extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Larson
PO Box 434
Alton, IL 62002-0434
(618) 462-4448

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Stuart <mike3116@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Stuart

3116 Shady Dr
Wonder Lake, IL 60097-9318
(815) 653-6111

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dina Muellman <dinamuellman@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Dina Muellman
1411 W Touhy Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-1993

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Georgia Shankel <georgia.shankel@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Georgia Shankel
15 S Homan Ave Apt 212
Chicago, IL 60624-2953
(773) 661-2027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melanie Molnar <wanderlust365@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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,

Melanie Molnar
1842 S Morgan St
Chicago, IL 60608-3467
(646) 373-6630

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Smith <wcs3642@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Smith
611 E Glover St
Ottawa, IL 61350-4025
(815) 313-5393

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Davidson <rdavidson51@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617683

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

Sincerely,

Robert Davidson
9216 Robinson Ave
Franklin Park, IL 60131-2020
(847) 678-1329

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Suzanne Padalino <chicazancaliente@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Suzanne Padalino
Settlers Pond Way
Orland Park, IL 60467

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Thomas Humphrey <thumphrey@sprynet.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Thomas Humphrey
9630 Keeler Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-1128
(847) 674-7884

617086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marc Conrad <marcarthur@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:33 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Marc Conrad
716 W Waveland Ave Apt 3s
Chicago, IL 60613-4167
(773) 248-4974

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Helen Clesen <dhaske@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Helen Clesen
1944 Woodhaven Dr
Bartlett, IL 60103-1325
(630) 497-0025

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Kuzera <tkuzera2@juno.com>

617089

Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Kuzera
14624 S Short St
Posen, IL 60469-1328

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Butler <butlerdavid36@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Butler
2211 Rainbow Vw
Urbana, IL 61802-5621

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victoria Collier <dyriadmuse@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 AM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool
IL

Dear Mool,

617092

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act is a regulatory floor, and in no way makes high-volume hydraulic fracturing safe. The rules developed to better define 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617393

Victoria Collier
2506 Spruce St
River Grove, IL 60171-1600
246190762

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: April Velasquez <av1230@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

April Velasquez
212 Briar Ln
North Aurora, IL 60542-1255

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cassy Stone <catt39@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

* clarifying chemical disclosure for first responders and medical

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cassy Stone
202 E Main St
Mount Morris, IL 61054-1549

617086

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Mckee <jdmckee38@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

017087

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Mckee
605 9th Ave
Ottawa, IL 61350-4119
(815) 434-7797

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Murphy <nagrm@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Nancy Murphy
10411 S Central Park Ave
Chicago, IL 60655-3111
(773) 779-1244

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marshall Ellenstein <mellenstei@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marshall Ellenstein
5975 N Odell Ave Unit 6e
Chicago, IL 60631-2362
(773) 775-8273

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hoffmeister <phoff888@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Hoffmeister
1124 W Cypress Dr
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-3018
(847) 394-5945

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Hoffmeister <phoff888@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Hoffmeister

1124 W Cypress Dr
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-3018
(847) 394-5945

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Thomas Worms <tomworms@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

617164

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Thomas Worms
5325 S Neenah Ave
Chicago, IL 60638-1209
(773) 586-7487

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracy Demarco <silveryfir@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Tracy Demarco
785 S Greenwood Ave
Kankakee, IL 60901-5251

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Megan Norris <menorris@mylapple.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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,

Megan Norris
1000 W Washington Blvd
Chicago, IL 60607-2137

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marilyn Black <mlovenhart@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marilyn Black
1630 Sheridan Rd
Wilmette, IL 60091-1876
(847) 256-1040

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Megan Norris <menorris@mylapple.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Megan Norris
1000 W Washington Blvd
Chicago, IL 60607-2137

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen French <stephen.french@mchsi.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 French
29 Pine Circle Dr
Tuscola, IL 61953-2024

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Andrea Torres <sunpeople5@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Andrea Torres
710 S Shannon Dr
Romeoville, IL 60446-5263

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Jurczewski <cjurczewski@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Jurczewski
452 Shenstone Rd
Riverside, IL 60546-2032
(708) 447-0153

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeff Shelden <jeffshelden@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Shelden
2018 W Potomac Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-3152

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Randy Ferrell <rferrell95@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617117

failure 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,

Randy Ferrell
5301 Riviera Blvd
Plainfield, IL 60586-7599
(336) 926-6044

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Yancey <yancey1@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:34 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:

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

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

* increasing administrative and operational 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]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Yancey
570 Sorento Ave
Sorento, IL 62086-3200
(217) 272-4446

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Clemente & Elaine Acevez <dabestshytwnpig@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:35 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617-20

Clemente & Elaine Acevez
3624 S Halsted St
Chicago, IL 60609-1641
(773) 312-8515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alexandra Becker <lexxibeck@u.northwestern.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:35 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Alexandra Becker
7139 N McAlpin Ave
Chicago, IL 60646-1219

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeff Cody <oldeparse@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 11:35 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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Cody
1220 W Chase Ave Apt 1g
Chicago, IL 60626-2393
(773) 764-2053

617123

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Franz <sfranz7@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

017124

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sandra Franz
1130 W Cornelia Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-1549
(773) 404-2128

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rob Milburn <robmilburn1@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Rob Milburn
2751 W Giddings St Apt 3w
Chicago, IL 60625-3754

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Darlene Pietrzak <dmpietrzak@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Darlene Pietrzak
3710 W 65th St
Chicago, IL 60629-4717
(773) 767-5187

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Helene Harrison <williamtharrison@wowway.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Helene Harrison
220 Cedarbrook Rd
Naperville, IL 60565-2283

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Franz <spaceman2525@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Franz
8 E Kenilworth Ave
Villa Park, IL 60181-2632

617130

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bernadette Payne <bmbuchholz@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Bernadette Payne
2100 W Bradley Pl
Chicago, IL 60618-4910
/

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Waldron <nadiawal@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barbara Waldron
10 Indian Dr
Clarendon Hills, IL 60514-1118
(630) 323-9515

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dawn Williams <dawnokeefewilliams@yahoo.com>

Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Dawn Williams
164 Village Creek Dr
Lake IN The Hills, IL 60156-5600
(847) 659-1699

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janice Metzger <yukisnow@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janice Metzger
40602 N Trinity Ln
Antioch, IL 60002-8466
(847) 395-6403

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Louis <glycerin10@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617137

Sincerely,

Karen Louis
123 Lucia Ln
Shiloh, IL 62269-2990

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lenore Reeves <lerves@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Lenore Reeves
19934 Hickory Stick Ln
Mokena, IL 60448-1368
(708) 755-7010

