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IN RE: DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

PUBLIC HEARING

* * * * *

BEFORE: WILLIAM FORD, Hearing Officer

HEARING: Thursday, January 25, 2018

6:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Double Tree Hotel

4509 Island Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19153

WITNESSES: John Gorman, Tamara Clements, Richard Desvernine, Hilary Baum, Catherine Pregnon, Lauren Lareau, Andrew McGarth, April Whitley, Yvonne LeFever, Amanda John-Kimesy, James Schleppenbach, Erica Evans, Hannah Ryan, Doug O'Malley, Katherine Harrelson, Steve Cickay, Ann Dixon

Reporter: Kimberly Chatburn

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NONE OFFERED

P R O C E E D I N G S

HEARING OFFICER:

1
2 -----
3
4 Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to
5 start. It is 6:00, okay. Those that are standing,
6 please take your seats. Good evening, everybody. My
7 name is William Ford. And on behalf of the Delaware
8 River Basin Commission, welcome to tonight's hearing.
9 Please don't be put off by the fact that there aren't
10 too many people here. In a sense, it doesn't matter
11 because for those that speak, you will be coming
12 forward. And it will be recorded just the same as
13 everybody else had been recording in the earlier
14 hearings. So what you have to say is just as
15 important. And it will be considered as you'll see, as
16 we explain the procedure tonight.

17 I will be serving as the hearing officer
18 for this proceeding. And just to be clear, I am not a
19 member of the DRCB staff. I have no affiliation with
20 it. I am not a member of an environmental group, nor
21 do I own land in the area where these formations are.
22 So I simply am brought into this to conduct this
23 hearing. The DRBC has - and by the way, I am a retired
24 trial judge from Lehigh County, which is about an hour
25 and a half northwest from here. And now, I do

1 mediations and arbitrations. All right. That's a who
2 cares.

3 All right. Ladies and gentlemen, the DRCB
4 has engaged me to conduct this and the other hearings
5 on its behalf to provide opportunities for oral comment
6 on the Commission's draft rules. It is my intent to
7 provide an orderly safe and civil forum that allows for
8 the creation of a clear, written record of the
9 proceedings. Written and also video recorded record of
10 the proceedings. My comments will last only about five
11 minutes. And then we'll turn it to you.

12 At the end of this, I will make a
13 final comment which deals with the opportunity that you
14 have tonight. And I will explain that to you. First a
15 few reminders. Please check your cellphones and we ask
16 that you do turn them off. One of the earlier
17 hearings, we had some interruptions. I forgot to say
18 that to everybody. Secondly, in the unlikely event
19 that we would need to evacuate this space, please make
20 a note of emergency exists that we saw and which exit
21 you will use. Please keep all aisles clear and exits
22 clear throughout the hearing.

23 On behalf of have DRBC, I would like
24 to thank our hosts and also law enforcement that is
25 here for the hearing presence and also for the safety

1 that you're providing for us. I ask that you rise if
2 you can, and join me in the Pledge of Allegiance to the
3 flag.

4

5 (WHEREUPON, THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE WAS RECITED.)

6

7

HEARING OFFICER:

8 Thank you. Okay. To make sure I'm
9 accurate on an aspect of this, I'm going to be reading
10 verbatim here. So please forgive me for that. The
11 draft rules that are the subject of this hearing were
12 proposed by the Delaware River Basin Commission to
13 amend the Commission's administrative manual and
14 special regulations regarding hydraulic fracking
15 activities. And to provide for additional clarifying
16 amendments to the Commission's rules of practice and
17 procedure. A notice of proposed rulemaking, along with
18 texts of the draft rules and supporting documents, were
19 posted on the DRBC website on November 30th, 2017. And
20 have been published in the Federal Register and basin
21 state registers. Information about the draft rules and
22 the public process has, and will remain on the
23 Commission's website throughout the process.

24

25 As set forth in the notice of proposed
rulemaking by resolution for the minutes on September

1 13, 2017, the DRCB Commissioners directed the executive
2 director to prepare and publish for public comment, a
3 revised set of draft regulations, to include first
4 prohibitions relating to the production of natural gas
5 utilizing horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing
6 in the basin.

7 Second, provisions for insuring the safe
8 and protected storage, treatment, disposal, and/or
9 discharge of waste water within the basin associated
10 with horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing for
11 the production of natural gas were permitted. And
12 third, regulation of the inter-basin transfer of water
13 and waste water for purposes of natural gas development
14 where permitted.

15 If adopted, the draft rules would add to
16 the Commission's regulation, a section on hydraulic
17 fracturing in shale and other rock formations. This
18 section would first prohibit high volume hydraulic
19 fracturing in such formation within the Delaware River
20 Basin. Second, require review under the Delaware River
21 Basin compact of any project that involves the
22 exportation from the basin of surface water, ground
23 water, treated waste water, or mine drainage water at
24 any rate or volume for use in hydraulic fracturing of
25 hydrocarbon bearing rock formations outside the basin.

1 Or the importation into the basin, and treatment, and
2 discharge within the basin of waste water from
3 hydraulically fractured oil and gas wells. The section
4 would also establish standards for the treatment and
5 disposal of waste water from hydraulically fractured
6 oil and gas wells.

7 The Commission also proposes to amend its
8 administrative manual, rules of practice and procedure
9 by the addition of project review classifications and
10 fees related to the management of produced water from
11 hydraulic fracturing of hydrocarbon bearing rock
12 formations. Minor amendments to the project review
13 classifications unrelated to hydraulic fracturing are
14 also proposed. Copies of the proposed rules can be
15 found on the DRBC website.

