncal | Laura | 688 Portsmoi Island Lake | IL | 60042-9567 |
| Rook | Natalie | 33252 Naples Frankford | DE | 19945 |
| Rook | Natalie | 33252 Naples Frankford | DE | 19945 |
| Rooney-Katsr | Lynne | 319 Millstrea Oswego | IL | 60543-8279 |
| Rosenbaum | Gerold | 14608 136th Lemont | IL | 60439-7927 |
| Rosenlund | Judith | 9138 S 52nd / Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-1663 |
| Rosenlund | Larry | 3340 N Avers Chicago | IL | 60618-5204 |
| Rosenstein | Robert | 5801e N Pula Chicago | IL | 60646-6058 |
| Ross | Mark And Da | 1433 W Victo Chicago | IL | 60660-4220 |
| Rossman | Jeremy | 674 Driftwoo Northbrook | IL | 60062-5502 |
| Rot | Clifford | 1005 Meadow Elgin | IL | 60123-1429 |
| Rottschalk | Robert | 226 N Cornel Villa Park | IL | 60181-2161 |

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|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Rounds | George | 2735 Park Pl | Evanston | IL | 60201-1336 |
| Roy | Will | 409 S Humph | Oak Park | IL | 60302-4389 |
| Rubel | Steve | 1739 W Winc | Chicago | IL | 60640-2709 |
| Rudolph | Mytzi | 2221 E St | Vancouver | WA | 98663-3238 |
| Runge - Nussl | Judy | 3750 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60613-4238 |
| Runk | Rich | 3394 Hillside | Woodridge | IL | 60517-1438 |
| Ruopp | Kathy | 9631 S Vande | Chicago | IL | 60643-1229 |
| Rush | Char | 2008 N Thirt | Peoria | IL | 61604-3765 |
| Russell | Robert | 9460 Congre | Homerville | OH | 44235-9707 |
| Ryan | Michael | 51 Virginia A | Ft Mitchell | KY | 41017-2959 |
| Rybka | Michelle | 5646 W 88th | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-1215 |
| Rycheck | Kevin | 427 S Oak St | Garnett | KS | 66032-1337 |
| Ryerson | Sarah | 7 N Mallory | Batavia | IL | 60510-1817 |
| Rzymiski | John | 3907 Montgc | Crete | IL | 60417-2413 |
| S. | Ross | S Michigan A | Chicago | IL | 60616 |
| SADLER | DAVID | 1493 Catalin | Aurora | IL | 60504-3708 |
| SHAMAH | ISAAC | 219 N Broadv | Nyack | NY | 10960-1618 |
| Saak | Rhonda | 715 Strong | Collinsville | IL | 62234-3836 |
| Sabol | Patrick | 53 Redwood | Wheeling | IL | 60090-4445 |
| Sadek | Lenette | PO Box 5004 | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-5004 |
| Sadler | David | 1493 Catalin | Aurora | IL | 60504-3708 |
| Sadur | Craig | 8994 Kenned | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-5456 |
| Safyan | Paul | 300 Linden Lr | Wheeling | IL | 60090-3145 |
| Sajtar | Joshua | 2279 Country | Elgin | IL | 60123-8859 |
| Salerno | Nicolette | 2733 N 73rd | Elmwood Par | IL | 60707-1512 |
| Salman | Stacey | 4945 Highlan | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-3627 |
| Salter | Cheryl | 384 E McKinl | Hinckley | IL | 60520-9413 |
| Samp | Cecelia | 4265 Emerso | Schiller Park | IL | 60176-1409 |
| Samson | Eileen | 422 E Mill Va | Palatine | IL | 60074-3714 |
| Samuelson | Rob | 7606 N Eastl | Chicago | IL | 60626-1450 |
| San | Sri | 123 Schaumburg | | IL | 60173 |
| Sanchez | Albert | 2509 N Ridge | Chicago | IL | 60647-1117 |
| Sanders | Jeffrey | 1577 Winnetl | Glenview | IL | 60025-1821 |
| Sanfird | Kristi | 1436 W Jonq | Chicago | IL | 60626-6117 |
| Sanford | Kristi | 1436 W Jonq | Chicago | IL | 60626-6117 |
| Saponara-Roc | Francis | 1010 Brighto | Wheaton | IL | 60189-8146 |
| Sarelas | Valerie | 4442 N Kenn | Chicago | IL | 60630-4112 |
| Sarna | Colleen | 70 E Lake St | Chicago | IL | 60601-7447 |
| Saunders | Lisa | 1300 Riverwc | Algonquin | IL | 60102-3813 |
| Saunders | Sharon | 1418 S Mildr | Tacoma | WA | 98465-1929 |
| Sawyer | Janis | 486 Forest St | Santa Rosa B | FL | 32459 |

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|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----|------------|
| Scarborough | Jared | 1311 N 400th | Payson | IL | 62360-2105 |
| Schabold | Amy | 6429 N Wayn | Chicago | IL | 60626-5115 |
| Schader | Judith | 4541 W 89th | Hometown | IL | 60456-1046 |
| Schaefer | David | 6101 S Wood | Chicago | IL | 60637-2875 |
| Schaefer | Ken | 9029 Columb | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-5027 |
| Schaefer | Mary | 10259 Chauc | Westchester | IL | 60154-3505 |
| Schaefer | Sarah | 941 Clinton | A Oak Park | IL | 60304-1821 |
| Schafer | Peter | 600 S Dearbo | Chicago | IL | 60605-1836 |
| Schattauer | Marcia | 323 S Scoville | Oak Park | IL | 60302-3513 |
| Schechter | Deborah | 6647 N Richr | Chicago | IL | 60645-4210 |
| Schechter | Scott | 4830 N Bell | A Chicago | IL | 60625-1908 |
| Schimpff | Wayne | 6927 N Minn | Chicago | IL | 60646-1517 |
| Schmidt | Christine | 9755 Merton | Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-2727 |
| Schmidt | Holly | Prairie Ave | Mchenry | IL | 60050 |
| Schmidt | Ken | 178 S Lombard | Lombard | IL | 60148-2750 |
| Schmidt | Rosalba | 10231 S Oakl | Chicago | IL | 60643-1915 |
| Schmidt | Steve | 4160 Oglesby | Gurnee | IL | 60031-3333 |
| Schmit | Jane | Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60643 |
| Schmitt | Hillary | 251 Denman | Carlock | IL | 61725-9042 |
| Schmitz | Matthew | 2307 Springh | Lindenhurst | IL | 60046-8326 |
| Schnabel | Mary Jo | 3858 Hull St | Skokie | IL | 60076-3644 |
| Schneider | Dan | 814 NE 84th | Seattle | WA | 98115-4217 |
| Schneider | Joan | 2838 Thayer | Evanston | IL | 60201-1363 |
| Schneider | Patrick | 231 Blackber | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2609 |
| Schoeps | Karl And Dorc | 905 S Orchar | Urbana | IL | 61801-4039 |
| Schramm | Peggy | 1335 N Jacks | Waukegan | IL | 60085-1858 |
| Schreier | Robin | 4308 East Dr | Crystal Lake | IL | 60012-3010 |
| Schremser | Tim | 2818 Stoney | Elgin | IL | 60124-3108 |
| Schrodt | Dwight | 206 W McDo | Macomb | IL | 61455-2831 |
| Schroeder | James | 2056 W 21st | Chicago | IL | 60608-2613 |
| Schubert | Kathryn | 1113 W Web | Chicago | IL | 60614-3510 |
| Schueler Jr. | Harry E. | 1360 Brittany | Aurora | IL | 60504-6007 |
| Schueth | Steve | 421 W Barry | Chicago | IL | 60657-5545 |
| Schuett | Kathryn | 950 E Wilmet | Palatine | IL | 60074-6481 |
| Schulman | Ken | 233 Chandler | Mundelein | IL | 60060-1732 |
| Schutt | Paul And Linc | 1715 N Wells | Chicago | IL | 60614-5884 |
| Schwartz | Chuck | 242 Kenmore | Deerfield | IL | 60015-4745 |
| Schwartzberg | Jenny | 853 W Fullert | Chicago | IL | 60614-2412 |
| Schwebke | David | 210 Elmhurst | Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4256 |
| Schwich | Peter | 4831 N Centr | Chicago | IL | 60630-3257 |
| Scotese | Karen | 136 Dodge A | Evanston | IL | 60202-3661 |