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jason Berg <jayberg25@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jason Berg
150 W Wood St
New Lenox, IL 60451-1150

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda McCarthy <lmccarthy5@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Linda McCarthy
18316 Maple St
Lansing, IL 60438-3370
(708) 474-3550

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jolyn Johnson <jojohn11@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jolyn Johnson
7617 Kenton Ave
Skokie, IL 60076-3737

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Samantha Maffeo <ammysay29@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Samantha Maffeo
3934 W Estes Ave
Lincolnwood, IL 60712-1034
(847) 361-3962

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kimberly Margowski <margowski@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kimberly Margowski
323 Desoto St
Ottawa, IL 61350-1411
(815) 433-6254

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Philene Lortz <plortz54@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Philene Lortz
6000 Oakwood Dr
Lisle, IL 60532-3086
(360) 201-3442

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jerry Tarrer <jztari2@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jerry Tarrer
9024 S Aberdeen St
Chicago, IL 60620-3547

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Williams <ecetchrmw70@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Williams
1509 N Kennicott Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-3601
(847) 460-8041

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Mcgowan <jmcgowan@iwu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Anne Mcgowan
1201 Russell St
Normal, IL 61761-2864
donotcall

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Dooley <amymargaret76@gmx.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Dooley
525 Taylor Dr
Chillicothe, IL 61523-1371
(309) 999-9999

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Daniel Faisal <argencor@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Daniel Faisal
5594 S Oak St
Hinsdale, IL 60521-5017
(630) 887-1326

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Greg Stawinoga <rkl9763@cs.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Greg Stawinoga
1247 E 168th Pl
South Holland, IL 60473-3151
(777) 777-7777

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jack Osborne <josborne773@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jack Osborne

421 Sandy Ln
Wilmette, IL 60091-3160

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Morris <lindarm61@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617153

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Linda Morris
1404 S 13th Ave
Maywood, IL 60153-1832

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christina Stover <cstover2002@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christina Stover
14 Windsor Dr
Belleville, IL 62223-2128
(618) 397-6157

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Deb Christensen <jenizakc@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Deb Christensen
191 W Adams St
Manteno, IL 60950-1439
(815) 468-3676

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jackie Henderson <jnb16346@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jackie Henderson
16346 Carver Lake Ct
Crest Hill, IL 60403-1620

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Kunstman <dwk21@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Kunstman
2912 N Damen Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-8206

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janet Bovenkerk <jaibee123@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janet Bovenkerk
245 Somonauk St
Park Forest, IL 60466-2214
(708) 481-8055

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christy Matsuoka <christy37@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christy Matsuoka
918 Ski Hill Rd
Fox River Grove, IL 60021-1326

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Halpern <cwhalpern@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Halpern
65 N Peck Ave
La Grange, IL 60525-5829
(708) 579-3640

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Crystal Mcallister <akarollergurl@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Crystal Mcallister
330 Duane St Apt 5
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-4361
(815) 409-8244

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: George Cruickshank <geoguy91@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

George Cruickshank
2212 S Anderson St
Urbana, IL 61801-6755
(217) 417-4974

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra & David Kaptain <sakaptain@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joel Libman <joellibman1@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

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

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn Keifer <kathy4856@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kathryn Keifer
505 Schroeder Ave Apt 3
Peotone, IL 60468-9441
(708) 258-3397

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Renee Mann <rmm1011@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Renee Mann
6114 N Hermitage Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-2338
(773) 338-8499

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn Bainbridge <kbainbridge4@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

617173

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kathryn Bainbridge
4305 N Sacramento Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-1407

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Maria Cruz <mariawarriormom@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Maria Cruz
801 Lavergne Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-2029

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ruthanne Johnson <ruthanne701@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ruthanne Johnson
77 S Evergreen Ave Unit 701
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1491
(847) 392-0027

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Drucker <sdrucker@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Drucker
1691 320th St
Sherrard, IL 61281-8503
(309) 593-2728

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marlies Bellos <bellos910@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marlies Bellos
910 Thorney Lea Ter
Schaumburg, IL 60193-2644

017184

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diane Janicki <akitadmj@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Diane Janicki
2230 Norfolk Ave
Crete, IL 60417-9685
(708) 481-1639

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ziegler <ziegler19502002@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Ziegler
4765 N Linder Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-3439
(773) 427-9395

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janice Lindquistjanicelindqui <jwendtlindquist@gmail.com>

Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janice Lindquistjanicelindqui
4152 N Harding Ave
Chicago, IL 60618-1943

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Kennedy <kennedy.r@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Kennedy
1035 W Diversey Pkwy Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60614-1360
(773) 935-2261

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephen Limperis <quantmfirebird@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617191

Sincerely,

Stephen Limperis
1194 Chesterfield Ln
Grayslake, IL 60030-3795
(847) 548-7321

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marcia White <billmarciaw57@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marcia White
22 3rd St
Charleston, IL 61920-1408

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lorna Paisley <lpaisley@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Lorna Paisley
PO Box 66
East Dubuque, IL 61025-0066
(815) 409-1187

617194

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Cote <robertc68@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Cote
267 1/2 S 5th Ave
Kankakee, IL 60901-3644
(815) 936-0992

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Germain Giner <critical44@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Germain Giner
W Farragut Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-1021
(773) 858-3799

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Costa Nikolaides <dv4444@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

617198

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

Costa Nikolaides
2s145 Hampton Ln
Lombard, IL 60148-5138

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan Ferrans <yonic1313@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Ferrans
5928 Woodward Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60516-1701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Cozad <mcozad@niu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Cozad

120 E Sunset Pl
Dekalb, IL 60115-4472
(815) 756-9908

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Carey <careyra@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Carey
2014 N Howe St
Chicago, IL 60614-4414
(312) 929-4401

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gene Diedrich <genomollie@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Gene Diedrich
PO Box 486
Spring Grove, IL 60081-0486

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Philip Moore <philipjmoore@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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,

Philip Moore
354 Misty Meadow Ln
Davis Junction, IL 61020-9443
(815) 762-0897

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Suzy Eich <suzyeich@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Suzy Eich
1412 Annie Ln
Libertyville, IL 60048-4422
(847) 988-2777

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Phillips <nckp@siu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

017208

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

Sincerely,

Anne Phillips
77 Starlight Ln
Carbondale, IL 62902-7466
,

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James McConkey <mcconkeyjames@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

617289

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

James McConkey
1475 Stonefield Dr
Dekalb, IL 60115-8901
(815) 899-9946

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mahmoud Aburas <mahmoud.aburas@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mahmoud Aburas
13050 S Elaine Dr
Plainfield, IL 60585-9768