16 This is one of six public hearings on this
17 matter. We actually had one earlier today. In
18 addition to accepting oral arguments at these public
19 hearings, the Commission is accepting written comments
20 through 5:00 p.m. on Friday, March 30th, 2018. Written
21 comments will receive the same consideration as oral
22 comments. Written comments can be submitted online
23 using a link that can be found on the DRBC website.

24 If you do not have access to a computer,
25 or to the internet, or do not know how to use them, and

1 you would like to submit written comments, you may
2 request an exception by writing to the DRBC at, and
3 I'll say the address twice. First, it should be sent
4 to the attention of the Commission Secretary. And the
5 address is DRBC, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, New
6 Jersey, 08628. That's attention Commission Secretary,
7 DRBC, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, New Jersey, 08628.

8 Today's proceedings are being videotaped
9 and recorded. And also, we have a written record
10 that's being compiled by a registered court reporter.
11 These will become part of the decision making process
12 for the proposed rules. The electronic recordings are
13 being made to enable to DRBC Commissioners to see and
14 hear your comments, even though they cannot attend all
15 six hearings. And second, to allow the DRBC staff in
16 consultation with the Commissioners, to prepare a
17 detailed comment and response document that addresses
18 the issues and concerns that you raise.

19 And here is the procedure we will follow.
20 First, the Commission thanks all of you who have
21 registered in advance, either to attend or to attend
22 and speak today. Your doing so has helped the staff
23 prepare for these proceedings. And I must say that
24 I've been involved in all three of the hearings. We've
25 had excellent comments, very substantive comments from

1 the people that come up from the audience. I thought
2 they are very thoughtful. So we are expecting more of
3 that here tonight, ladies and gentlemen.

4 The order in which I call speakers will be
5 as follows. First, those who registered in advance to
6 speak today, and who have not already spoken at another
7 hearing. Second, those who registered to speak when
8 they arrived today and have not already spoken or
9 registered in advance for another hearing. And then
10 finally, anyone in the audience who wishes to speak,
11 whether or not that person has signed up to do so.
12 When I call names from the registered list of speakers,
13 I will call three names so that those next on the list
14 are ready and on deck so to speak.

15 In fairness to the many people who have
16 testified so far, we're going to follow the time limit
17 that we had with each of those people. Even though
18 there's a small attendance tonight, we are following
19 the same time limit. It's a three minute time limit
20 and you'll have that accessible to you. I can't
21 imagine I will be revising the time limit. So I'll
22 leave out that section here. If you exceed the
23 permitted time, you will hear a buzzer. And I will
24 also ask you to stop speaking. If you continue, you
25 are taking time from someone else. You will have the

1 opportunity to follow-up in writing, if you wish. So
2 all of that is a matter of courtesy and fairness to the
3 other speakers as well. We have equal time to each
4 person. So that's the way we will proceed tonight.

5 While the subject matter of this hearing
6 is something many people are passionate about, the
7 purpose of this hearing is not for public
8 demonstrations. The audience is asked to remain quiet
9 while each commenter speaks, so that the Court Reporter
10 and recording devices can produce an accurate record.
11 Interrupting another's testimony with objections, or
12 demonstrations, or other disruptions is prohibited.
13 It's simply unfair and actually lack of manners,
14 respectfully I say that.

15 Speakers are asked to state their name
16 when they come forward. And then if you have an
17 affiliation that you would like to state, you're
18 welcome to say that. That's certainly not required.
19 That's up to you. Please offer your comments in a
20 respectful manner and be respectful of the other
21 speakers and attendees. If as a part of a comment you
22 ask a question, please do not expect a response during
23 the hearing. Questions and comments will be addressed
24 as part of the comment and response document that will
25 be prepared by the Commission after the comment period

1 is closed. So if you ask questions, they won't be
2 answered. You don't want me to try to answer one of
3 your questions. You heard of my non-involvement in the
4 issues that are involved in these matters.

5 So tonight is to hear from you. And that
6 is an important phase of this. So it's to hear from
7 you. We give everybody a chance to speak tonight. We
8 can do that with this attendance. And then at the
9 appropriate time, we will conclude. All right.

10 What happens next, ladies and gentlemen,
11 after these proceedings. After all public input is
12 received, the DRBC staff and Commissioners will develop
13 a comment and response document that addresses each of
14 the commenter's concerns. The Commissioners will
15 consider changes to the proposed rule in response to
16 the comments received. And will hold a vote to either
17 approve the rules as proposed, approve the rules with
18 changes, or reject the proposed rules. The decision
19 makers on this and all whom are made by the Commission,
20 are the Commissioners themselves who may act through
21 appointed alternates. The Commissioners are the
22 glutoners of the four basin states; Delaware, New York,
23 New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. And on behalf of the
24 federal government, the division commander of the North
25 Atlantic division of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

1 And I'm almost at the end of my comments.
2 And I want to conclude by saying this. If you get the
3 opportunity here tonight, you may think oh, this is a
4 done deal. It's not. We actually have some new
5 Commissioners in the elections, and new governors. And
6 I think it will be a fair process in the time limits.
7 We have a video record and the written record and then
8 your comments to others here tonight. So it really is
9 a crucial opportunity for you. And I would just
10 suggest that you get the substance because that's
11 what's going to make a difference here, ladies and
12 gentlemen. Be substantive in your comments. That
13 would actually be a great help. And I think the way we
14 want you to advance your position. So thank you,
15 ladies and gentlemen.