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|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----|------------|
| Scotese | Karen | 136 Dodge Av | Evanston | IL | 60202-3661 |
| Scott | Sarah | 407 S Johnson | Urbana | IL | 61801-3515 |
| Seaman | Jacquelyn | 2107 Sherma | Evanston | IL | 60201-6116 |
| Searcy | Jennine | 717 Girard St | Metropolis | IL | 62960-1925 |
| Searle | Jim | 5744 S Kenwo | Chicago | IL | 60637-1719 |
| Sebastian | Scott | 8040 Greenb | Burr Ridge | IL | 60527-8020 |
| Sedgwick | Sally | 3150 N Lake | Chicago | IL | 60657-4810 |
| Seely | Suzanne | 24 French Ct | Mundelein | IL | 60060-3007 |
| Sefner | John | 5510 S Hyde | Chicago | IL | 60637-1909 |
| Segal | Edith | 601 Linden Pl | Evanston | IL | 60202-5701 |
| Seiler | Helen | 1500 Chapel | Northbrook | IL | 60062-4650 |
| Seitz | Richard | 32 State St | A Charleston | IL | 61920-1481 |
| Serlin | Alan | 2548 N Norm | Chicago | IL | 60707-2222 |
| Serone | Bonnie | 24 Cameron | Bloomington | IL | 61704-8330 |
| Sertich | Andrew | 619 State St | Wood River | IL | 62095-1110 |
| Sertich | Andrew | 619 State St | Wood River | IL | 62095-1110 |
| Seth | Frances | 2323 Central | Evanston | IL | 60201-1809 |
| Shackelford | John | 1744 Circuit | Round Lake B | IL | 60073-3803 |
| Shamsi | Nadia | 6918 Eleanor | Darien | IL | 60561-3949 |
| Shanahan | Elizabeth | 922 William S | River Forest | IL | 60305-1457 |
| Shankel | Georgia | 15 S Homan | Chicago | IL | 60624-2953 |
| Shapiro | Ellenne | 650 Laurel Av | Highland Park | IL | 60035-3584 |
| Sharman | Tamara | PO Box 724 | Park Forest | IL | 60466-0724 |
| Sharp | Nora | 600 S Dearbo | Chicago | IL | 60605-1897 |
| Sharpe | Debbie | 1646 N Dame | Chicago | IL | 60647-5553 |
| Shaw | Christopher | 3306 28th Str | Rock Island | IL | 61201-6313 |
| Shaw | Lloyd | 1010 Rose Ct | Woodstock | IL | 60098-3040 |
| Sheasgreen | Kevin | 2116 Gardner | Aurora | IL | 60503-6233 |
| Shelby | Charles | 2233 N Kenm | Chicago | IL | 60614-3547 |
| Shelden | Jeff | 2018 W Poto | Chicago | IL | 60622-3152 |
| Sheldon | Lynn | 3416 N Lawn | Chicago | IL | 60618-5302 |
| Shepard | Carol | 1200 Kaolin | Cobden | IL | 62920-3751 |
| Sher | David | 145 N Milwat | Vernon Hills | IL | 60061-4177 |
| Sherman | Barbara | 3556 N Pine | Chicago | IL | 60657-1877 |
| Sherman | Barbara | PO Box 494 | Downers Gro | IL | 60515-0494 |
| Shibicky | Monika | 1735 N Orlea | Chicago | IL | 60614-5719 |
| Shibicky | Monika | 1735 N Orlea | Chicago | IL | 60614-5719 |
| Shulman | Sue | 920 E Old Wil | Prospect Heights | IL | 60070-2409 |
| Shultis | Patricia | 1900 Liberty | Alton | IL | 62002-4518 |
| Siegel | Ann | 400 Park Ave | Highland Park | IL | 60035-2629 |
| Sienkiewicz | Henryry | 6718 S Kedva | Chicago | IL | 60629-5709 |

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|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Sigoloff | Marc | 2651 W Lawr | Springfield | IL | 62704-1163 |
| Silva | Sandra | 544 W Bromf | Chicago | IL | 60657-1875 |
| Silverman | Barbara | 2148 Old Gle | Wilmette | IL | 60091-3111 |
| Simko | Kathleen | 1004 Catalpa | Naperville | IL | 60540-7502 |
| Simonin | Lisa | 143 S 33rd St | Belleville | IL | 62226-6335 |
| Sincox | David | 540 W Briar F | Chicago | IL | 60657-4650 |
| Sindelar | Alan H. | 9055 N Grace | Niles | IL | 60714-1424 |
| Singleton | Debra | 1135 Warring | Deerfield | IL | 60015-3142 |
| Singwi | Veena | 823 Forest A | Evanston | IL | 60202-2424 |
| Sipiora | Alexandra | 40 E Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60611-2026 |
| Sipiora | Alexandra | 40 E Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60611-2026 |
| Sipiora | Alexandra | 40 E Chicago | Chicago | IL | 60611-2026 |
| Sipple | Richard | 901 Pheasant | Schaumburg | IL | 60193-3955 |
| Sitt | Richard | 1017 Concor | Mundelein | IL | 60060-2543 |
| Skidmore | Michael | 6101 N Sheri | Chicago | IL | 60660-2870 |
| Skisak | Linda | 15415 S Doug | Lockport | IL | 60441-6159 |
| Skleney | Ronald | 554 Victoria I | Wood Dale | IL | 60191-1720 |
| Skovie | Jerry | 511 Aurora A | Naperville | IL | 60540-6292 |
| Skovie | Jerry | 511 Aurora A | Naperville | IL | 60540-6292 |
| Skreiner | Klaus | 924 Watervie | Champaign | IL | 61822-1277 |
| Skwor | Troy | 2615 Burrmo | Rockford | IL | 61107-1843 |
| Slade | Matt | 230 Theodor | Loves Park | IL | 61111-4052 |
| Slakter | Judi | 452 N Larch | Elmhurst | IL | 60126-2316 |
| Sleeth | Janet | 10121 N Spru | Peoria | IL | 61615-1345 |
| Slezak-Fritz | Joan | 912 N Delphi | Park Ridge | IL | 60068-2020 |
| Slimmer | Robert | 7709 Kolmar | Skokie | IL | 60076-3654 |
| Slowiak | Greg | 135 Savoy Dr | Cary | IL | 60013-1821 |
| Small | Robert | 3704 De Foe | Naperville | IL | 60564-6118 |
| Smalley | William | 277 Seabury | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2466 |
| Smaluk-Nix | Kathleen A | 4151 Souther | Louisville | KY | 40214-1647 |
| Smith | Amy | 2020 Forest | Rockford | IL | 61108-7966 |
| Smith | Beverly | PO Box 306 | Cissna Park | IL | 60924-0306 |
| Smith | Callie | 2608 Hazeln | Springfield | IL | 62702-3367 |
| Smith | Carol | 26219 W Tall | Channahon | IL | 60410-8739 |
| Smith | Carol | 302 Calla Dr | Manhattan | IL | 60442-9100 |
| Smith | Janell | PO Box 26 | New Douglas | IL | 62074-0026 |
| Smith | Karl | 1045 Wadsw | North Chicago | IL | 60064-1241 |
| Smith | Kelvin | 1111 SW 7th | Fairfield | IL | 62837-1489 |
| Smith | Lloyd | PO Box 351 | Atkinson | IL | 61235-0351 |
| Smith | Michael | 3920 Wisteri | Lake IN The F | IL | 60156-4602 |
| Smith | Paul | 190 Pintail Ln | Bloomington | IL | 60108-5411 |

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|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Smith | Ronald | 536 Selborne | Riverside | IL | 60546-1629 |
| Smith | Stephen | 2710 E 75th | F Chicago | IL | 60649-4312 |
| Smith | Susan | 6217 N Paulir | Chicago | IL | 60660-1118 |
| Smith | William | 611 E Glover | Ottawa | IL | 61350-4025 |
| Smulkstys | Linas | 505 N Lake St | Chicago | IL | 60611-6436 |
| Snawadzki | Mark | 5649 N Canfic | Chicago | IL | 60631-3320 |
| Snyder | Helen | 2003 Mall St | Collinsville | IL | 62234-1874 |
| Snyder | Helen | 2003 Mall St | Collinsville | IL | 62234-1874 |
| Soble | Elaine | 910 S Michiga | Chicago | IL | 60605-2286 |
| Solomon | Casey | 2550 Prospec | Evanston | IL | 60201-1174 |
| Solomon | Mary | 3515 N Dame | Chicago | IL | 60618-6107 |
| Sommer | Kenny | 1285 Briarclif | Highland Park | IL | 60035-1023 |
| Sorokas | Richard | 5330 Suffield | Skokie | IL | 60077-1563 |
| Soto | Liah | 2332 W Beld | Chicago | IL | 60647-3223 |
| Soule | Marjorie | 1114 Harvard | Evanston | IL | 60202-3309 |
| Soulias | Audra | 299 Cardinal | Bloomington | IL | 60108-1348 |
| Spahn | Greg | 1613 E Harris | Wheaton | IL | 60187-4426 |
| Spector | Hugh Eliot | 4865 N Raver | Chicago | IL | 60640-4409 |
| Speitz | Barbara | 638 Dunham | Gurnee | IL | 60031-3139 |
| Spencer | Carole | 14537 Turner | Midlothian | IL | 60445-3029 |
| Spengler | Susan | 620 E Kenilwo | Palatine | IL | 60074-6337 |
| Spizzo | Oriana | 815 S Church | Belleville | IL | 62220-2661 |
| Spoehr | Leigh | 230 Valley Rd | Cary | IL | 60013-2438 |
| Spohn | Michele | 6041 N Nassa | Chicago | IL | 60631-2616 |
| Srebro | Anna | 1152 Arnold | Des Plaines | IL | 60016-9704 |
| St Clair | Rebecca | 800 S Wells | S Chicago | IL | 60607-4539 |
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| Staas | Bonita | 11294 N Hen | Orangeville | IL | 61060-9676 |
| Stacey | Karen | 3534 N Wolc | Chicago | IL | 60657-1045 |
| Stainthorp | John | 1247 W Colur | Chicago | IL | 60626-4323 |
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| Stansbury | Angelica | 16898 Ardmc | Conroe | TX | 77302-5312 |
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| Stark | Richard | 108 E Dee St | Lebanon | IL | 62254-1623 |
| Staroba | John | 123 Kimberly | Collinsville | IL | 62234-5547 |
| Stauffer | Michelle | 2610 Regatta | Sarasota | FL | 34231-5714 |
| Stawinoga | Greg | 1247 E 168th | South Holland | IL | 60473-3151 |
| Stawinoga | Greg | 1247 E 168th | South Holland | IL | 60473-3151 |
| Steck | Burton | 3522 N Leavit | Chicago | IL | 60618-6016 |
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| Steiner | Joyce | 201 W Summ Plymouth | IL | 62367-1104 |
| Steinhoff | Connie | 1327 Modaff Naperville | IL | 60565-6182 |
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| Stembridge | Laura | 4124 N Hawt Spokane | WA | 99205-1336 |
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| Stephens | Marge | 21218 Silktre Plainfield | IL | 60544-9355 |
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| Stern | Stephen | 6840 S Euclid Chicago | IL | 60649-1510 |
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| Stewart | Brian | 1920 Peach T Algonquin | IL | 60102-5120 |
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| Story | Liz | 2421 Oak Ave Northbrook | IL | 60062-5221 |
| Stout | Barbara | 12043 Green Blue Island | IL | 60406-1053 |
| Stout | Pauline | 4022 W Melr Chicago | IL | 60641-4712 |
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| Stransky | Charles | 5060 N Marir Chicago | IL | 60640-3213 |
| Stransky | Charles | 5060 N Marir Chicago | IL | 60640-3213 |
| Strean | Michael | 38764 Linden Beach Park | IL | 60099-3424 |
| Strombeck | Joyce | 2237 Grove A Berwyn | IL | 60402-2202 |
| Stuart | Michael | 3116 Shady C Wonder Lake | IL | 60097-9318 |
| Stuckey | David | 838 N Maple Chicago | IL | 60622-4649 |
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| Sturycz | Nathan | 100 Michelle Glen Carbon | IL | 62034-2407 |
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| Sullivan | Sharon | 16435 S Arbo Plainfield | IL | 60586-1039 |
| Summers | Amanda | 4452 N Ashla Chicago | IL | 60640-5954 |