617211

(708) 257-2614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Miller <panmagic23@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617212

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barbara Miller
1501 W Westaire Ave
Peoria, IL 61614-6805
(309) 689-8083

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathie Dunal <cathiedunal@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cathie Dunal
494 Park Ave
Glencoe, IL 60022-1548
(847) 835-3216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Patricia Monahan <prmflicka@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Patricia Monahan
1455 N Sandburg Ter
Apt 2901b
Chicago, IL 60610-8501
(312) 943-6307

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Doug Ower <doug@ower.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Doug Ower
1812 Dusk Dr
Zion, IL 60099-5117
(847) 872-8328

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eileen Samson <eileenmsamson@netscape.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

017218

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

Sincerely,

Eileen Samson
422 E Mill Valley Rd
Palatine, IL 60074-3714

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leigh Kunkel <leigh.kunkel@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Leigh Kunkel
951 N Wolcott Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-4941

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bradley Daniels <brad_daniels_14@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Bradley Daniels
901 S Mattis Ave
Champaign, IL 61821-4336

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Stuckey <cmburns_893@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Stuckey
838 N Maplewood Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-4649

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Claxton-Bulli <bullijj@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Julie Claxton-Bulli
630 W Fayette Ave
Springfield, IL 62704-2708

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rebecca Lagesse <wildflower52000@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Rebecca Lagesse
26 Woodland Ave
Elgin, IL 60123-5314
(847) 841-6670

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tom Swan <ttswan@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Swan
917 W Eastwood Ave
Chicago, IL 60640-5179

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melissa Mazias <mgmazias@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Melissa Mazias
1620 Arbor Ln Apt 105

617423

Crest Hill, IL 60403-2143
(815) 582-7009

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacqueline Deslandes <jaxrbetr61@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jacqueline Deslandes
18101 Marlin Ln
Homewood, IL 60430-1519
(708) 612-1216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Turk <jdyturk@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Judy Turk
993 Concord Dr
Bartlett, IL 60103-5701

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Maxine Gere <magconn@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Maxine Gere
2333 N Geneva Ter Apt 2c
Chicago, IL 60614-3388
(773) 868-4361

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Phyllis Kaplan <pkaplan@prodigy.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Phyllis Kaplan
1034 Central Ave
Highland Park, IL 60035-3285

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Tischler <owner@thecluttercoach.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barbara Tischler
418 Brighton Dr
Wheaton, IL 60189-8102

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patty Kowalczyk <pkowalczyk2@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Patty Kowalczyk
703 14th St
Peru, IL 61354-1807
(815) 223-4529

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jacqueline Deslandes <jaxrbetr61@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 12:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jacqueline Deslandes
18101 Marlin Ln
Homewood, IL 60430-1519
(708) 612-1216

617238

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joyce Steiner <steiner@adams.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Steiner
201 W Summer St
Plymouth, IL 62367-1104
(309) 458-6444

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Teagen Andrews <t.andrews731@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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: Christopher Lee <cleeenterprises@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christopher Lee
1343 W Touhy Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-2676
(773) 338-7991

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Melinda Keith-Singleton <mkscss@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Melinda Keith-Singleton
1871 Albright Ct
Wheaton, IL 60189-8901
(630) 681-1168

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Terri Velasco <theresemarie@charter.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Terri Velasco
1014 Longhi Rd
Collinsville, IL 62234-6512

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Habib Atarodi <atarodi@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Habib Atarodi
3709 N Northhaven Ct
Decatur, IL 62526-9224
(217) 872-1477

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julia Glahn <juliaglahn@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Julia Glahn
405 S Webber St
Urbana, IL 61801-3435

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Occarroll <betmayo@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Occarroll
3005 Colfax St
Evanston, IL 60201-1813
(773) 636-7996

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Howard Stein <hstein@uchicago.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Howard Stein
5000 S East End Ave Apt B23
Chicago, IL 60615-3175
(773) 363-8405

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Chris Maraccini <chrismaraccini@excite.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617252

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

Sincerely,

Chris Maraccini
4866 W Berwyn Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-1510

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Allen Ericksen <akericksen@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Allen Ericksen
4948 W Strong St
Chicago, IL 60630-2420
(773) 794-0718

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Heather Ervin <hepaliga@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Heather Ervin
1322 W Elmdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-2516
(773) 381-9195

617255

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Don Mateer <mhpfamily@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Don Mateer
2006 Oxford St
Rockford, IL 61103-4833
(815) 962-6294

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Helen Seiler <helen_rich2@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Helen Seiler
1500 Chapel Ct
Northbrook, IL 60062-4650
(847) 272-1670

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kim Wolf <srkimwolf@aol.com>

Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kim Wolf
2906 Hawkshead Dr
New Lenox, IL 60451-2711
(815) 462-1089

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kim Wolf <srkimwolf@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kim Wolf
2906 Hawkshead Dr
New Lenox, IL 60451-2711
(815) 462-1089

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Olga Abella <olgafox@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617262

Sincerely,

Olga Abella
12129 N 675th St
Robinson, IL 62454-4227
(618) 544-5474

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Love <sjanelove@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

617263

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sarah Love
110 Lincoln Ave Apt 3f
Riverside, IL 60546-1998
(708) 442-7330

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ron Kochman <sanron304@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ron Kochman
304 Glendenning Rd
Kenilworth, IL 60043-1022
(847) 256-6375

617265

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Malone <williameugenemalone1951@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Malone
427 South Grand Ave W
Springfield, IL 62704-3750
(217) 960-0860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Love <sjanelove@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sarah Love
110 Lincoln Ave Apt 3f
Riverside, IL 60546-1998
(708) 442-7330

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stephanie Stephens <slstephens87@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

617269

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

Stephanie Stephens
1435 N Rockwell St Apt 3
Chicago, IL 60622-8906

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janis Sward <janissward@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janis Sward
2726 180th St
Galesburg, IL 61401-9610

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Gloor <cgloor@mediacombb.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Gloor
946 N 4th St
Savanna, IL 61074-1363

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arline Adamsick <tadamsick@sprintmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Arline Adamsick
PO Box 122
Peotone, IL 60468-0122
(708) 258-3280

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kenny Sommer <somken@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kenny Sommer
1285 Briarcliffe Ln
Highland Park, IL 60035-1023
(847) 910-0062

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lawrence Frey <l.o.frey@me.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Lawrence Frey
219 W Washington St
Villa Park, IL 60181-2826
(630) 291-8075