16 And we believe that some of the people who
17 have signed up in advance to speak are not here. But
18 I'm going to go through this list. I'll simply go in
19 order. Peter Winslow, is he here? John Gorman? John
20 Gorman's here? Okay. If you will come forward, sir,
21 please. And then if these people are present, the next
22 two of them are Tamara Clements. And then Steven
23 Cickay, C-I-C-K-A-Y. All right. Now, Peter Winslow is
24 not in the room, right? Okay. And this is John
25 Gorman. Mr. Gorman, please?

1 MR. GORMAN:

2 My name is John Gorman. I am here on
3 behalf of Sludge Free UMBT. A non-profit organization
4 based in Upper Mount Bethel Township in Northeast
5 Pennsylvania. An area where residents depend on well
6 water from the Delaware River Basin. Extracting water
7 from basin will dramatically lower the water table for
8 the entire region.

9 I make this claim based on a recent
10 evidence produced for an environmental lawsuit we were
11 involved in. Specifically, developers seeking to turn
12 a 150 acre farm into a golf course, drilled four test
13 wells to analyze the interconnectiveness for water
14 wells of adjacent homeowners. Test wells were run for
15 a 24-hour period removing 351,000 gallons of water. As
16 a result, adjacent wells went down by as much as two
17 feet. Now, let's do the math. It takes an average of
18 4.4 million gallons of water to drill one gas well.
19 Multiply that by the estimated 3,000 to 5,000 new
20 fracking wells to be drilled each year in Pennsylvania
21 for the next 30 years. And you get the total amount of
22 fresh water needed, 528 billion gallons. Even if only
23 ten percent of the water needed comes from the basin,
24 the industry will consume 12.8 million gallons of fresh
25 water a day, every day for the next 30 years.

1 If removing 351,000 gallons of water for
2 one day from a 150-acre Upper Mount Bethel farm while
3 neighboring wells will drop by two feet, what impact
4 will removing 4.8 million gallons a day from the
5 underground resources of drinking water? Not only will
6 rural communities be affected, but so will downstream
7 rural communities who rely on the Delaware River for
8 their source of water.

9 Environmental impact cannot be avoided
10 says the oil and gas industry inside Thomas Alexander.
11 But just how big of an environmental impact? According
12 to PABP records, the number of fracking well
13 encasements that have failed is over six percent.
14 Meanwhile, a Cornell study forecasts an even higher
15 number, four in ten fracking wells will fail in
16 Northeast Pennsylvania. Leaking fracked wells include
17 toxic chemicals into the 528 billion gallon equation.
18 As I speak, unknown quantities of chemicals are now
19 vibrating underground. A contaminated aquifer can
20 never be cleaned. The current administration has
21 aligned itself with the fossil fuel industry. Who is
22 your loyalty to? President Trump and the oil and gas
23 corporations or the residents that voted for you? All
24 of us can live without fracking in the basin. None of
25 us can live without water. To protect the water supply

1 to 70,000,000 people, you can't ignore these numbers.

2 Thank you.

3 HEARING OFFICER:

4 Thank you, Mr. Gorman. Ms. Tamara
5 Clements.

6 MS. CLEMENTS:

7 My name is Tamara Clements. The Delaware
8 River is protected by the DRBC special protection water
9 regulations, which does not allow water quality to be
10 diminished in any way. Banning the acceptance of
11 fracking waste water must be clearly stated in the
12 regulations. Waste water plants do not know which
13 chemicals they are treating from fracked water. And
14 their attempts to disinfect water may have negative
15 consequences for our waterways.

16 Duke University researchers found that
17 waste water from fracking often spills into rivers and
18 streams during storage and shipment. I give you an
19 example from the Allegheny River, which is the river I
20 grew up on. In 2016, fourth year results of the TRQ,
21 one of the most comprehensive surveys in the region,
22 continued to turn up high levels of bromide, which is a
23 salt often associate with waste water from the
24 Marcellus shale fracking, and abandoned mine drainage
25 in Blackjack Creek. The creek has the region's highest

1 concentration of bromide, the most persistent pollutant
2 in the study since it began.

3 Water from the Blackjack ends up in the
4 Allegheny River, the drinking water source for 400,000
5 residents. The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority
6 can deal with discharges of oil and natural gas waste
7 water from both fracking and conventional wells with
8 major source of bromide in the Allegheny River.
9 Disinfecting these bromides with chlorine creates
10 trihalomethane, also known as THM. THM causes liver,
11 kidney, and central nervous system problems, bladder
12 cancer, miscarriage, still births, and induces cancer
13 lesions in lab animals.

14 Pittsburgh substituted chloramine for the
15 chloride in the disinfection process. The chloramines
16 produced less toxic treatment by-products. But those
17 produce other problems, including letting lead and
18 copper to leech out of old water pipes. University of
19 Pittsburgh Center for Healthy Environments and
20 Communities Director, Conrad Dan Holls said to remove
21 ruminated THM, that's going to break the bank for
22 public water systems.

23 Currently, the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer
24 Authority remain in noncompliance with the federal led
25 threshold. The levels have exceeded the federal

1 threshold since the summer of 2016. Fracking waste
2 water is a huge problem for which there is simply no
3 adequate solution, but to ban it. In Psalm 107, verse
4 43 we are reminded God can turn a fruitful land into a
5 salty waste for the wickedness of those who live
6 therein. It is in your hands to maintain a fruitful
7 land.