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| Sydor | Oleh | 3s306 Junipe | Glen Ellyn | IL | 60137-7418 |
| Sygman | Wayne | 8 Sparrow Ln | Levittown | NY | 11756-4022 |
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| Tervydis | Jan | 113 W Linder | Edwardsville | IL | 62025-2000 |
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| Thomas-Brow | Pauline | 58 Royal Ln | Bloomington | IL | 60108-2907 |
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| Townsend | Aimee | 29w035 Pom | West Chicag | IL | 60185-3615 |
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| Trepac | Kris | 15 S Yorktow | Macomb | IL | 61455-9323 |
| Trevarthen | Kay | 1256 Tinker | Glennview | IL | 60025-2908 |
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| Urbaniak | Jerome | 2 Chippewa | C Oswego | IL | 60543-8888 |
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| Vandiver | Diane | 530 Princetor | Bolingbrook | IL | 60440-2757 |
| Vanella | Cary | 822 Twisted | Algonquin | IL | 60102-2052 |
| Veit | Eberhard | 3502 S Kilken | Crystal Lake | IL | 60014-4714 |
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| Vicari | Enza | 10510 W Full Melrose Park | IL | 60164-1861 |
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| Villalpando | Maria | 4323 N Bell A Chicago | IL | 60618-1609 |
| Villalpando | Maria | 4323 N Bell A Chicago | IL | 60618-1609 |
| Voit | Mateusz | 8608 Sayre A Burbank | IL | 60459-2289 |
| Volz | Anne | 2025 S Indian Chicago | IL | 60616-4890 |
| W | Kevin | 1700 Nations Gurnee | IL | 60031-9136 |
| WILDER | NICHOLAS | 1880 N Hoyn Chicago | IL | 60647-5540 |
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| Wakefield | Sharon | 501 Cheever Geneva | IL | 60134-3019 |
| Waldron | Barbara | 10 Indian Dr Clarendon Hill | IL | 60514-1118 |
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| Wales | Rachel | 10740 Kilpatr Oak Lawn | IL | 60453-5472 |
| Walker | Brad | 2149 Llewelly Swansea | IL | 62223-7907 |
| Walker | Patti | RR#2 Karbers Ridge | IL | 62955 |
| Walkington | Becky | 1314 S Flemir Bull Valley | IL | 60098-7924 |
| Wallace | Andrea | 4661 IL-37 Marion | IL | 62959-6532 |
| Walters | Elizabeth | 1281 Oak Spr Libertyville | IL | 60048-1689 |
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| Watson | John | 419 Custer A Evanston | IL | 60202-5606 |
| Watson | Natalie | 820 Oakton S Evanston | IL | 60202-2842 |
| Weber | Carol | 212 Middlebr Sherman | IL | 62684-9630 |
| Weber | John | 236 Monee R Park Forest | IL | 60466-2444 |
| Wedow | Nancy & Verr | 228 N Middle Palatine | IL | 60067-4856 |
| Wedow | Nancy & Verr | 228 N Middle Palatine | IL | 60067-4856 |
| Weil | Steven | 721 McClara Aurora | IL | 60506-5617 |
| Weissman | Mark | 2034 W Poto Chicago | IL | 60622-3152 |
| Weld | Robert | 2234 Clifton I Hoffman Esta | IL | 60169-2407 |
| Weldon | George | 5300 Walnut Downers Gro | IL | 60515-4121 |

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| Wells | Holly | 1814 S Calum Chicago | IL | 60616-2956 |
| Wend | Karen | 2672 S Cali St Milwaukee | WI | 53207 |
| Wengerd | Anne | 204 Murray E Wood Dale | IL | 60191-2241 |
| West | Rinda | 4313 N Bell A Chicago | IL | 60618-1609 |
| West | Rinda | 4313 N Bell A Chicago | IL | 60618-1609 |
| Wettersten | Jill | 5244 N Sawy Chicago | IL | 60625-4716 |
| Weyhrich | Patty | 38 Southmoo Carbondale | IL | 62903-7696 |
| Whipple | Wyman | 1427 Knox Hi Dahinda | IL | 61428-9301 |
| Whitaker | Mirl | 2601 Montva Springfield | IL | 62704-4273 |
| White | Marcia | 22 3rd St Charleston | IL | 61920-1408 |
| Whitehead | Kathryn | 505 N State S Belvidere | IL | 61008-2741 |
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| Williams | Craig | 319 Dempste Evanston | IL | 60201-4797 |
| Williams | Dawn | 164 Village Ci Lake IN The H | IL | 60156-5600 |
| Williams | Jay | 1609 W Vikin Peoria | IL | 61614-1527 |
| Williams | Michael | 1509 N Kenni Arlington Hei | IL | 60004-3601 |
| Williams | Roberta | 425 Home Av Itasca | IL | 60143-2218 |
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| Williamson | Gary | 5 16th Green Belleville | IL | 62220-4836 |
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| Zahos | Jonathan | 8228 Keating Skokie | IL | 60076-2502 |
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| Zuelow | Guenter | 1028 N Sheric Waukegan | IL | 60085-2054 |
| aburas | mahmoud | 13050 S Elain Plainfield | IL | 60585-9768 |
| beck | Jonathan | 3655 Foster S Evanston | IL | 60203-1122 |
| besaw | suzanne | 2902 Gilbert Alton | IL | 62002-5504 |
| caltvedt | les | 376 N River C Elmhurst | IL | 60126-2110 |
| caputo | Renee | 28w521 Purn West Chicagc | IL | 60185-4218 |
| colborn | SHEREE | 36w272 Sout Elgin | IL | 60123-6942 |
| guilbault | kenneth | 1911 Moore Saint Charles | IL | 60174-4574 |
| h | wookie | 3907 N Saint Chicago | IL | 60618-3211 |
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| lamorte | bill | 7427 W 109tl Worth | IL | 60482-1016 |
| landers | mark | 328 Glen Levi Schaumburg | IL | 60194-4942 |
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| snow | muriel | 5414 Springfi Edwardsville | IL | 62025-4904 |
| swierkosz | joe | 633 N Maple Palatine | IL | 60067-2236 |
| von Geldern | Tom | 4209 W Solor Richmond | IL | 60071-9696 |
| worland | ken | 625 Okanoga Wenatchee | WA | 98801-3470 |
| yancey | robert | 570 Sorento Sorento | IL | 62086-3200 |
| yancey | robert | 570 Sorento Sorento | IL | 62086-3200 |

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dolores Baron <doloresbaron@gmail.com>
Date: 1/1/14, 10:17 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 1, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dolores Baron
2111 N Halsted St Apt 514
Chicago, IL 60614-4337
(312) 643-2827

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Kalebich <dleelaw@att.net>
Date: 1/1/14, 10:46 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 1, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

014781

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

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

Sincerely,

Barbara Hill
1460 E Joan Dr
Palatine, IL 60074-5669
(847) 991-3204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brandon Kozak <bkozak1@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

014782

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Brandon Kozak
216 N Fillmore St
Edwardsville, IL 62025-1756
(630) 795-9206

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ziegler <ziegler19502002@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:47 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014783

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014784

Sincerely,

David Ziegler
4765 N Linder Ave Apt 3c
Chicago, IL 60630-3439
(773) 427-9395

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Russell Sutton <squeaky42@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:47 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

014785

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Russell Sutton
189 Meadow Dr
Bethalto, IL 62010-1888
(618) 531-2055

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michele Agney <particle736@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014786

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Michele Agney
408 S Lombard Ave Apt 2
Oak Park, IL 60302-4244
(773) 383-0475

014787

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eileen Barker <eileenthree@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

014788

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Eileen Barker
604 Cedar Ave Apt A
Saint Charles, IL 60174-2132
(630) 805-0885

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Hormann <margarethormann@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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014789

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Margaret Hormann
3910 N Octavia Ave
Chicago, IL 60634-3516
(773) 625-3219

014790

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karin Hills <karinhills2@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:17 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

014791

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Karin Hills
680 Genoa St
Cherry Valley, IL 61016-9410
(815) 332-9645

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wendy Pollock <wendy.pollock@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

014792

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Wendy Pollock
1410 Oak Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4207
(847) 866-6248

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Stainthorp <stainthorp@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 10:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014733

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

014794

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

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

Sincerely,

John Stainthorp
1247 W Columbia Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-4323
(773) 274-1151

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Cienkus <mattcienkus@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

014795

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Matt Cienkus
431 Engel Blvd
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4456

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Montes <mjmj2@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

014797

Mike Montes
1360 Amberwood Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-1835

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Teagen Andrews <t.andrews731@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

014798

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Teagen Andrews
28465 Highview Rd
Mchenry, IL 60051-7217

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Treadway <carolyn@gracefullife.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014799

245.730]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Carolyn Treadway
712 N School St
Normal, IL 61761-1621

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

014800

From: Julie Ludwick <julie.ludwick@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:18 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014801

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Julie Ludwick
1824 W Barry Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-2041

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Batka <ellenbatka@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

014802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ellen Batka
9216 W 147th St
Orland Park, IL 60462-2710

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Olivia Hart <oliviahart@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 11:48 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

014803

Dear Mool,

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

Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

014804

Sincerely,

Olivia Hart
3707 N Newcastle Ave
Chicago, IL 60634-2351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Alpert <alpert@uic.edu>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014805

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Michael Alpert
711 S Dearborn St
Unit 801
Chicago, IL 60605-3821
(773) 480-0727

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kent Lambert <kentlamb@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014806

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Kent Lambert
2558 W Haddon Ave # 3
Chicago, IL 60622-3404