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matt Geer <mmevil2@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Matt Geer
8155 Rosemere Ct
Willow Springs, IL 60480-1026

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mariell Waltner <mariellsing@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

617273

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mariell Waltner
10 E Ontario St Apt 4805
Chicago, IL 60611-4786
(312) 925-6279

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cameron Flint <cameronflint@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cameron Flint
2620 Highland Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-1132
(847) 869-2620

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: wookie h <ufatbastard76@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

wookie h
3907 N Saint Louis Ave

617282

Chicago, IL 60618-3211

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Gleitsman <jjgleits@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Judy Gleitsman
402 Waterford Ct Apt C1
Olympia Fields, IL 60461-1454
(708) 748-1745

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Brent Yenney <b_yenney@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Brent Yenney
416 W Adams St Apt B2
Macomb, IL 61455-6948

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: SHEREE colborn <sheree311@msn.com>

017285

Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

SHEREE colborn
36w272 South St
Elgin, IL 60123-6942
(847) 695-0348

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Yuana Blanke <ylblank@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Yuana Blanke
6048 N Fairfield Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-3918

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victor Croasdale <vcroasdale@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617289

Sincerely,

Victor Croasdale
906 Bern St
Spring Valley, IL 61362-1121

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Justin Horstmann <horsemanure04@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Justin Horstmann
105 Walnut St
Damiansville, IL 62215-1323
(618) 910-7935

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mirna Velic <mirnavelic@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mirna Velic
2353 Goldfinch St
Woodridge, IL 60517-1857

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rosalba Schmidt <albita1949@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:05 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Rosalba Schmidt
10231 S Oakley Ave
Chicago, IL 60643-1915
(773) 233-5463

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Katie Abma <katie.abma@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Katie Abma
3201 Scoville Ave
Berwyn, IL 60402-3546
(708) 209-8709

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ryan Yelles <ryan.yelles@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ryan Yelles
6693 Buckhorn Trl
Loves Park, IL 61111-3571

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: R Levy <rhondamclev@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

R Levy
856 Tulip Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7334
(630) 527-0610

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marcy Gustafson <moosegustafson4@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marcy Gustafson
5801 N Pulaski Rd

617289

Chicago, IL 60646-6007
(773) 588-1759

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janet Wolff <jcwp69@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janet Wolff
E. Lake Shore
Barrington, IL 60010

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Debra Singleton <singleton847@mindspring.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Debra Singleton
1135 Warrington Rd
Deerfield, IL 60015-3142

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alyson Cervantes <alycervantes07@gmail.com>

617382

Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Alyson Cervantes
6109 W Giddings St
Chicago, IL 60630-2929

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth Galbreath <deaconbeth@woodridgeumc.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Beth Galbreath
2700 75th St
Woodridge, IL 60517-2860

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gary Joplin <garbyloo@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Gary Joplin
1425 Peace Dr
Belleville, IL 62220-3348
(618) 416-3664

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Busking <busking@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cheryl Busking
4223 N Marmora Ave
Chicago, IL 60634-1738
(773) 545-0229

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barbara Vesper <bsvesper3@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Barbara Vesper
35 S Baybrook Dr Unit 214
Palatine, IL 60074-6449
(847) 359-6804

617369

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carole Pooler <runherl@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Pooler
4942 N Washtenaw Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2724

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eberhard Veit <eberhard.veit@eisenmann.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Eberhard Veit
3502 S Kilkenny Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-4714
(847) 516-4071

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anthony Garcy <a-garcy@csu.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Anthony Garcy
14434 S 87th Ave
Orland Park, IL 60462-2732
(708) 460-3587

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Janet Kuncl <jaykay34@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Janet Kuncl
3 Pine Lake Dr
Collinsville, IL 62234-4918
(618) 344-0154

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn Marshall <dazzilla@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kathryn Marshall
23600 S Scheer Rd
Frankfort, IL 60423-8274

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Massey <carolyn.massey1015@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Massey
632 1/2 N 6th St
Quincy, IL 62301-2302
(217) 653-7934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robb Todd <oprincev@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Robb Todd
2475 W Gunnison St
Chicago, IL 60625-3276

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Erik Hegberg <rickhegberg@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

617320

public 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,

Erik Hegberg
1628 Elderberry Ln
Lake Villa, IL 60046-5775
(847) 740-1863

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jessica Hart <hartjes2@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jessica Hart
909 Greenwood St
Evanston, IL 60201-4362

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ryan Davis <ry420an@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

Robert Mool

617322

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617323

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

Sincerely,

Ryan Davis
6435 Oak Crest Ln
Loves Park, IL 61111-3529
(815) 543-1005

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carlos Contreras <flycarlos@mail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Carlos Contreras
48w935 Immelman Ln
Hampshire, IL 60140-8387
(815) 624-2157

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan Schneider <jdschn@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Schneider
2838 Thayer St
Evanston, IL 60201-1363
(847) 869-9155

617328

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rachel Carlson <rachelabcarlson@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617327

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Rachel Carlson
121 S East Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-2909

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Stacy Lang <stacyswim255@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Stacy Lang
708 S Bluff St
South Beloit, IL 61080-2109
(815) 543-8156

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Claus <clause_rn@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:34 PM

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

617330

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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 Claus
0n485 Herrick Dr
Wheaton, IL 60187-3087

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: S Grenzow <grenzow@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:35 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

S Grenzow
2283 Hiram Dr
Wheaton, IL 60189-8911

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Garman <carolgrmn@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:35 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617533

Carol Garman
7215 13th St
Forest Park, IL 60130-2921
(708) 660-0589

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jeanne Stickling <sjsclay@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:35 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617534

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Stickling
51 S Spring St Unit 112
Elgin, IL 60120-6427
(847) 429-2191

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lee Johnson <leepunkyj@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 1:35 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lee Johnson
220 S Griffin St
Grant Park, IL 60940-5501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Geoffrey Greer <nspekter@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Geoffrey Greer
400 N Cuyler Ave
Oak Park, IL 60302-2305
(708) 383-4940

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Fregin <nmmgcl@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Nancy Fregin
PO Box 1326
Palatine, IL 60078-1326

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carolyn Massey <carolyn.massey1015@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:01 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

617333

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Massey
632 1/2 N 6th St
Quincy, IL 62301-2302
(217) 653-7934

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn LeMosy <klemosy@frontier.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Kathryn LeMosy
319 W Blackburn St
Paris, IL 61944-1072
(217) 463-8417

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Stransky <stranskycharles@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Stransky
5060 N Marine Dr Apt E1