8 HEARING OFFICER:

9 Thank you, ma'am.

10 MS. CLEMENTS:

11 These are newspaper articles.

12 HEARING OFFICER:

13 The way to do that - I'm glad you asked,
14 is to submit it. And I failed to note - this may
15 assist you as you're speaking. We have the time listed
16 up there. Okay. That was Ms. Clements. Is Steve
17 Cickay here? C-I-C-K-A-Y. All right. How about
18 Hannah Ryan? Hannah Ryan? Richard Desvernine? Sir,
19 if you will come forward, please.

20 MR. DESVERNINE:

21 Sure.

22 HEARING OFFICER:

23 Great. Thank you. I don't know how badly
24 I butchered your name there, sir.

25 MR. DESVERNINE:

1 Actually, you said it right.

2 HEARING OFFICER:

3 Oh, good. Good. Good. Good.

4 MR. DESVERNINE:

5 It is just odd. Thank you for hearing me
6 tonight. I would like to tell you that I appreciate
7 the DRBC. We go back a long way. I was born in New
8 Jersey. I did a little farming there. Now, I live in
9 Philadelphia. I do a little camping up in New York. I
10 was in the first Earth Day planting trees in 1969 in
11 front of a school in Bridgewater, New Jersey. My
12 parents were involved in the movement. So I do
13 appreciate what the folks at the Delaware River Basin
14 Commission do.

15 I read over the draft resolutions and I am
16 not happy with them. I believe that the Delaware River
17 Basin deserves the highest possible environmental
18 standard. I do not see a disposal of waste water in
19 the basin being regulated by Pennsylvania as the top
20 gold standard. I believe that the resolutions would
21 open the door to fracked water disposal within the
22 basin. We already have a defective moratorium.
23 Fracking is not happening. We should keep it that way.
24 Thank you.

25 HEARING OFFICER:

1 Thank you, sir. Is Hilary Baum here?
2 Ma'am, could you move forward please?

3 MS. BAUM:

4 Hi. My name is Hilary Baum. I'm a
5 resident of New York. And have enjoyed and rely on the
6 the benefits of the Catskill Delaware water shed for
7 most of my life. I'm here representing the New York
8 Sustainable Business Council. We are the New York
9 State affiliate of the American Sustainable Business
10 Council. An organization of more than 250,000
11 independent business.

12 NYSBC successfully localized businesses
13 statewide to participate in the citizen's movement to
14 ban fracking in New York, which included the Marcellus
15 campaign in businesses against fracking New York
16 initiative. We are grateful to Governor Cuomo for
17 bringing a statewide ban throughout New York, and for
18 his recent vote to approve a proposed ban on the
19 Delaware River Watershed.

20 However, while we in New York are able to
21 celebrate our success in getting fracking out of our
22 state, we are still engaged in protecting New York
23 statewide from the public health risks associated with
24 fracking waste activities, except in New York City
25 where its use and distribution is now prohibited.

1 Clearly, the DRBC has recognized the dangers of
2 fracking the Delaware River watershed, which is why
3 this ban is being proposed. The Commission's ban as
4 proposed is incomplete and inadequate because it would
5 allow the storage, treatment, and disposal of toxic
6 fracking waste water within the watershed. Plus the
7 withdrawal of water from the watershed for fracking
8 elsewhere. It is not good enough.

9 Knowingly adding stress to the drinking
10 water resource for 15 million people is dangerous and
11 morally unacceptable. These activities must be
12 permanently prohibited. If the long term health of the
13 watershed is quality and quantity, is truly a value to
14 the Commission.

15 Why are business leaders concerned about
16 fracking? Because fracking and fracking waste endanger
17 public health, the environment, and the economy.
18 Fracking and its related activities place burdens on
19 business. Fracking and its related activities is not
20 the key to a stable, sustainable economy. If fracking,
21 fracking and its activities, and water withdrawals are
22 permitted in Delaware River Basin, short-term economic
23 advantages that get into the oil and gas companies will
24 perpetuate an unlevel playing field for business
25 efforts committed to long-term sustainability.

1 Fracking and its related activities
2 creates industrialized landscapes. And is incompatible
3 with regional economic drivers, such as tourism,
4 sustainable agriculture through the production, and
5 outdoor recreation. All of which depend on natural
6 amenities and shared resources. It impacts property
7 values. It impacts business when its employees and
8 their families experience health problems associated
9 with fracking and its related activities by causing
10 higher healthcare costs, increased workplace
11 absenteeism, and reduced productivity.

12 Businesses of all kinds are being impacted
13 with extreme and have a difficult time with this. We
14 know that fracking the production of waste products are
15 associated with climate change, causing challenges to
16 places such as supply chain disruption, damaged
17 infrastructure, increase in insurance costs, and
18 decreases in property values, delay of closing, and
19 lost revenues. The existing laws regulating fracking
20 are inadequate. And the gas and oil industry is exempt
21 from major environmental laws. Okay.

22 HEARING OFFICER:

23 Thank you, ma'am.

24 MS. BAUM:

25 I just want to say that our nation needs a

1 complete ban on fracking that includes fracking waste
2 activities, and border patrols, and the Delaware
3 Rivers.

4 HEARING OFFICER:

5 Thank you, ma'am. We are not taking any
6 copies. You have to submit it through the mail
7 process, ma'am. Thank you.

8 HEARING OFFICER:

9 Alexander Cupo?

10 MR. CUPO:

11 I spoke at the last hearing.

12 HEARING OFFICER:

13 Yes. Okay. Thank you, sir. Mitch Chanin
14 did as well. Is he here tonight? Okay. And then we
15 go to the list of people who signed up tonight.
16 Catherine Pregnon.