014807

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Eckmann <reckmann@cooklib.org>
Date: 1/2/14, 12:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Eckmann
1532 Forever Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048-4452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ken Schaefer <schaefer@oakton.edu>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014809

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

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

Sincerely,

Ken Schaefer
9029 Columbus Ln Apt 1d
Des Plaines, IL 60016-5027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lindsey Hammond <seifilyn@yaho.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014810

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014811

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

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

Sincerely,

Lindsey Hammond
1906 W Bradley Pl Fl 2
Chicago, IL 60613-3514

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Samuel Feinsmith <samowich@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014812

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Samuel Feinsmith
3551 Davis St
Evanston, IL 60203-1615
(847) 331-8702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carrie Landreth <carrie8580@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014813

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

Sincerely,

Carrie Landreth
1424 Washington St

014814

Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-1046

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dennis Wisch <giveme4pawz@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

014815

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dennis Wisch
665 Baxter Ln
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-1611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Schmidt <steveschmidt01@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 1:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014816

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steve Schmidt
4160 Oglesby Ave
Gurnee, IL 60031-3333
(847) 922-0475

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mirl Whitaker <nirlwhitaker@yahoo.com>

014817

Date: 1/2/14, 2:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

014818

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

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

Sincerely,

Mirl Whitaker
2601 Montvale Dr Apt 408
Springfield, IL 62704-4273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Charles Sr. Brexel" <cbrexel@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014819

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Charles Sr. Brexel
12085 Wexford Overlook
Roswell, GA 30075-1455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tara Alves <lalvestar@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014820

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

014821

Tara Alves
271 Dansforth Street
Framinghamd, MA 01701
(772) 559-0694

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jay Futterman <jbfutter@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

014822

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jay Futterman
1399 Green Bay Rd
Highland Park, IL 60035-3614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pearl Callaghan <pearlcall@comcast.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 3:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014823

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Pearl Callaghan
16 W. 215 94th St.
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Becky Walkington <springhollow1314@att.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 4:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

014825

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Krista Grimm <kristamgrimm@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 5:48 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014826

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Krista Grimm
558 N Edgewood Ave
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5510

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Chamness <kikia@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 6:19 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

014827

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014828

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

Sincerely,

John Chamness
6119 Lincoln Ave
Morton Grove, IL 60053-2964
(847) 965-5695

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ginger Carney <gingercarney@prodigy.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014829

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ginger Carney
6451d N Northwest Hwy Apt 5
Chicago, IL 60631-1475
(773) 594-1019

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ronald Skléney <lynys2859@yahoo.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014330

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

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

Sincerely,

Ronald Skleney
554 Victoria Ln
Wood Dale, IL 60191-1720

014831

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kelley Ann And Bob Kepes <bkkepes@gmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 7:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014832

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Kelley Ann And Bob Kepes
5120 N Ridgeway Rd
Ringwood, IL 60072-9646
(815) 728-1994

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Mary A. Koerner" <mkoerner1@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:18 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014833

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mary A. Koerner
18 Juniper Ln
Springfield, IL 62704-1014

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "J. Alessi" <jnba@live.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:19 PM

014834

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014835

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

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

Sincerely,

J. Alessi
3555 N Racine Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-1521

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ginny Stohr <ginnystohr@aol.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 8:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014836

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

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ginny Stohr
5s039 Fairway Dr
Naperville, IL 60563-1767

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shari Ludwig <sludwigmd@hotmail.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:19 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014837

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

014833

Shari Ludwig
1348 Linden Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-3453
(847) 681-2858

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Johnson MD <amy@johnson-studio.com>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

014839

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Amy Johnson MD
2115 N Whipple St
Chicago, IL 60647-3810
(773) 206-5167

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joseph Merkelbach <jemerck@ecologyfund.net>
Date: 1/2/14, 9:49 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 2, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

014840

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joseph Merkelbach
2050 E McCord St
Centralia, IL 62801-6726
(618) 532-3112

014841

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Piowaty <firewater57@uwalumni.com>
Date: 1/3/14, 8:20 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Jan 3, 2014

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014842

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joan Piowaty
340 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 2015
Chicago, IL 60657-6244

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gloria Picchetti <picchetti707@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gloria Picchetti
553 W Oakdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-5753
(773) 871-0999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Rottschalk <robertr51@ymail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014845

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Rottschalk
226 N Cornell Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2161

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ron Gary <dans5843@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool

014846

IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014847

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

Sincerely,

Ron Gary
7455 N Greenview Ave Apt 215
Chicago, IL 60626-1741
(773) 620-5200

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David & Becky Olson <dbtrees@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

David & Becky Olson
7784 N 850th Ave
Cambridge, IL 61238-9249
(309) 476-8494

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellyn Annoreno <augell1421@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014849

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ellyn Annoreno
217 N Oak Ave
Bartlett, IL 60103-4063

014853

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Strombeck <anotherideajoy@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014851

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joyce Strombeck
2237 Grove Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-2202
(708) 788-1152

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Solomon <dot1061@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014852

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mary Solomon
3515 N Damen Ave # 1
Chicago, IL 60618-6107
666-777-888

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Marton <rmrecons1@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM

014853

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014854

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Marton
4170 N Marine Dr Apt 22j
Chicago, IL 60613-2335
(773) 857-2299

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Landers <jj1ndrs@otelmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014855

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Landers
PO Box 126
Oneida, IL 61467-0126
(309) 483-6359

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karl Smith <happykarl1@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014856

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Karl Smith
1045 Wadsworth Ave
North Chicago, IL 60064-1241
(847) 672-4105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Small <rjcsmaill@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:31 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Small
3704 De Foe Ct
Naperville, IL 60564-6118
(630) 922-9568

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Kosuth <billkosuth@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014859

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Bill Kosuth
1907 Appaloosa Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-6714
(816) 896-7623

014860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan Littman <jhwilittman@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

014861

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jonathan Littman
1000 N Kenilworth Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-1318
(708) 524-2307

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Reid <sdoug Reid@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014862

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Stephen Reid
299 Quinlan Ave
Dekalb, IL 60115-8204
(815) 756-1182

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Tabb <cam7769@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014863

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014864

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

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

Sincerely,

Dan Tabb
2338 Burr Oak Ave
North Riverside, IL 60546-1320

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Burgette Mobley <bmobley@hamiltoncom.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014865

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[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

Sincerely,

Burgette Mobley
770 Vine St
New Haven, IL 62867-2059
(618) 265-9124

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Law <claw4@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014866

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

014867

Chris Law
2630 W Winnemac Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harold Enstrom <hjenstrom@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014868

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Harold Enstrom
367 Bedford Ct
Park City, IL 60085-4756

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeff Naumann <jeff2661@charter.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014869

245.730]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jeff Naumann
714 Mascoutah Ave
Belleville, IL 62220-3727
(618) 236-3808

014870

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terry Gallagher <terrenceggallagher@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014871

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Terry Gallagher
140 S River St Unit 301
Aurora, IL 60506-6079
(734) 497-9310

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Will Roy <willroy910@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014872

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Will Roy
409 S Humphrey Ave Apt 3
Oak Park, IL 60302-4389
(708) 948-7481

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anthony Pawlicki <anthonypawlicki12@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014873

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

014874

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

Sincerely,

Anthony Pawlicki
345 Stillwell Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3438

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Quinn <qnn_jssc@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014875

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jessica Quinn
6836 W 91st St
Bridgeview, IL 60455-2044

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Guran <guran@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

David Guran
2760 Crawford Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4963
(847) 868-8153

014377

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nayeem Aslam <nayeem.aslam@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014878

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: M Markert <me-markert@wiu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014879

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

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

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

Sincerely,

M Markert
1054 Willow Rd
Macomb, IL 61455-3526
(309) 200-2689

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maureen Allen <maureenallen5@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM

014880

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014881

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

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

Sincerely,

Maureen Allen
1119 S 3rd St
St Charles, IL 60174-4007
(630) 584-1204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014882

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arthur McKay <patnarthur@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014883

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Arthur Mckay
505 S Wille St
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-3819

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Janovsky <djanovsky@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Donna Janovsky
333 E Ontario St
Chicago, IL 60611-4804

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

014887

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Hall <totohanthala@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Michael Hall
115 W 1st St
Spring Valley, IL 61362-1407
(815) 663-8092

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Hilton <nmhilton39@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Nancy Hilton
3237 E Lake Shore Dr
Wonder Lake, IL 60097-8564

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathy Vanderploeg <catvaloo@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014891

communities at greater risk.

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

Sincerely,

Cathy Vanderploeg
643 Abbotsford Rd
Kenilworth, IL 60043-1110
(847) 251-4208

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Koss <annekoss@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Anne Koss
2632 W Huron St
Chicago, IL 60612-1122
(312) 563-0385

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Klaus Skreiner <mskreiner@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

Sincerely,

Klaus Skreiner
924 Waterview Way Apt J

014894

Champaign, IL 61822-1277
(217) 649-8752

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Rejsek <garyrejsek@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:32 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gary Rejsek
446 Rothbury Dr
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-2253
(630) 927-1881

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracy Koppel <lynndarley@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014896

245.730]

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

Sincerely,

Tracy Koppel
5434 S Cornell Ave
Chicago, IL 60615-5604
(773) 288-0239

014897

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Denis Dobbryn <denisdobbryn@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

014898

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Denis Dobbyn
6122 S Parkside Ave
Chicago, IL 60638-4520
(773) 581-1037

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paula Bargiel <pbargiell@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

Sincerely,

Paula Bargiel
PO Box 1418
Park Ridge, IL 60068-7418
(847) 328-9757

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tina Garrity <yes2soymilk@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014900

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014901

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

Sincerely,

Tina Garrity
200 East Park Ave
Elmhurst, IL 60126
(630) 788-4318

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Weber <weber@casscomm.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014902

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Carol Weber
212 Middleburg Dr
Sherman, IL 62684-9630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Malz <sessie61@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014903

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Leslie Malz
200 W Campbell St Unit 212
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1498

014904

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joshua Sajtar <jsajtar117@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joshua Sajtar
2279 Country Water Ct
Elgin, IL 60123-8859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Quaid <maryluquaid@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014906