617543

Chicago, IL 60640-3213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Stransky <stranskycharles@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617344

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Stransky
5060 N Marine Dr Apt E1
Chicago, IL 60640-3213

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin W <thejunkiebox@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Kevin W
1700 Nations Dr
Gurnee, IL 60031-9136

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Roger Gorski <rogergorski@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

617547

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

Roger Gorski
1208 Janas Ln
Lemont, IL 60439-6121

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karin Nelson-Rogers <kmna1@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Karin Nelson-Rogers
10000 S Damen Ave
Chicago, IL 60643-2004
(773) 238-4551

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Brennan <brennnanlearning@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617553

Michael Brennan
6058 N Campbell Ave
Chicago, IL 60659-4107
(773) 633-8126

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alan Serlin <trapgun2003@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Alan Serlin
2548 N Normandy Ave
Chicago, IL 60707-2222
(773) 637-8499

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anne Volz <ellaminnowpeas@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Anne Volz
2025 S Indiana Ave Apt 508
Chicago, IL 60616-4890
(312) 929-2249

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Norman Lathrop <nwlathrop34@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Norman Lathrop
308 Pierce Ct
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-1839
(630) 378-2051

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Elizabeth Wyman <eliwyman@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Wyman
5530 S Shore Dr Apt 21c
Chicago, IL 60637-1964
(773) 684-3644

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Barry Rabichow <brabichow@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

617557

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

Barry Rabichow
435 N Oak Park Ave # 1
Oak Park, IL 60302-2122
(000) 000-0000

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Gysler <j.gysler@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

James Gysler
3629 N Magnolia Ave
Chicago, IL 60613-3820

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Dostalek <hootowlhill84@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Patricia Dostalek
113 S Old Covered Bridge Ln
Springfield, IL 62711-6025
(217) 793-2241

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Ross S." <landbase@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

617561

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ross S.
S Michigan Ave
Chicago, IL 60616

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amy Dicker <montana206@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Dicker
203 E Keith Ave
Waukegan, IL 60085-2136
(847) 975-0833

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jerry Skovie <js1547@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

617364

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jerry Skovie
511 Aurora Ave Unit 606
Naperville, IL 60540-6292
(630) 579-1564

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karl And Dorothy Schoeps <schoeps@illinois.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 And Dorothy Schoeps
905 S Orchard St
Urbana, IL 61801-4039
(217) 367-5239

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charlene Wrobel <mkslthegreats@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

617568

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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Charlene Wrobel
3930 N Clark St Apt 506
Chicago, IL 60613-2618
(773) 668-2511

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Kavanagh <wkavanagh@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Kavanagh
710 S Oak Park Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-1216

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: V Evan <agadog@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

V Evan
1335 W Rosedale Ave

Chicago, IL 60660-3490
(773) 271-4811

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nahid Brown <nahidbrown@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Nahid Brown
540 N Hillside Ave
Hillside, IL 60162-1248

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Caleb Drake <caleb@uic.edu>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Caleb Drake
531 Highland Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-1522

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David F Kniker <dfkniker@gmail.com>

Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 F Kniker
121 McKinley Ave
Kewanee, IL 61443-2823

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Diana Deutsch <ddeutsch@hihart.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Diana Deutsch
3428 E 8th Rd
Utica, IL 61373-9799

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Reed Benkendorf <reedbenkendorf@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617577

Reed Benkendorf
7 Braeburn Ln
Barrington, IL 60010-9619

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Misch <okeheede55@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Misch
105 S Buchanan St
Marion, IL 62959-2640

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Harold Masengarb <cjmudd1@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Masengarb
2422 18th Ave
Rock Island, IL 61201-4732

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patrice Fraser <wmfrase@frontiernet.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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,

Patrice Fraser
20596 Timbered Estates Ln
Carlinville, IL 62626-3947
(217) 854-6741

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Troy Skwor <tskwor@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Troy Skwor
2615 Burrmont Rd
Rockford, IL 61107-1843
(815) 289-7807

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Irene Worley <ireneworley@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

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

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

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Irene Worley
PO Box 678
Oak Park, IL 60303-0678
(708) 848-2593

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tim Martz <survey27money@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

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

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

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

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Tim Martz
130 W Conaty St
Mc Connell, IL 61050-9780
(815) 868-8044

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Mallory <nancymallory@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:31 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Nancy Mallory
800 Mark Ln Apt 113
Wheeling, IL 60090-5345

617387

(847) 845-6094

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Alicia Zody <uhlishuh@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

617388

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Alicia Zody
114 Maple St Apt 1a
Marshall, IL 62441-1178
(217) 293-1064

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Olivia Romine <romine12323@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Olivia Romine
1847 Columbus St
Ottawa, IL 61350-1528
(630) 887-6648

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Virginia Peterson <virjune@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Virginia Peterson
1424 Darrow Ave
Evanston, IL 60201-4022

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Burton Steck <brtn@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Burton Steck
3522 N Leavitt St
Chicago, IL 60618-6016

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judy Fenza <jfenza99@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Judy Fenza
824 Columbus St Apt 4
Ottawa, IL 61350-2135
(815) 252-5859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karine Gabrini <kgabrini@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Karine Gabrini
108 S Maple St
Carbondale, IL 62901-2610

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ellen Domke <domkone@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Domke
1301 W Thorndale Ave
Chicago, IL 60660-3305
(773) 989-4179

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tanya Aguirre <12872@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Tanya Aguirre
2439 W Flournoy St
Chicago, IL 60612-3520
(312) 491-1614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Victoria Fuller <vfullerart@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Victoria Fuller
1949 W Wabansia Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-1343

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dan Feiertag <dan_feiertag@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Dan Feiertag
733 S Grove Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-1155
(847) 878-1882

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Koritko <gulnpatch@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Karen Koritko
2313 Evergreen Ave
Fox River Grove, IL 60021-1624

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lisa Culp <culp.lisa@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Lisa Culp

2611 Central St Apt 2
Evanston, IL 60201-6411

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Patricia Quast <qx7@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Patricia Quast
108 Indian Dr
Clarendon Hills, IL 60514-1120
(630) 415-8256

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: June Byshenk <june@byshenk.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

June Byshenk
720 7th Ave
La Grange, IL 60525-6706
(708) 354-7517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Alschuler <matthew@cottonexpressions.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

617403

public 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,

Matthew Alschuler
PO Box 325
Warren, IL 61087-0325
(815) 745-2500

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jonathan beck <jebeck@rcn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 beck
3655 Foster St
Evanston, IL 60203-1122
(847) 675-3655