17 MS. PREGNON:

18 Yes.

19 HEARING OFFICER:

20 And the next --- the person on deck would
21 be Lauren Lareau. Ms. Pregnon, is that correct?

22 MS. PREGNON:

23 Pregnon. Yes.

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 I'm sorry. Okay.

1 MS. PREGNON:

2 First of all, I'd like to say the DRCB,
3 in my opinion, has been a model of responsibility
4 towards the residents of this river basin, in terms of
5 banning fracking in the Delaware River Basin.

6 For 15 years, I was a trainer for the
7 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. I am not
8 a lawyer. But I became very sensitive to the terms
9 such as shall, will, should, must. The use of the term
10 discouraging exportation of clean water from our river
11 for purposes of fracking in other basins seems
12 irresponsible and short-sided to me. Better to
13 permanently ban than set set up language that is
14 deliberately obtuse and ripe for litigation and misuse
15 of our water. Concurrently discouraging fluent of any
16 kind, which is the language in the proposed rules and
17 regulations. It seems a recipe for disaster and the
18 polluting of our rivers and environment.

19 I am asking the DRBC to responsibly be
20 stewards of our health and welfare, and permanently ban
21 fracking in the Delaware River Basin. I want to
22 maintain what clean water we have. And not put in any
23 other fracking information and stuff that comes into
24 our river.

25 Years ago, I was in New York doing a

1 protest. And we were on the one side obviously because
2 we did not want to frack on Delaware. And the people
3 from New York, there was a large contingent who were
4 doing --- who wanted to have fracking happen. And they
5 had a case of water. It was a very --- a blistering
6 hot day. We had stood in the sun out of our buses for
7 about three hours. And as we went to in the hearing
8 room like this, someone said from the other side would
9 you like some water. I'm going to throw this away.
10 And I said oh, thank you. I would. And he said oh.
11 He saw my button. And he said oh, I'm sorry. You
12 can't have it. And I said is that really what it has
13 come to? You get water, but I don't. I, in my 71
14 years, am convinced that the last world war will be
15 about water. At least up until now. So I asking to
16 please consider a permanent ban on fracking in the
17 Delaware River Basin. Thank you.

18 HEARING OFFICER:

19 Thank you, ma'am. Lauren Lareau?

20 MS. LAREAU:

21 Lareau (corrects pronunciation).

22 HEARING OFFICER:

23 Lareau. Thank you.

24 MS. LAREAU:

25 My name is Lauren Lareau. I'm here as a

1 concerned citizen. While I really appreciate the
2 Commission coming out and wanting to ban fracking, I
3 think that the way the regulations are written allow
4 too much of a loophole for companies to still destroy
5 the water there. So allowing the export of water would
6 be a dangerous thing. I think that if we're going to
7 be sharing water, the water should be going to the 15
8 million people that it supports. I think water is a
9 precious commodity. And I don't think we can afford to
10 share it with the natural gas companies.

11 And the idea that they can return the
12 water if they properly cleaned it is a pie in the sky
13 idea. Because there is no way you can clean
14 microscopic chemicals from the water. And the way the
15 system is designed such that the companies don't have
16 to disclose which chemicals they're putting in the
17 water because there are trade secrets is a dangerous
18 door to open. And I would strongly suggest that the
19 Commission decide against allowing any water to be
20 removed or returned by the fracking industry to the
21 Delaware River Basin. Thank you.

22 HEARING OFFICER:

23 Thank you, Ms. Lareau. Andrew McGrath.
24 And then on deck will be April Whitley.

25 MR. MCGRATH:

1 My name is Andrew McGrath. I'm a resident
2 of Philadelphia. Formerly lived in Delaware County.
3 In Philadelphia, I'm one of the 17 million people who
4 get my drinking water from the Delaware River, along
5 with the rest of Philadelphia and State of New York.

6 My comments here basically fall into two
7 categories. One being that we simply do not have the
8 millions of gallons of water to spare for this purpose.
9 The DRCB establishes a policy of protection and
10 preservation that states that if the waters of the
11 Delaware River Basin are limited in quantity --- and
12 the basin is frequently subject to drought warnings and
13 drought declarations due to limited water supply
14 storage, and stream flow during dry periods.
15 Therefore, it shall be the policy of the Commission to
16 discourage the exportation of water from the Delaware
17 River Basin. These new rules directly contradict that
18 principle.

19 The second piece of my comments is really
20 that there is absolutely no safe way to store, treat,
21 or dispose of fracking waste water from the water shed.
22 I think the science has shown this over many years that
23 this substance that comes back out of the well is
24 radioactive. It's contaminated with known carcinogens.
25 We know that there known carcinogens in the waste

1 water. But as was mentioned before, we do not know
2 what all the chemicals are because they're not required
3 to even be disclosed to the public. They're treated at
4 trade secrets. Therefore, we need a complete ban of
5 fracking and all related activities, including water
6 withdrawals and waste disposal from the Delaware
7 watershed.