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Johnson <duck811@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014907

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

014908

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

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

Sincerely,

Lisa Johnson
532 Green Valley Dr W
Lombard, IL 60148-2530
(630) 620-6942

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Schaefer <davidhschaefer@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014909

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

David Schaefer
6101 S Woodlawn Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60637-2875
(773) 324-2986

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Salter <cherl0@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014910

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

014911

Cheryl Salter
384 E McKinley Ave
Hinckley, IL 60520-9413

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathy Mckenna <bkm95@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014912

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Kathy Mckenna
2210 Cedar St
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-3414

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Johnson <rockfordj6@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Johnson
1109 Grant Ave
Rockford, IL 61103-6105
(815) 968-3169

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Pranke <jpranke@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014915

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Pranke
1643 Windsor Ct Apt 2b
West Chicago, IL 60185-4138
(630) 473-0467

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Blair Moseley <bjmose@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014916

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Blair Moseley
16026 284th St W
Illinois City, IL 61259-9717
(309) 537-9119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Greg Slowiak <gslowiak@outlook.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014917

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014918

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

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

Sincerely,

Greg Slowiak
135 Savoy Dr
Cary, IL 60013-1821
(847) 516-8837

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Smith <sesmith98@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

014919

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Stephen Smith
2710 E 75th Pl
Chicago, IL 60649-4312

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Turner <biltturner@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014920

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

William Turner
517 N Merrill St

014921

Park Ridge, IL 60068-3403
(847) 696-9545

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allan Johnston <aj654321@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

014922

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Allan Johnston
548 Sheridan Rd Apt 1n
Evanston, IL 60202-4719
(847) 492-9607

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edwin Everly <edwineverly@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014923

245.730]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Edwin Everly
111 N Seaver St
Rantoul, IL 61866-2523
(217) 390-4695

014924

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Barbezat <mbarbezat@wideopenwest.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014925

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Bollendorf <bollendorf@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014926

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert Bollendorf
2498 Sun Valley Rd
Lisle, IL 60532-3431
(630) 778-9136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Theodore Albert <atheodore@grics.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:33 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

014927

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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014928

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

Sincerely,

Theodore Albert
22237 Martin St
Topeka, IL 61567-9221
(309) 535-2047

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Lawlis <meg615a@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:34 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

014929

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Margaret Lawlis
1360 N Sandburg Ter Apt 1810
Chicago, IL 60610-7960
(312) 944-0382

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Denna Hackler-Sullivan <dennahackler@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 7:34 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014830

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Denna Hackler-Sullivan
2250 N Maplewood Ave
Chicago, IL 60647-3146

014931

(773) 342-8209

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheyla Martinez <sheera0303@netscape.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014932

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cheyla Martinez
3251 W Homan
Chicago, IL 60651-2421
(773) 384-9076

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joy Konczak <bjkonz@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014933

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Joy Konczak
1116 N 2803rd Rd
Utica, IL 61373-9753

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Hofslund <jhofslund@aol.com>

014934

Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014935

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

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

Sincerely,

Joel Hofslund
632 Melrose Ln
Beecher, IL 60401-3612
(708) 946-6623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom von Geldern <tvongeldern@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

014936

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tom von Geldern
4209 W Solon Rd
Richmond, IL 60071-9696
(815) 675-2594

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Cushing <danielcushing@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

014937

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

014938

Sincerely,

Daniel Cushing
1210 Chicago Ave Apt 501
Evanston, IL 60202-6515
(847) 677-2549

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Alek <el1923@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

014939

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ellen Alek
2275 Aurora Dr Unit 4
Pingree Grove, IL 60140-6440

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jane Schmit <jtschmitlcsw@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014940

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jane Schmit
Chicago
Chicago, IL 60643

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marjorie Soule <marjoriesoule@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Marjorie Soule
1114 Harvard Ter
Evanston, IL 60202-3309

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gina Wilkosz <onabelle@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gina Wilkosz
565 Thornwood Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3321
(847) 459-0665

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ana Oviedo <anaoviedo75@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014944

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dixie Hicks <dixiehicks54@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:01 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dixie Hicks
3319 40th St
Moline, IL 61265-7817

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Butkevicius <cabdriverchris@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

014947

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Chris Butkevicius

3333 N Marshfield Ave # 317
Chicago, IL 60657-2123
(773) 305-2067

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Roberts <gotw42@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Daniel Roberts
839 S Clifton Ave
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4663

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victor Mazzeo <yourchefvictor@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

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014950

245.730]

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Victor Mazzeo
2109 Kenilworth Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-1661

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

014951

From: Elizabeth Story <cleo723@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

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

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

014952

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Story
2421 Oak Ave
Northbrook, IL 60062-5221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Hamby <jhamby2767@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Hamby
8 Manchester Ln
Elmhurst, IL 60126-3969
(630) 988-1592

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hedblom <mary.hedblom@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

014955

Sincerely,

Mary Hedblom
26721 N Oakdale Ln
Mundelein, IL 60060-3490
(847) 494-0865

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Urnikis <suel4622@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

014956

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Susan Urnikis
14622 S Arboretum Dr
Homer Glen, IL 60491-9330
(708) 301-5672

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carole Mark <carolemark@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

014957

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carole Mark
1508 Hinman Ave Apt 3d
Evanston, IL 60201-4652
(847) 491-6322

014958

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jared Scarborough <jareds@adams.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014959

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jared Scarborough
1311 N 400th Ave
Payson, IL 62360-2105

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laura Rogers <laurarogers53@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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014960

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Laura Rogers
905 Bryn Mawr Ave
Bartlett, IL 60103-5607
(630) 823-7241

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Gardner Sr <rgardn14aphi@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014961

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

014962

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Richard Gardner Sr
342 W 94th Pl
Chicago, IL 60620-1504

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Komorous <rkomorous@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Komorous
2290 Nichols Rd Apt E
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1127
(847) 991-0331

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Landon Petrie <lpetrie@barrington220.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 8:02 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014964

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick O'Connell <patsara@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patrick O'Connell
17613 71st Ct
Tinley Park, IL 60477-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wayne Leonard <wpshep@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart E, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wayne Leonard
22 Manchester Ct
Streamwood, IL 60107-6623
(630) 213-6732

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Baker <donbaker800@hotmail.com>

014963

Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

014969

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Don Baker
212 N Crestlane Dr Apt 105
Kankakee, IL 60901-2860
(815) 935-6517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Roby <georoby305@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Roby
305 Starwood Pass
Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-4882

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gloria Picchetti <picchetti707@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

014971

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

014972

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gloria Picchetti
553 W Oakdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-5753
(773) 871-0999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amanda Miranda <arm_1224@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

014973

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amanda Miranda
4329 N Springfield Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60618-1075

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amanda Miranda <arm_1224@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

014974

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amanda Miranda
4329 N Springfield Ave Apt 2

014975

Chicago, IL 60618-1075

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrew Grant <tpogrant@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrew Grant
1237 Boeger Ave
Westchester, IL 60154-3401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anna Luedtke <kathyl620@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

014977

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anna Luedtke
8766 E State Route 1 17
Mokenca, IL 60954-3489
(815) 472-6533

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sullivan <barbara808@flash.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sullivan
2229 N Brighton Pl
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3349
(847) 870-0484

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Johnson <rockymtn.girl64@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

014980

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Johnson
28w141 Liberty St
Winfield, IL 60190-1955
(630) 597-8257

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Earl Gum Jr <egum2@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014981

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Earl Gum Jr
317 Whistling Strait
Washington, IL 61571-4028

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Mccarthy <tannermccarthy@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

014983

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Mccarthy
1017 Oakwood Dr
Westmont, IL 60559-1039
(630) 850-7752

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Kastigar <r-kastigar@neiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014984

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

014985

Robert Kastigar
5101 N Central Park Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-5500
(773) 588-9634

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Marton <rmreconsl@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

014986

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Marton
4170 N Marine Dr Apt 22j
Chicago, IL 60613-2335
(773) 857-2299

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Reid <sdoug Reid@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

014987

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephen Reid
299 Quinlan Ave
Dekalb, IL 60115-8204
(815) 756-1182

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Blair Moseley <bjmose@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

014939

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Blair Moseley
16026 284th St W
Illinois City, IL 61259-9717
(309) 537-9119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Thompsin <nowheelspin@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

014980

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Thompsin
1325 W Touhy Ave
Apt 2n
Chicago, IL 60626-2639
(773) 577-3376

014991

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jane Riddle <jane2tarzen@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jane Riddle
416 Nebraska St
Ottawa, IL 61350-1670
(815) 762-9721

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joe Coco <jjcoco@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

014993

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joe Coco
9 Cloverdale Ct
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1321
(847) 215-2452

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Laurie Manis <laurie.lj.manis@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

014994

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

014995

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Laurie Manis
735 20th St
Rock Island, IL 61201-2643
(309) 428-8687

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maria Gonzalez <tracyg36@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

014996

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maria Gonzalez
5117 N East River Rd Unit 1g
Chicago, IL 60656-2634
(773) 555-9948

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rhonda Lawford <rhondalawford@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 5:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

014997

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rhonda Lawford
PO Box 309
Morris, IL 60450-0309
(815) 823-6813

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Mest <aghawk60018@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Mest
218 Country Club Dr
Prospect Heights, IL 60070-2566
(224) 735-7381

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Morin <chrislmorin@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015000

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris Morin
634 N High St
Carlinville, IL 62626-1356
(217) 556-7590

015001

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dale Breckel <breckel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015002

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dale Breckel
9462 Victorian Ln
Breese, IL 62230-3669

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Sorensen <rogueriverprod@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015003

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Sorensen
333 W North Ave
Chicago, IL 60610-1293
(312) 953-2455

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015004

From: Gregory Penderghest <ghests@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015005

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gregory Penderghest
3974 N Skippy Dr
Decatur, IL 62526-1261

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Custer <majesty410@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015006

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jessica Custer
1126 S Chambers St
Galesburg, IL 61401-6012
(309) 221-5743

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenneth Carter <2carters@casscomm.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015007

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015008

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Carter
612 N Hickory St
Jerseyville, IL 62052-1349
(618) 540-7856