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Robert Linzmeier <musicman690@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Linzmeier
950 E Wilmette Rd
Palatine, IL 60074-6812
(847) 555-1212

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Amanda Ehrenford <aehrenford@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Amanda Ehrenford
4645 N Sheridan Rd Apt 1902
Chicago, IL 60640-6586
(773) 708-0091

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Erica Baffa <baerro@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Erica Baffa
1806 N 21st Ave
Melrose Park, IL 60160-1922

617414

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Lubertozzi <larmarke@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Lubertozzi
3434 Attica Rd
Olympia Fields, IL 60461-1308
(708) 747-1359

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sylvester Ramsey <redcap4@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sylvester Ramsey
120 E 104th St
Chicago, IL 60628-2718
(773) 568-9664

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jim Searle <searle5744@att.net>

Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jim Searle
5744 S Kenwood Ave # 2
Chicago, IL 60637-1719
(773) 288-8604

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Beato <beato8644@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Beato
171 Brookside Dr
Elgin, IL 60123-4801
(847) 697-0296

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nita Graham <ngraham300@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617421

Sincerely,

Nita Graham
8 Harvey Ln
Fairview Heights, IL 62208-1516
(618) 398-3160

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christine Duda <dudafied65@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

617422

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christine Duda
1715 N 15th Ave
Melrose Park, IL 60160-2109
(708) 493-4910

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paul Punkay <paul@punkay.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Paul Punkay
632 W Aldine Ave Apt 3w
Chicago, IL 60657-3410
(773) 525-7415

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Miro Gal <cro4ever@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Miro Gal
1076 Kenilworth Dr
Wheeling, IL 60090-3918
(847) 520-7853

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Carol Urban <urbanc9@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Urban
2s165 Huntington Ct
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-7006

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Schwebke <drschwebke@ameritech.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

617428

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure 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 Schwebke
210 Elmhurst Rd Apt 308
Crystal Lake, IL 60014-4256

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Donna Katz <donnajune2@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Donna Katz
2970 N Lake Shore Dr
Chicago, IL 60657-5674

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Hannah Goebig <hannahjag1993@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 2:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Hannah Goebig

105 8th Ave
Sterling, IL 61081-3811

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Becky Gibbons <becky60067@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum

thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Gibbons
1355 N King George Ct
Palatine, IL 60067-2766
(847) 934-1910

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Schaefer <mschaefer@csjoseph.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Schaefer
10259 Chaucer St
Westchester, IL 60154-3505

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules

From: Roberta Williams <rwilliams748@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:01 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Roberta Williams
425 Home Ave
Itasca, IL 60143-2218

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gladys Bryer <gnbryer@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Gladys Bryer
550 Sheridan Sq
Evanston, IL 60202-3100
(847) 328-9531

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bryan Petrulis <bryjay41@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617433

Sincerely,

Bryan Petrulis
7818 Lakeside Dr
Tinley Park, IL 60487-5182

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Kubiak <m.c.kubiak@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Matthew Kubiak
43 Whites Pl
Bloomington, IL 61701-1859
(309) 828-6104

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: N Jackson <asoa@netzero.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

N Jackson
PO Box 345
Palatine, IL 60078-0345

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward Gould <ps2os2@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Edward Gould
3323 N Paulina St Apt 3e
Chicago, IL 60657-1077
(773) 555-1212

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Eric Edwards <eeguinness@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Eric Edwards
1373 Prairie Ct
West Chicago, IL 60185-5147

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Penny Hanna <hanna.penny8@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Penny Hanna
305 S Cottage Grove Ave
Urbana, IL 61802-3505

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Ulibarri <dulibarri@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Ulibarri
6032 N Oriole Ave
Chicago, IL 60631-3829
(773) 218-6844

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Miller <millersmiller28@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Miller

1359 Mulberry Ln
Cary, IL 60013-6507
(847) 639-7634

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cindy Blue <heronflying@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cindy Blue
1185 Sanders Rd
Northbrook, IL 60062-2910
(630) 598-7763

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joan De Cicco <jdherenow@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 De Cicco
5n845 Il Route 25
St Charles, IL 60174-5633

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Tiwald <stiwald@greenearthinstitute.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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 Tiwald
440 Lampwick Ct
Naperville, IL 60563-1315
(630) 717-1950

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Thompson <gthompson57@charter.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Gerald Thompson
2845 Grand Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-3604

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sandra Andler <gandler@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sandra Andler
719 Edelweiss Dr
Lake Zurich, IL 60047-2492

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Arlene Zide <azide@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Arlene Zide
1357 E Madison Park
Chicago, IL 60615-2916
(773) 548-6240

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christa Alvarez <ctaalvarez@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christa Alvarez
5033 W Agatite Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-3907
(773) 792-3805

617453

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Karen Stuedemann <tailsdoc@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be

subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Karen Stuedemann
1509 Brickville Rd
Sycamore, IL 60178-3409
(815) 761-2621

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sharon Sullivan <sully141@ameritech.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sharon Sullivan
16435 S Arbor Dr
Plainfield, IL 60586-1039
(630) 471-9650

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kevin Adams <nappykevin1@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM

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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

617462

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Kevin Adams
1700 Devonshire Ln
Shorewood, IL 60404-8177
(815) 725-5963

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jill Wettersten <jawettersten@earthlink.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jill Wettersten
5244 N Sawyer Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-4716

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Candace Davis <roundapes@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Candace Davis
1001 N Bridge St
Carbondale, IL 62901-1260

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Judith Schader <jschader@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Judith Schader
4541 W 89th St
Hometown, IL 60456-1046
(708) 424-0207

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marken Gerhardt <gerhardt@owc.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marken Gerhardt
7718 Carriage Dr
Crystal Lake, IL 60012-2920
(847) 459-8477

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Roland Buck <rolbuck@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Roland Buck
1280 Village Dr Apt 349
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-4536

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Serena Moy <slmoy16@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Serena Moy
501 W 24th Pl
Chicago, IL 60616-1869

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sherry Gold <page2345@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sherry Gold
9560 Gross Point Rd Apt 409b
Skokie, IL 60076-1371

Subject: Adopt a Strong LaSalle County Comprehensive Plan
From: Phil Smith <twowingsstudio@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

LaSalle County Development Committee
IL

We need a LaSalle County Comprehensive Plan that guides our county to a sustainable, responsible future, remaining true to the character and integrity of the land and advocating in the best interests of the citizens it encompasses.

This draft plan needs to strengthen its commitment to the natural environment of LaSalle County to ensure that the plan achieves its goal to "encourage the development of a safe, healthy, orderly, and distinctive living environment."