8 HEARING OFFICER:

9 Thank you, Mr. McGrath. April Whitley.

10 MS. WHITLEY:

11 I'm here as a homeowner in the Delaware
12 River Valley. I live in the Bristol area with my
13 family. We get our water from the Delaware to drink,
14 as to my neighbors, my whole community at large. I
15 remember the first Earth Day, as I think they were
16 saying. I remember also when the Delaware River between
17 the road the Bristol bridge and the Dakota Tall Meyer
18 Ridge got its swim-ability certification. And it took
19 20 years. It was 19 years after the Clean Water Act
20 was passed. We can't afford to lose our water. If
21 there's an accident, a spill of some sort. I know
22 there's an alarm system for all the towns that take
23 water from the Delaware. They can shut their valves.
24 There's only 24 hours worth of water there, should
25 there be an accident of some sort.

1 We have rare and endangered species living
2 in my portion of the Delaware. We don't know what
3 would happen to them. We don't know what chemicals are
4 being used. So please, allow fracking. Don't take the
5 water. Don't let the companies return the water. It
6 can't be cleaned. We enjoy the Delaware. We love it.
7 We go kayaking out there. We go tubing out there. We
8 go fishing out there probably four or five days a week,
9 52 weeks a year. So keep it clean, please. It took 20
10 years to get to where it is now. Let's not destroy it.

11 HEARING OFFICER:

12 Thank you, ma'am. Yvonne LeFever?

13 MS. LEFEVER:

14 I am Yvonne LeFever. And I am a Delaware
15 County resident, Prospect Park. So I live very close
16 to the John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge. I also
17 live very close to Tinicum. I also have friends who
18 belong to the Princeton Yacht Club. All whom use the
19 Delaware River to recreation, fishing, and personal
20 enjoyment. No one wants to see any more pollution
21 added. We have a long history of pollution in the
22 Delaware River. I am totally against fracking. I
23 think that --- I can't imagine why --- understanding
24 why the Commission would even approve fracking. It
25 already has a history of connections with earthquakes.

1 It has a --- you know that there's chemicals being
2 involved here. And I don't have to reiterate what
3 everyone has said before. Issues of chemicals,
4 radioactivity, you know. I'm sure you're well aware of
5 it.

6 There should not be drainage of any kind
7 of water to be used for fracking. There certainly
8 should not be any dumping of fracked water back into
9 the Delaware River. We finally had fish, Shad coming
10 back into to the Delaware River. People use it for
11 swimming. Delaware Beaches, I know the issues that had
12 been going on in Delaware with polluted water. We
13 don't need it. We have to be responsible at some
14 point. Water is our most precious resource. Land is a
15 precious resource. We have to think about our future.
16 We have to think about our children's future. So I
17 hope --- I hope you will use good judgment in making
18 the decision here. Thank you.

19 HEARING OFFICER:

20 Okay. Thank you, Mr. LeFever. Amanda
21 John-Kimesy.

22 MS. JOHN-KIMESY:

23 I'm Amanda John-Kimesy. I'm the
24 Pennsylvania and Delaware program manager for the
25 National Parks Conservation Association. And I want to

1 say thank you to the Delaware River Basin Commission
2 for this opportunity to testify today. On behalf of
3 NPCA's more than 4,000 members in Delaware of 35,000
4 members in New Jersey, 55,000 members in New York,
5 45,000 members in Pennsylvania, I want to applaud the
6 Delaware River Basin Commission for taking steps to ban
7 hydraulic fracking in the watershed.

8 This basin is home to ten national park
9 sites that lure more than 11 million national park
10 visitors each year. These visitors come to enjoy
11 world-class trout fishing in the Upper Delaware scenic
12 and recreational river, the waterfalls and paddling
13 opportunities in the Delaware Water Gap and Natural
14 Recreation area. The recreational water sites that
15 line the Lower Delaware Valley scenic section and more.

16 By banning hydraulic fracturing, the
17 Delaware River Basin --- in the Delaware River Basin,
18 the DRBC would protect water shed, the water shed
19 national parks within it for the likelihood of
20 contamination from fracking, disruption of subsurface
21 gases, which can enter the groundwater, mechanical well
22 failures, and venting flaring and leaking that we know
23 occurs in the Susquehanna and Ohio River Basins.

24 If fracking were to expand to the Delaware
25 River watershed, national park visitors would likely

1 experience less clear views from regional phase
2 associated with methane and other voluntary organic
3 compounds, cloudy park skies. And the national park
4 waterways that they expect to be seen would be
5 vulnerable to harmful contamination from fracking
6 activity upstream. These visitors help to support the
7 basin's robust recreation and tourism economy. In
8 2016, national park visitors alone spent more than \$470
9 million in watershed communities surrounding national
10 parks. This economy activity directly benefited
11 national park visitors by supporting approximately
12 8,000 local jobs.

13 Industrialization of park lands associated
14 with natural gas drilling looms in the Rocky Mountain
15 West have already proven to have adverse effects on
16 national park visitors and the local economy they rely
17 on. Because of hydraulic fracking around Theodore
18 Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota, visitors now
19 endure heavy traffic, air quality warnings, and
20 night-time gas flares that reduce dark sky visibility.
21 Without this ban, such outcomes could threaten our
22 basin's national parks, too.

23 While we value DRBC's efforts to tighten
24 the regulations on withdrawals from the river to use
25 inside --- sorry, with fracking and limit disposal into

1 the basin, we ask that such regulations and practice
2 insure that the Upper Delaware Recreational River is
3 particularly protected from any withdrawal threat that
4 could exacerbate flow irregularity or harm wildlife.
5 Recognizing the position that the governors, their DRBC
6 designees, and Commission staff have been in over the
7 last seven years, NPCA applauds the important and
8 challenging decision that was made to ban fracking in
9 the Delaware River Basin. NPCA urged the DRBC back in
10 2011 to hold off on it. Thank you.