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shana Johnson <cs30413@shawneelink.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015009

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shana Johnson
8775 State Route 147
Simpson, IL 62985-2241

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lloyd Smith <smitho@mchsi.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015010

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Smith

015011

503 N Washington St
PO Box 351
Atkinson, IL 61235-9719
(309) 936-7211

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Glenda Shaver <candgshaver@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015012

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Glenda Shaver
2409 Montedera Dr
Rockford, IL 61107-1056
(815) 654-6155

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Josh Berger <jberger691013@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015013

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Josh Berger
24010 Il Route 173
Harvard, IL 60033-8609

015014

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stan Gremer <dotrs3@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015015

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stan Gremer
507 Meadows Rd S
Bourbonnais, IL 60914-1148

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Vivian Tineo <vivotineo@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015016

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Vivian Tineo
6599 Fernwood Dr
Lisle, IL 60532-3451
(630) 369-7270

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Scown <wnscown@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:06 AM

015017

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015018

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Scown
860 N Bennett St
Geneva, IL 60134-1468
(630) 360-0905

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Griffin <turtletyme6886@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015013

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anne Griffin
821 Valley Dr
East Alton, IL 62024-1623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cecile Powell <cecile88@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015020

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015021

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cecile Powell
13290 Mockingbird Ct
Huntley, IL 60142-6413
(847) 524-9688

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Wiest <cwiest2012@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015022

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Wiest
PO Box 77
Topeka, IL 61567-0077
(309) 535-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Truesdale <jimtrues@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

015023

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Truesdale
1709 Madsen Ct

015024

Wheaton, IL 60187-3772
(630) 682-4908

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Lewis <magichandscl@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

015025

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Lewis
315 Marengo Ave
Apt 2d
Forest Park, IL 60130-1641
(708) 704-0702

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Johnson <duck811@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015026

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lisa Johnson
532 Green Valley Dr W
Lombard, IL 60148-2530
(630) 620-6942

015027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: M Markert <me-markert@wiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015028

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

M Markert
1054 Willow Rd
Macomb, IL 61455-3526
(309) 200-2689

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Weld <sharpedge3@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

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drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Weld
2234 Clifton Pl
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-2407
(847) 843-1917

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Erich Bauman <ebdr07@gmail.com>

015030

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015031

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Erich Bauman
6034 W Panatela Dr
Peoria, IL 61604-5213
(309) 357-4457

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frank Whorton <whortons@charter.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Frank Whorton
214 Shawnee Ct
O Fallon, IL 62269-8702
(618) 589-3478

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janice Welch <weljj@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015033

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Janice Welch
1217 21st St
Rock Island, IL 61201-2758
(309) 788-2103

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Lyle Hyde Jr." <lhhydej@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015035

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lyle Hyde Jr.
351 W Dickens Ave
Apt 2e
Chicago, IL 60614-4615
(773) 697-3248

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kay Wilson <kwilson@ilstu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015036

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015037

Kay Wilson
1205 N Walnut St
Normal, IL 61761-1464
(309) 452-2006

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rudy Lerner <rudylerner@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

015038

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rudy Lerner
701 W Rand Rd Apt 223
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-8442
(847) 577-0856

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: ALEXANDRA EDWARDS <alexedw@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015039

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDRA EDWARDS
 7745 US HWY 51 S
 DONGOLA, IL 62926
 (618) 559-3477

015040

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Drew Batteiger <drew2324@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015041

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Drew Batteiger
1018 Pleasant St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3002

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan Zahos <subzerohc@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015042

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Zahos
8228 Keating Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2502
(847) 688-8888

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lee Kivi <leekivi@comcast.net>

015043

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lee Kivi
1015 Cedar Ln
Northbrook, IL 60062-3541
(847) 564-8136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Sullivan <lsullivan23@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Sullivan
302 W Windsor Ave
Lombard, IL 60148-2227
(630) 620-5257

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mike Butche <m-m-butche@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015046

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015047

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mike Butche
2660 Carriage Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-5238
(630) 499-8406

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Collins <driftboat@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015048

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rick Collins
2604 Turnberry Rd
Saint Charles, IL 60174-8708
(630) 513-9423

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stuart Pearson <stuartf8@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stuart Pearson
1005 Campbell St
Joliet, IL 60435-6975
(815) 726-5128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Harry E. Schueler Jr." <harry_schueler@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015051

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Schueler Jr.
1360 Brittany Ct
Aurora, IL 60504-6007
(630) 820-3411

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joy Konczak <bjkonz@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015052

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joy Konczak
1116 N 2803rd Rd
Utica, IL 61373-9753

615053

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kerry Kuhn <kerrylkuhn@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015054

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kerry Kuhn
419 Springsouth Rd
Schaumburg, IL 60193-3547
(847) 812-6303

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lowell Harp <l_harp47@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015055

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lowell Harp
209 S 7th St
Oregon, IL 61061-1701
(815) 732-3953

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Smith <cbanksmith@gmail.com>

615056

Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015057

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carol Smith
26219 W Tallgrass Trl
Channahon, IL 60410-8739

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Costa Nikolaidis <dv4444@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 6:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015058

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Costa Nikolaides
575 W Madison St
Chicago, IL 60661-2515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Helt <ann.helt@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015059

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

615060

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ann Helt
424 57th St
Downers Grove, IL 60516-1445
(630) 963-0898

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charlotte Wildman <babyljayne@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015061

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Wildman
716 W Fayette Ave
Springfield, IL 62704-2710
(217) 544-7267

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Douglas <bettdouglas@sbcglabal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and

015062

communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Douglas
6648 N Newgard Ave

015063

Chicago, IL 60626-4712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Larson <daisydog21@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015064

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Larson
465 Pheasant Hill Dr
North Aurora, IL 60542-1285
(630) 264-1223

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Gillono <mgillono@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

015065

245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F; Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Gillono
1896 Sedgewood Ave
Aurora, IL 60503-7322
(630) 566-5996

015066

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Pruitt <patricia.p0907@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia Pruitt
1032 Randolph St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3406
708480906

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Buzzard <rbuzzard44@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

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removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Buzzard
416 W Barry Ave Apt 403
Chicago, IL 60657-5575
(773) 666-5354

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Shane Conger <sconger60@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015069

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Shane Conger
416 S Santa Fe Ave
Princeville, IL 61559-9200
(309) 385-4615

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Bates <slb@northwestern.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015071

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Bates
718 Noyes St Apt A2
Evanston, IL 60201-2849
(847) 328-0342

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Rubin <adavid@ilstu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015072

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015073

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Rubin
9 Scenic Pt
Bloomington, IL 61701-7840
(309) 820-9887

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dawn Sonders <benson2218@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015074

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dawn Sonders
622 Hampton Cir
Elgin, IL 60120-7630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Douglas Ellis <dougellis222@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015075

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Douglas Ellis
2623 W Moss Ave
Peoria, IL 61604-5451

615076

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Garry Low <hux58@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Garry Low
4211 N Mozart St
Chicago, IL 60618-1517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Foras <knottyer21@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015078

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

George Foras
1899 N Cedar Lake Rd Apt 502
Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-1872

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Mclauchlin <juliemclauchlin@hotmail.com>

015079

Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015080

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Mclauchlin
1421 E 54th Pl
Chicago, IL 60615-5404

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randy Harper <randy-harper@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015081

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Randy Harper
1950 Manchester Rd
Wheaton, IL 60187-4623

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: SHERRY WILLIAMS <sherryann257@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015082

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

SHERRY WILLIAMS
406 Dellwood Ave
Lockport, IL 60441-5012

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sara Crowley <curleq82@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015084

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sara Crowley
3106 Creek Side Rd
Bloomington, IL 61704-2907

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David & Becky Olson <dbtrees@frontiernet.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015085

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David & Becky Olson
7784 N 850th Ave
Cambridge, IL 61238-9249
(309) 476-8494

015086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Martha Pence <martihbp1905@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015087

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Martha Pence
806 Ramblewood Ct Apt B
Savoy, IL 61874-6015
(217) 356-1503

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Barbezat <mary.ellen.barbezat@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015088

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Barbezat
353 N Liberty St
Elgin, IL 60120-4207
(847) 697-6972

015089

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: A Neukranz-Butler <andynb2002@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

A Neukranz-Butler
260 Iowa St
Oak Park, IL 60302-2346

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Johnson <rockfordj6@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015091

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Johnson
1109 Grant Ave
Rockford, IL 61103-6105
(815) 968-3169

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Voigt <julie.a.voigt@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015092

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

015093

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Julie Voigt
1697 Buckingham Dr
Des Plaines, IL 60018-3600
(847) 999-4668

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Mayer <sandraamayer@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015094

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Mayer
15701 Page Ave
Harvey, IL 60426-4221

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Susan Turner <tsuzfam7@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015095

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015096

Susan Turner
415 Park Ave
Warren, IL 61087-9374
(815) 745-9013

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Ashley-Raher <ashley-rahер@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015097

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amy Ashley-Raher
5519 N Fairmont Dr
Peoria, IL 61614-4246

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Colin Pritchard <site@colindpritchard.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015098

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Colin Pritchard
2676 Pecos Cir
Montgomery, IL 60538-3709
(630) 882-8846

015099

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Lofgren <bingar@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015100

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gary Lofgren
6700 S Brainard Ave
Countryside, IL 60525-4671

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lenice Abbott <labb@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015401

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lenice Abbott
366 Sandhurst Cir Apt 2
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-6661
(630) 790-0301

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Swanson <marshrabbit@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM

015102

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015103

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mark Swanson
1408 Brummel St Apt 2e
Evanston, IL 60202-3746
(847) 491-6914

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Raymond & Christine Gicela <crayg@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015104

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Raymond & Christine Gicela
28w660 Hickory Ln
West Chicago, IL 60185-2434
(630) 231-8382

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015105

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

015406

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tina Brenza <tbrenza@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

015107

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tina Brenza
419 N Mulford Rd Ste 5
Rockford, IL 61107-5198
(815) 397-3820

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Wayne Oncale <wayjan19@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015408

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Wayne Oncale

015199

116 Robert Ave
Rockford, IL 61107-4535

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jon Womack <dulce55@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