As a citizen of LaSalle County, I ask that the Comprehensive Plan include the following:

Acknowledges the presence and proliferation of mining operations as a feature of the physical setting and a component of proposed and future land use.

Heighten cooperation with municipalities and work to ensure that county goals are aligned with and followed by local goals.

Protects natural resources, sensitive areas, parks, and waterways through the creation of a countywide greenway network.

Maintain farming as an economic mainstay of the county by limiting incompatible uses in agricultural areas.

Adopt land use, zoning, and development priorities that are based on natural resource constraints and opportunities, particularly streams, lakes, wetlands, and their respective watersheds and recharge areas.

Identifies a goal to establish consistent, measurable standards for permitting and operation of mineral extraction sites, so that public benefits are maximized, while detrimental effects to the environment are minimized.

Recognize the importance of a healthy environment as vital to recreation and tourism and enhance the integrity of openspaces, waterways, and greenways

We need to prepare for the future of LaSalle County while protecting our environmental resources and the health of our citizens.

Sincerely,

Mr. Phil Smith
208 Veronica Way
Normal, IL 61761-1849

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Benda <lms121507@live.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Benda
5124 Oak Center Dr
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-3940

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cathy Mccarthy <mommac1464@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cathy Mccarthy
11510 Brookwood Dr
Orland Park, IL 60467-6064

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Dean Peerman <dpeerman@christiancentury.org>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Dean Peerman
929 W Foster Ave
Apt 2023
Chicago, IL 60640-1685

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evelyn Krueger <evsy850@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Evelyn Krueger
850 Des Plaines Ave
Forest Park, IL 60130-2082
(708) 366-1952

617479

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Evelyn Krueger <evsy850@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Evelyn Krueger
850 Des Plaines Ave
Forest Park, IL 60130-2082
(708) 366-1952

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Marie Takada <mbtakada@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Marie Takada
1106 Madison St
Evanston, IL 60202-2125

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Scott Sebastian <scottjsebastian@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM

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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Scott Sebastian
8040 Greenbriar Ct
Burr Ridge, IL 60527-8020
(708) 387-1501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sue Johnson <suzannerae@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Sue Johnson
510 Exeter Pl
Lake Forest, IL 60045-1521
(847) 295-6988

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Kathryn VanOosting <kathyvanoosting@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617456

Sincerely,

Kathryn VanOosting
1275 Vines Rd
Cobden, IL 62920-3612
(618) 614-2976

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Liane Casten <lcasten@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Liane Casten
1030 Asbury Ave
Evanston, IL 60202-1165
(847) 869-9144

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Louis Kanter <retnak2@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Louis Kanter
565 Lakeview Pkwy
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1857

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Leland Becker <lhb92056@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Leland Becker
625 Woodlea Rd
Kankakee, IL 60901-8197

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Palm-Stikkers <kklovely85@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 3:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sarah Palm-Stikkers
95 Apple Orchard Rd
Carbondale, IL 62903-7674
(618) 529-0081

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Frank Johnson <fjj8236@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Frank Johnson
2901 W 38th St
Chicago, IL 60632-1739
(773) 869-0911

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bill Brady <wm_brady@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Brady
138 W Washington St
West Chicago, IL 60185-6702
(312) 301-0491

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cheryl Williams <cannw2006@att.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cheryl Williams
688 Lincoln Station Dr
Oswego, IL 60543-8138
(630) 390-9596

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Edward Cornwell <compusore@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Edward Cornwell
2504 Propes Ave
Granite City, IL 62040-5614

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Florence Lange <klauslange@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Florence Lange
5335 W Windsor Ave
Chicago, IL 60630-3722

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Douglas Easley <douge1963@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the

public 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,

Douglas Easley
3740 Camp Cilca Rd
Cantrall, IL 62625-8768
(217) 487-9167

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "C. Wilcox" <cwilcox210@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

C. Wilcox
Stirlingshire Ct.
Mchenry, IL 60050-7503
(815) 385-9089

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michael Dymmoch <mdymmoch@speakeasy.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617533

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michael Dymmoch
PO Box 2254
Northbrook, IL 60065-2254

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ryan Danzinger <ryan_zinger@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Ryan Danzinger
1536 N Hickory Ave
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-4042
(847) 870-9605

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: "Walter G. Richard" <wgric@mac.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Walter G. Richard
1524 W Estes Ave
Chicago, IL 60626-2618
(773) 262-5728

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Davis <lindamusicdreams@charter.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Linda Davis
3401 Lincoln St
Alton, IL 62002-1955
(314) 814-7090

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Bruce Rhoades <bruce@rbihomes.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Bruce Rhoades
4509 Saratoga Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515-2753
(708) 243-0749

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jane Drews <jcd907@aol.com>

617583

Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Drews
506 N Crestwood Ave
Mchenry, IL 60051-7532

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Paul k <ufatbastard76@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Paul k
n western
Chicago, IL 60622

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Veronica Oscilowicz <veronica.oscilowicz23@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Veronica Oscilowicz
3717 W Division St Apt 1
Chicago, IL 60651-2255
(122) 425-3016

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Gerald Vertrees <gvertrees@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Gerald Vertrees
36249 200th Ave
Pleasant Hill, IL 62366-2452
Phone Number

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Margolis <davemargolis@fastmail.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Margolis
507 Highland Grove Dr
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-1762
(847) 541-2649

617316

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Douglas Luna <dpluna@lava.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Douglas Luna
500 Abend St
Belleville, IL 62220-3508

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lee Canel <leecanel@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Lee Canel
2124 Birchwood Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-2306
(847) 256-2519

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Beth Braun <bethdance11@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Beth Braun
4457 N Malden St
Chicago, IL 60640-6277
(773) 271-7119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Shelby <cshelby3@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Shelby
2233 N Kenmore Ave
Chicago, IL 60614-3547
(773) 325-8725

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Greg Spahn <gspahn@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Greg Spahn
1613 E Harrison Ave
Wheaton, IL 60187-4426
(630) 462-0847

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Martin Wolff <mwbike8@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies.