11 HEARING OFFICER:

12 Thank you very much. James Schleppenbach.
13 With a name like that, this is hard for me. I'm sorry.

14 MR. SCHLEPPENBACH:

15 No problem. Schleppenbach. Appreciate
16 the opportunity. Yeah. I'm up here as a resident of
17 Solebury Township up in Bucks County. I'm an organic
18 farmer. I work with farmers that comprise upwards of
19 400 acres. And what we're learning about agriculture
20 and the water supply is that there's a decrease in
21 ground water recharge because of the way agriculture is
22 done. This has to do with the water supply and the
23 health of water in the watershed. Everything that we
24 do impacts how much water is going back into the base
25 well, recharging streams, ground water supplies that

1 provide the basis of the trout spawning habitat,
2 critical habitat for all the animals, birds and
3 everything. We understand when ecosystems are
4 fractured, and when ecosystems are poisoned, and when
5 development pressure or other pressures affect the
6 ability of the ecosystem to sustain itself, all those
7 checks and balances start to cascade.

8 And clearly, we're experiencing that with
9 soil degradation, food quality going down, water
10 quality, again, the basin. And it's already been in a
11 --- you know, we cut down all the trees hundreds of
12 years ago. It had an effect on the watershed. We farm
13 the way we farm. It has an effect on the water quality
14 and the ground water recharge. So my perspective here
15 is a systemic one. And with climate change, there's an
16 increasing pressure on us as food producers to steward
17 the water resource. Improving what is actually soaking
18 into the ground, absorbing into the ground, soaking
19 back in to recharge the water. Which we depend on to
20 irrigate our crops.

21 So whether or not the removal of water
22 from the watershed for this proposal would affect me on
23 my land is to be determined. As well as any
24 contamination that could happen from waste water that
25 would be mishandled. But the point is water is already

1 so precious and scarce that extracting water, it's
2 really, it goes against what we need to be doing
3 collectively to ensure our grandchildren's capacity to
4 inherit an ecosystem and a resource base that's
5 resilient. Because we're already experiencing
6 pressures and the need to have the opposite of
7 extraction happening. We need the purification of
8 water because it's already polluted and challenged. So
9 this is all part of our ability to sustain ourselves
10 and the challenges we're going to be facing going
11 forward. So I applaud the ban. But really, really
12 hope you reconsider the extraction of the water
13 resource base and the basin.

14 HEARING OFFICER:

15 Thank you very much, sir. Erica Evans,
16 please. Erica Evans.

17 MS. EVANS:

18 Hello. Thanks again for the permanent ban
19 proposal on fracking in our basin. I was out in Ohio,
20 Eastern Ohio not that long ago. And kind of saw
21 firsthand the effects of the fracking industry out
22 there. And was really surprised by not just the
23 environmental impact it had on their watersheds.
24 Especially with the mishandling of fracking waste
25 water. Just the truckers not really caring. Dumping

1 it wherever and not bringing it to the facility that it
2 was supposed to be taken to. But also the effect it
3 had on the communities there.

4 The trucks kind of overtaken their small
5 town roadways. And creating lots of traffic. Kind of
6 driving unsafely. Also causing lots of road
7 degradation. The basic infrastructure wasn't built to
8 handle sort of the industry that has erupted there. So
9 in addition to my similar concerns as to James is
10 before me, I just want to urge the Delaware River Basin
11 Commission to go further and ban not just fracking, but
12 all the processes involved. And that includes the
13 discharge of waste water, and the removal of water from
14 our precious resource, the Delaware River. Thank you.

15 HEARING OFFICER:

16 Thank you. I have gone through the
17 various lists that were submitted. Is there anybody
18 else that hasn't spoken at any of the hearings that
19 would like to make a statement? Ma'am, you're welcome
20 come it.

21 MS. RYAN:

22 Thank you. I was late. I think you
23 called my name earlier.

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 Okay. You're welcome to talk. We have a

1 three minute time limit just so you know, okay.

2 MS. RYAN:

3 Oh, I know.

4 HEARING OFFICER:

5 Okay. You can start by stating your name
6 please. All right.

7 MS. RYAN:

8 Hello. My name is Hannah Ryan. I'm a
9 former pediatric nurse. And I'm a current adult nurse
10 practitioner in Philadelphia. I'm originally from
11 State College. But I've lived in the Philadelphia area
12 for the past nine years. I was so happy to here that
13 the Delaware River Basin Commission announced frack
14 regulation prohibiting fracking within the Delaware
15 River Basin. However, like so many others, I'm
16 concerned about allowing the treatment of fracked waste
17 water and the transfer of Delaware River Water that
18 could jeopardize the health of our water.

19 I would encourage the Commission to ban
20 disposal, storage, treatment, or discharge of fracking
21 waste water and a ban on any water withdrawal that's
22 for fracking-related purposes. As a nurse
23 practitioner, I know how important clean water and
24 clean air, of course, is to health of both our
25 environment and our citizens. Frack water can prove

1 especially harmful because of the diverse amount of
2 chemicals and heavy metal that may be present. They
3 are usually difficult to find sometimes. We don't have
4 appropriate testing to always know if the water is
5 clean. And treatment may be incomplete, resulting in
6 symptoms that can just be as simple as eye irritation,
7 to nerve system damage, and to cancer. And as fracking
8 is relative new, we don't know all the results it will
9 have on our health.