015119

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jon Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721
(815) 263-9625

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Cummings <cantodolce@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to

015111

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Judy Cummings
2438 Cowper Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1846
(847) 475-8191

015112

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mel Stark <mels999@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015113

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mel Stark
2540 N 4645th Rd Unit B
Somonauk, IL 60552-9629
(815) 498-6457

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert DALonzo <rawdalonzo@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be

015114

removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Dalonzo
7285 Forest Glen Dr
Rockford, IL 61114-8030

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015115

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

015416

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

015117

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Kaptain
749 Scott Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-2633
(847) 741-7375

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Gillies <bagillies3620@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015118

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015119

Sincerely,

Barbara Gillies
3620 N Troy St
Chicago, IL 60618-4516

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Byron Dale <drdale73@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015120

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Byron Dale
5765 Capetown Ave
Rockford, IL 61108-6710

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carla Womack <crussol1957@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015121

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carla Womack
2601 Lynnville Ct
Lindenwood, IL 61049-9721

015122

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Esther Allman <palinc2@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015123

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Esther Allman
984 N Butternut Cir
Frankfort, IL 60423-2106
(815) 464-1513

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maryann Vintika <vintika@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015124

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maryann Vintika
315 Cimarron Rd E
Lombard, IL 60148-1467
(630) 953-9476

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Rev. Dr. Terrence Gallagher" <terrencegallagher@hotmail.com>

015125

Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rev. Dr. Terrence Gallagher
140 S River St Unit 301
Aurora, IL 60506-6079
(734) 497-9310

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Poteracki <steveg35@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Poteracki
3812 Harrison Ave
Brookfield, IL 60513-1518
(630) 248-2426

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Weil <smweilhermes@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015128

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015129

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Weil
721 McClaran Ave
Aurora, IL 60506-5617
(630) 578-5176

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alice Christensen <afchrist@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alice Christensen
412 N Koke Mill Rd
Springfield, IL 62711-8071
(217) 546-0263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Margaret Early <maggiesuperly@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015131

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart E, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Margaret Early
503 S Campbell Ave
Chicago, IL 60612-3405

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Richard Sitt <skibum1319@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015133

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Richard Sitt
1017 Concord Cir
Mundelein, IL 60060-2543
(847) 507-1403

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dawn Albanese <dawnie_angel@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015134

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dawn Albanese
156 Basswood Dr
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1718
(630) 965-5605

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maureen Hanlon <maureen.hanlon@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015136

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Maureen Hanlon
8309 Monticello Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-2827
(847) 673-1712

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Philip Young <pjyoung76@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015137

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Philip Young
6702 Double Eagle Dr Apt 207
Woodridge, IL 60517-5442

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Suzanne Novoselac <s.novoselac@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM

015138

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015139

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Novoselac
601 S 7th St
Coulterville, IL 62237-1535

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Haggerty <anne.haggerty@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015140

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart E, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Anne Haggerty
2215 N Clifton Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Barclay <don.barclay@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015141

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

615142

Sincerely,

Don Barclay
945 E Bradley Ct
Palatine, IL 60074-1204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pat Menges <pmenges@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015143

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pat Menges
645 Hill Ave
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-5077
(630) 545-1714

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Orlofske <s.a.orlofske@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015144

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sarah Orlofske
6530 N Monticello Ave
Lincolnwood, IL 60712-4026
(540) 808-7652

015145

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Watson <scootypuff@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015146

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Tom Watson
1616 Sandcastle Ln
Pingree Grove, IL 60140-2055
(630) 715-1003

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William La Marca <bill1953@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

615147

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William La Marca
513 Colbrook Dr
Springfield, IL 62702-3384
(217) 670-0444

615148

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Catharine Jones <catharinejones@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Catharine Jones
2509 Harrison St
Evanston, IL 60201-1323
(847) 328-6979

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Landers <jjlndrs@otelmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete,

in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Landers
PO Box 126
Oneida, IL 61467-0126
(309) 483-6359

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Case <jr46case@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015151

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

015152

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Joyce Case
38w322 Berquist Dr
Geneva, IL 60134-6139

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Juliana Barker <jorjaxmom@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Juliana Barker
3527 Crosby St
Rockford, IL 61107-4809
(815) 312-7705

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Koritko <gulnpatch@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015154

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015155

Karen Koritko
2313 Evergreen Ave
Fox River Grove, IL 60021-1624

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrick Dunlap <patd1047@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patrick Dunlap
414 Evergreen Cir
Gilberts, IL 60136-4054
(847) 697-0632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ahmad Abdul Rahman <muhammad305@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015157

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ahmad Abdul Rahman
 6360 S Minerva Ave Apt 309
 Chicago, IL 60637-3648
 (773) 324-9027

015158

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: B Thiele <gtouspl@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015159

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

B Thiele
2031 Wagner Rd
Glenview, IL 60025-1945

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sherman <drbobbie10@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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015160

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sherman
PO Box 494
Downers Grove, IL 60515-0494
(630) 963-9630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rick Canning <rickcanning@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM

615161

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015162

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rick Canning
548 S Randall Rd
Aurora, IL 60506-5381

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Weston <billweston2000@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015163

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Weston
4223 N Kildare Ave
Chicago, IL 60641-2035
(773) 481-0079

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Benoit Carrier <benoit_carrier@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015164

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Benoit Carrier
2224 Plumtree Dr
Naperville, IL 60565-3311
(630) 717-6681

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jennifer Sullivan <j.8.sullivan@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

015166

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Sullivan
Fulton Ave
At Charles, IL 60174

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kristin Mathis <kmmathis@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015167

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kristin Mathis
12606 Highland Ave
Blue Island, IL 60406-1942

015188

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alicia Mlsna <am2k22@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015169

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alicia Mlsna
PO Box 2751
Naperville, IL 60567-2751

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathy Wituk <cathwit99@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

615170

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cathy Wituk
233 S Prairie St
Batavia, IL 60510-2769
(630) 879-6467

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015171

From: Lori McConville <lori.j.mcc@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015172

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lori McConville
1807 Blossom St
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-2331
(815) 455-9172

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terri Wilson <terriwilsonstyle@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 7:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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015173

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Terri Wilson
3225 W Pierce Ave
Chicago, IL 60651-2454
(773) 342-4448

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clifford Gress <cliffnjan@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015174

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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015175

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Clifford Gress
5 Westclox Ave
Peru, IL 61354-2049
(815) 223-2632

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dagmar Tolentino <sdagmar64@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015176

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dagmar Tolentino
8 Mallard Ct
Bloomington, IL 61704-4803

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dr/ Karol Sue Reddington <karolsue7@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

615177

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dr/ Karol Sue Reddington
2 Wheaton Ctr Apt 707
Wheaton, IL 60187-2311
(630) 510-8475

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Griffith <eegriffith@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015179

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Griffith
1631 N 74th Ct
Elmwood Park, IL 60707-4222
(708) 456-5266

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenneth Zahnle <ks-zahnle@wiu.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015180

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Zahnle
314 S Randolph St
Macomb, IL 61455-2236

015181

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ruth Harris <harril945@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015132

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ruth Harris
319 S Scofield St
Carthage, IL 62321-1724
(309) 221-2063

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Sugden <bsugden@wowway.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015183

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sugden
2002 N Fernandez Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3030

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lana Miyagawa <calmiyag@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM

015184

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015185

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lana Miyagawa
5772 N Ridge Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-3444

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alessandra Rolffs <ojala88@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015186

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alessandra Rolffs
4935 N Talman Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2721

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Williams <cannw2006@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015187

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015138

Sincerely,

Cheryl Williams
688 Lincoln Station Dr
Oswego, IL 60543-8138
(630) 390-9596

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dean Peerman <dean_peerman@christiancentury.org>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dean Peerman
929 W Foster Ave
Apt 2023
Chicago, IL 60640-1685

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Harris <gharris234@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015190

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Gerald Harris
1250 N Wood St
Chicago, IL 60622-3250

015191

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jean Phillips <dcfnb.96@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015192

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jean Phillips
3417 Campbell St
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-1420
(847) 870-8818

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Condic <gadgetman2@mail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015193

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

John Condic
6200 151st St
Oak Forest, IL 60452-1742

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015134

From: Lela Summers <chettlela@rr1.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015195

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lela Summers
RR 1 Box 212a
Neoga, IL 62447-9611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marlene Donnelly <marlenehill.donnelly@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

015196

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marlene Donnelly
346 Wilmette Ave
Glenview, IL 60025-3372
(847) 657-7907

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Meredith Carey <metroediting@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015197

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
 - * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
 - * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
 - * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
 - * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
 - * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
 - * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]
- The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015193

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Meredith Carey
2245 W Shakespeare Ave
Chicago, IL 60647-3292

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Peter & Ellen Jackson <beepjackson@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Peter & Ellen Jackson
16 S Princeton Ct
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1613
(847) 577-4438

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Vickie Izzo <izzorainbow@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified

015200

in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Vickie Izzo

015201

1244 N Red Oak Cir Unit 3
Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-4685
(847) 270-9387

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amalie Callahan <amalie.callahan@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015202

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Amalie Callahan
1522 36th St
Rock Island, IL 61201-3051
(309) 786-8377

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Monier <bmonier@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

015293

emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Barbara Monier
545 Michigan Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-3064

015204

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brenda Roberts <bjroberts76@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015285

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brenda Roberts
425 N Linden St
Bloomington, IL 61701-3321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Goldberg <dlgqq@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

615206

of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Goldberg
1728 W Berwyn Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-2008
(312) 972-6432

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacob Kasparian <j.kasparian@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015207

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in

015208

no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Jacob Kasparian
437 N 6th Ave
Addison, IL 60101-2465
(630) 543-4673

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Angel <angell12005@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

015299

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

James Angel
28775 Pilgrims Pass
Lakemoor, IL 60051-8686
(815) 335-2755

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Liz Reed <cesriccode@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015210

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015211

Sincerely,

Liz Reed
21363 W Engle Dr
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5409

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lois White <lwhitel200@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015212

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lois White
9418 Lindsay St
Orland Hills, IL 60487-5957