617524

Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Martin Wolff
5321 Indianhead Ave
Rockford, IL 61108-6602
(815) 399-2486

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Lynn Sheldon <lynelshel@msn.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:03 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Lynn Sheldon
3416 N Lawndale Ave Apt 2
Chicago, IL 60618-5302

617528

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: William Smalley <quietstorm56911@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Smalley
277 Seabury Rd
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-2466
(630) 229-1873

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Julie Mclauchlin <juliemclauchlin@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Julie Mclauchlin
1421 E 54th Pl
Chicago, IL 60615-5404

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Tracie Hinton-Chavez <bishiki@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Tracie Hinton-Chavez
1302 S Federal St Unit B
Chicago, IL 60605-3438

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Cornelius Devlin <toerdvark@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:04 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Cornelius Devlin
213 Old Germantown Rd
East Peoria, IL 61611-1285
(309) 699-4102

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Christine Austin <stine_310@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Christine Austin
606 N Saluki Dr
Marion, IL 62959-4819

617533

(618) 993-1503

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Martin Pick <martypick13@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

617534

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Martin Pick
1327 W Greenleaf Ave Apt 2w
Chicago, IL 60626-2960
(773) 344-7668

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Matthew Robitaille <robitie@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Matthew Robitaille
3540 N Reta Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-1711

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steve Schueth <stschueth@hotmail.com>

Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Schueth
421 W Barry Ave
Chicago, IL 60657-5545

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: James Lohmeier <james.lohmeier@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

James Lohmeier
10425 S Sawyer Ave
Chicago, IL 60655-2413
(773) 941-5119

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Linda Canter <ak.drmr@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:32 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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.

617540

Sincerely,

Linda Canter
1613 Henry St
Springfield, IL 62703-4239
(217) 361-5004

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Michelle Rybka <tattooshell@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids

617541

reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Michelle Rybka
5646 W 88th Pl
Oak Lawn, IL 60453-1215
(708) 425-6911

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: P M <pmazzulo613@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

P M
Dewitt
Chicago, IL 60611

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Steven Hall <steven@stevenhall.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to

be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public input process by amending their original applications; require significant permit modifications to be subject to the entire public process. [Subpart C, Section 245.330]

Laws and regulations are never going to make fracking safe. However, failure to adopt rules that reflect the baseline protections identified in the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act puts our drinking water and communities at greater risk.

I urge you to update the regulations to reflect the law.

Sincerely,

Steven Hall
7706 La Harve Dr
Rockford, IL 61103-7725
(815) 654-0422

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: John Pearson <j.pearson@live.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Pearson
3913 W 82nd St
Chicago, IL 60652-2909

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Rafael Albarran <rafaelalbarran1978@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

617347

failure 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,

Rafael Albarran
7513 Savoy Ln Unit F
Bridgeview, IL 60455-5501

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Anna Srebro <silver80ania@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should

extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Anna Srebro
1152 Arnold Ct
Des Plaines, IL 60016-9704
(847) 409-2168

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Sarah Ryerson <ryeguy723@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Sarah Ryerson

7 N Mallory Ave
Batavia, IL 60510-1817
(630) 584-3859

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mark Hasesler <germansharky@hotmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so

operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Mark Hasesler
3951 N Paulina St
Chicago, IL 60613-2517

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Jean Mccollum <jeanrmcc@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:33 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Jean Mccollum
1624 Prague Ct
Naperville, IL 60563-0148
(630) 420-7022

Subject: Adopt a Strong LaSalle County Comprehensive Plan
From: Joan Pomaranc <jpomaranc@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

LaSalle County Development Committee
IL

We need a LaSalle County Comprehensive Plan that guides our county to a sustainable, responsible future, remaining true to the character and integrity of the land and advocating in the best interests of the citizens it encompasses.

This draft plan needs to strengthen its commitment to the natural environment of LaSalle County to ensure that the plan achieves its goal to "encourage the development of a safe, healthy, orderly, and distinctive living environment."

As a citizen of LaSalle County, I ask that the Comprehensive Plan include the following:

Acknowledges the presence and proliferation of mining operations as a feature of the physical setting and a component of proposed and future land use.

Heighten cooperation with municipalities and work to ensure that county goals are aligned with and followed by local goals.

Protects natural resources, sensitive areas, parks, and waterways through the creation of a countywide greenway network.

Maintain farming as an economic mainstay of the county by limiting incompatible uses in agricultural areas.

Adopt land use, zoning, and development priorities that are based on natural resource constraints and opportunities, particularly streams, lakes, wetlands, and their respective watersheds and recharge areas.

Identifies a goal to establish consistent, measurable standards for permitting and operation of mineral extraction sites, so that public benefits are maximized, while detrimental effects to the environment are minimized.

Recognize the importance of a healthy environment as vital to recreation and tourism and enhance the integrity of openspaces, waterways, and greenways

We need to prepare for the future of LaSalle County while protecting our environmental resources and the health of our citizens.

Sincerely,

Ms. Joan Pomaranc
1068 S Plymouth Ct
Chicago, IL 60605-2006
(312) 692-1902

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Joseph Naidnur <jnaidnur@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which

will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Naidnur
3s402 Saddle Ridge Ct
Warrenville, IL 60555-4042

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Charles Grotzke <garagekey1947@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Grotzke
18136 Rita Rd Apt 2a
Tinley Park, IL 60477-6465
(708) 429-0552

617557

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Indra Makhija <imakhija@comcast.net>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Indra Makhija
6360 Manor Dr
Burr Ridge, IL 60527-5766

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Mary Glenn <laurel1126@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Glenn
1126 Laurel Ln
Naperville, IL 60540-7835
(630) 357-3857

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Helen Snyder <whowhat68@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
To: illinois.alerts@gmail.com

Nov 24, 2013

617563

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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Helen Snyder
2003 Mall St Apt 111
Collinsville, IL 62234-1874

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: David Pabon <polyglot84@gmail.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals".

[Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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 Pabon
4363 N Kenmore Ave Apt 306
Chicago, IL 60613-6164
(917) 863-7033

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Nancy Leiting <gnkkleitin@aol.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 4:34 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* requiring all high volume hydraulic fracturing operations to be subject to the law. We cannot allow operations that engage in HVHF to be exempt because they started prior to the adoption of the regulatory act. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]

* protecting public participation. Prevent companies from avoiding the public 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,

Nancy Leiting
17196 Bluff Rd
Lemont, IL 60439-9502

617564

(630) 972-0981

Subject: Strengthen the High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Rules
From: Ann Gaines <rxgaines@yahoo.com>
Date: 11/24/13, 5:02 PM
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, Section245.1120]

* protecting water resources. The presumption of water pollution should extend to the full range of chemicals used in the fracking process, and not be arbitrarily limited to select "indicator chemicals". [Subpart F, Section 245.620]

* defining threshold questions. Use of foams and gases in base fluids reduce the total gallons of fluid used in the fracking process, which will limit the number of fracking operations to which the law applies. Multipliers for foams and gases in base fluids must be identified so operators are not able to skirt the law by staying under minimum thresholds. [Subpart A, Section 245.110]