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lolly Ward <lward@ctuonline.edu>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015213

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lolly Ward
1753 W State Route 113
Kankakee, IL 60901-7407
(815) 928-9806

615214

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Mrs. Pamela & Mr. Russell Buckardt" <russellb@konsultek.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015215

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Pamela & Mr. Russell Buckardt
1113 La Fayette Dr
South Elgin, IL 60177-1816
(847) 741-7823

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Carey <careyra@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

015216

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robert Carey
2014 N Howe St
Chicago, IL 60614-4414
(312) 929-4401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

015217

From: Carole Spencer <carolespencer@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require

015218

significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Carole Spencer
14537 Turner Ave
Midlothian, IL 60445-3029
(708) 371-5470

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cynthia Arneson <arnesonfamily1963@att.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Arneson
46 N Park Ave
Lombard, IL 60148-2258
(630) 424-2869

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Newell <leguepe@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015220

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish

015221

baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Daniel Newell
11787 N 700th St
Martinsville, IL 62442-2729

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ham <email@davidham.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

615222

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Ham
4835 Prospect Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-3713
(630) 297-1273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kate Knutson <kate.knutson@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015223

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015224

Kate Knutson
1596 Station Park Dr
Grayslake, IL 60030-2719

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathleen Blackburn <kblackburn60@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

015225

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Blackburn
2412 W Bryn Mawr Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-5160

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Larry Yarnall <larryyarnall@clear.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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015226

access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Larry Yarnall
8100 Lockwood Ave
Burbank, IL 60459-2120
(630) 248-3456

015227

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brad Hanahan <bradhanahan@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brad Hanahan
1019 Havenwood Ln
Libertyville, IL 60048-2526
(847) 404-2677

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dorelle Ackermann <dor2427@me.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dorelle Ackermann
19254 Mansfield Ln
Mokena, IL 60448-7845
(815) 479-6130

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: J F Muench <jfmuench@cs.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015230

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

J F Muench
4120 N Mozart St
Chicago, IL 60618-2709

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn Keifer <kathy4856@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Keifer
505 Schroeder Ave Apt 3
Peotone, IL 60468-9441
(708) 258-3397

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marianne Gorzkowski <mar.gorzkowski@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015233

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

015234

Sincerely,

Marianne Gorzkowski
4952 N Neva Ave
Chicago, IL 60656-3851

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marion Brown <marion.brown@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015235

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marion Brown
7919 S South Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60617-1628
773221112

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Ellen DeClue <jwdmed@consolidated.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not

615236

provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen DeClue
366 Westlake Trl
Litchfield, IL 62056-4220
(217) 324-4444

615237

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hanley <marykh51@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

615238

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Mary Hanley
436 Selborne Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-1627

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Pam Kruse <plienhart@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that

015239

drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Pam Kruse
827 Kendall St
Geneva, IL 60134-3239
(630) 845-8738

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robin Pinsof <pin7rm@aol.com>

015240

Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

015241

process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Robin Pinosof
2784 Fort Sheridan Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-1417
(847) 433-3138

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Malone <williamemalone1951@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

William Malone
427 South Grand Ave W
Springfield, IL 62704-3750
(217) 960-0860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Betsy Zinser <betsy.zinser@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015243

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not

015244

reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Betsy Zinser
801 Wind Energy Pass
Batavia, IL 60510-8959
(630) 879-8877

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Edwards <donaedwards4@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

015245

not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Edwards
605 Brush Creek Dr
Marshall, IL 62441-4353
(217) 826-3270

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sara Cheng <sara_lynn_cheng@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However,

015246

failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015247

Sara Cheng
830 Roberts Rd
Winthrop Harbor, IL 60096-1053
(224) 430-9991

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bonita Staas <51940@aeroinc.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

015248

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Bonita Staas
11294 N Henderson Rd
Orangeville, IL 61060-9676
(815) 789-4060

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Larsen <dave_larsen@frontier.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015249

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

David Larsen
102 Augusta Ave Apt 203
Dekalb, IL 60115-3165
(815) 754-6452

015250

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Bellantoni <ecbellantoni@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

615251

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Ellen Bellantoni
700 W Fabyan Pkwy Apt 174e
Batavia, IL 60510-1213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgean Goldenberg <georgeangold@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

615252

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Georgean Goldenberg
7033 N Kedzie Ave Apt 513
Chicago, IL 60645-2810
(773) 761-5586

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Glen Etzkorn <brucegoffcastle@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM

015253

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015254

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Glen Etzkorn
2375 Wing Hill Rd
Cobden, IL 62920-3506
(618) 893-4716

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lana May <lanamay300@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to

015255

comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lana May
300 S Edward St
Mt Prospect, IL 60056-3418
(847) 259-3002

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melissa Berkshire <melberk@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool

015256

IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Melissa Berkshire
6105 N Talman Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-2744

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Strean <mike@strean.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

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015258

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Streaan
38764 Linden Ave
Beach Park, IL 60099-3424

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: P And A Schaff <adschaff@aol.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015259

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

P And A Schaff
1034 Chestnut Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-1732

615260

(847) 251-1351

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia White Hansen <p.whittehansen@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

015261

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Patricia White Hansen
1012 Emerald Dr
Naperville, IL 60540-7216
(630) 300-4025

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rachel Benoit <hawk3ye@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section

015262

245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rachel Benoit
210 Pleasant St
Oak Park, IL 60302-3318
(773) 307-7501

015263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosemary Dixon <rosiedixon@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:06 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Dixon
1052 Dartmouth Dr
Wheaton, IL 60189-6128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alan Choyna <alan@choyna.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use

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of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Alan Choyna
2822 N Orchard St # 3
Chicago, IL 60657-5214

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Klein <andrea.klein@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015266

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

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- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed

015267

to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrea Klein
2601 Lakeview Dr
Champaign, IL 61822-7543

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Mccurdy <mccurdy25@msn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

015268

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dan Mccurdy
PO Box 762
Rochester, IL 62563-0762
(312) 371-1183

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Garrett <jsgarrett1@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

015269

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

015270

Joel Garrett
1517 N Dearborn Pkwy
Chicago, IL 60610-7427
(630) 926-3004

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leslie Malz <sessie61@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

015271

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Leslie Malz
200 W Campbell St Unit 212
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1498

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marianne Bentel <mariben2000@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015272

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marianne Bentel
 13936 Catherine Dr
 Orland Park, IL 60462-2041
 (708) 349-9151

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marjorie Soule <marjoriesoule@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Soule
1114 Harvard Ter
Evanston, IL 60202-3309

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Meredith Tuckedr <mct048@ameritech.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015275

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Meredith Tuckedr
498 Inverway
Inverness, IL 60067-4350

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Raymond Szumal <raschumal@rcn.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

015276

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

015277

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Raymond Szumal
7730 Kedvale Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-3602
(847) 213-0157

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosemary Maziarz <rozalka13@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

015278

the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Maziarz
1702 S 3rd Pl
Saint Charles, IL 60174-4313

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: jeanne phelan <jeannephelelan@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

015279

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

jeanne phelan
2006 Black Rd
Joliet, IL 60435-3425
(815) 744-3879

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beverly Smith <b.smith@localline2.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed, and until strengthened will not provide baseline protections intended. Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

015281

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Beverly Smith
PO Box 306
Cissna Park, IL 60924-0306
(815) 468-6463

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cherie Kraft <cherie@thekrafts.info>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

015282

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

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* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Cherie Kraft
1642 Oak St
Hanover Park, IL 60133-4855

015283

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris O'Connell <chrisoconnell12@mac.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

015284

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Chris O'Connell
1666a Vermont Dr
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-2708

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diana Znavor <dznavor@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

* eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of

015285

flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

* increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Diana Znavor
300 E Hill St # 94
Tiskilwa, IL 61368-9646
(815) 314-7604

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Freda Barnes <fmb1352@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM

To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Freda Barnes
9730 S Western Ave
Evergreen Park, IL 60805-2814

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Slade <matt.slade@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]

- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]

- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase

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the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".
[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Matt Slade
230 Theodore St
Loves Park, IL 61111-4052
(815) 636-3561

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randy Howe <goodtogo717@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
- * increasing administrative and operational penalties. Failure to comply with the law should not be a cost of doing business, increase the fines to discourage non-compliance. [Subpart K, Section 245.1120]
- * protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]
- * defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Randy Howe
1521 Dairy Ln
Ottawa, IL 61350-4762

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Mistretta <s.q.mistretta@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Mistretta
913 W Cullerton St Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60608-3780

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Veronica Gandara <vero_lili@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

015292

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]
- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define the Act were to be the foundation to establish baseline minimum protections. Unfortunately the rules developed do not reflect the law that was passed.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Veronica Gandara
2936 140th Pl
Blue Island, IL 60406-3355

015293

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allan Johnston <aj654321@hotmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

- * clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical emergencies. Medical professionals and first responders must be able to access chemical information on a 24-7 basis. [Subpart G, Section 245.730]
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- * requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

015294

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Allan Johnston
548 Sheridan Rd Apt 1n
Evanston, IL 60202-4719
(847) 492-9607

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrej Tomic <mtomic@comcast.net>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

Strengthen the rules by:

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- * eliminating potential abuse of emergency pits. First, require that drillers anticipate appropriate sized tanks for sufficient storage of flowback and produced water. Second, clarify that wastewater must be removed from the pit within 7 days of the event that triggered the use of the pit rather than 7 days after fracking operations are complete, in accordance with the law. [Subpart H, Sections 245.830 245.850]
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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Andrej Tasic
585 Huntington Cir
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5231

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brian Mcfarland <brianmcfarland@msn.com>

615296

Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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- * protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public

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process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Brian McFarland
345 W Fullerton Pkwy
Apt 2206
Chicago, IL 60614-2854
(773) 248-3735

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Krautkramer <yakrautkramer@yahoo.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

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I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Daniel Krautkramer
651 S Sutton Rd # 186
Streamwood, IL 60107-2366
(630) 352-9021

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeremy Rossman <jeremysrossman@gmail.com>
Date: 12/28/13, 8:36 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Dec 28, 2013

015299