10 One Colorado study counted 77 fracking
11 waste water spills that impacted ground water supply,
12 which 90 percent were contaminated with unsafe levels
13 of Benzene. I work everyday to improve the life of my
14 patients in my clinic. I do everything I can to help
15 them live a better life. But pollution is something I
16 can't protect them from. And it is something that I
17 ask you to protect them from. Thank you.

18 HEARING OFFICER:

19 Thank you. Is there anybody else that
20 would like to testify this evening? Okay. All right,
21 sir. Is there something you would like to say?

22 MR. O'MALLEY:

23 I had signed up for the speaking period.

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 Okay. Hold on, one second.

1 MR. O'MALLEY:

2 Are we at the very end?

3 HEARING OFFICER?

4 All right, sir. You look familiar.

5 MR. O'MALLEY:

6 Yes. Yes.

7 HEARING OFFICER:

8 Can you state your name, please?

9 MR. O'MALLEY:

10 Doug O'Malley. I'm Director of
11 Environment New Jersey. I welcome the opportunity to
12 testify again. And also, I want to thank the DRBC for
13 not only holding this hearing in Philadelphia, and
14 obviously the hearing previously in Waymark. But
15 extending the comment period and allowing a hearing in
16 Shanksville and a tele-puter. It is paramount that
17 DRBC allow the most possible public comment. And I
18 would advocate for a public verification to ensure that
19 people that are signing petitions that are being
20 submitted, that they be counted not only as one
21 comment. But that petition, all those names of people
22 that signed petition, these are pro-con, be counted
23 individually supporting or opposing regulations. And
24 that's an equivocal component of this. And the reason
25 is quite simple. This is the most important issue that

1 DRBC has wrestled with in its history. It's obviously
2 been incredibly contentious over the course of the last
3 decade. We at the Environment of New Jersey, obviously
4 support a complete ban on fracking, as well as the
5 complete ban of fracking waste water, and water
6 withdrawals for fracking.

7 And I wanted to get a chance to talk very
8 briefly about why this is so critical. In the
9 Trump-era, we are not only seeing rollbacks on a
10 federal level, but in '05 because of the Halliburton
11 loophole as part of 2005 Energy Policy Act, the
12 fracking industry is exempt from a whole host of our
13 land mark environmental laws. And currently, the
14 industry, you know, the EPA doesn't even know what the
15 accuracy of a list chemicals that are found in fracking
16 fluid and waste water.

17 That is why it's so paramount,
18 specifically that there's an absolute ban on fracking
19 waste water. We heard earlier from the woman who grew
20 up close to the Blackjack in the Allegheny River
21 watershed. And she referred to the Duke University
22 study. And this is paramount for the DRBC to look at
23 because this is the study that occurred over the course
24 of the last five years. Five years ago, they looked at
25 the sediment. They found levels of radium 226. And

1 that was 200 times over health standards directly next
2 to the out haul hitch from waste water. And just a few
3 days ago, they released an update to the study.
4 Finding that the levels of radium in the sediment was
5 more that 650 times. That should go to a federally
6 designated radioactive waste disposal site. And
7 instead, it's stuck in that watershed and in that water
8 bed.

9 And the critical notion here is that this
10 is not going to go away. Radium 226 is a lifespan,
11 half-life of 1,600 years. And if we're thinking about
12 the future of the Delaware River basin, we need to
13 insure that we're not only discouraging fracking waste
14 water, but we're banning it. We're banning injection
15 level. We're banning the ability to have waste water
16 disposal pits. Because 100 years ago, there was no
17 DRCB. And we had an industry here in the watershed and
18 broadly across Pennsylvania that looked to extract
19 fossil fuels from the ground. The coal industry has
20 left a legacy of pollution that we're still struggling
21 with. 100 years from now, please, let's not have the
22 Delaware River Basin struggle with the legacy of
23 fracking. Thank you.

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 Is there anybody else that would like to

1 speak this evening? Here is what we plan to do. Just
2 in the event that someone comes in that would still
3 like to be heard, we're going to actually take a recess
4 until 7:15. You're welcome to stay around. If you
5 decide to leave, arrangements are being made to the
6 lift the arms in the parking lot, if you're parking
7 there. So you can pull out without paying anything.
8 But we're going to resume at 7:15. I thought you were
9 great, ladies and gentlemen. Articulate, respectful
10 statements. Thank you very much for that. All right.

11 ---

12 (WHEREUPON, A SHORT BREAK WAS TAKEN.)

13 ---

14 HEARING OFFICER:

15 Ladies and gentlemen we're going to
16 resume. We have some additional speakers. So we're
17 going to resume. Could you please take your seats? It
18 appears that we have three additional speakers. I
19 would say this to each one of the three. Let's see.
20 Your statement will have as much effect as all of the
21 other people in the sense that what will show up on
22 video is a person talking for the three minute period
23 that you have. Just like every other person. So that
24 a whole lot of people have left doesn't factor into
25 this. Your printed statement will be available and also

1 the video. So this should work well for you. All
2 right. And in fairness to everybody, for the three
3 people that came in, we will hold you to the three
4 minute time period as we did to everybody over the last
5 hour. Katherine Harrelson, could you come forward
6 here, please?

7 MS. HARRELSON:

8 Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank
9 you. I want to thank the members of the Commission. I
10 want the thank you for holding the public hearing. And
11 thank you for the work that you do to protect the
12 Delaware River.

13 I am here tonight because I want to show
14 support for the complete and total ban for fracking in
15 the Delaware River Basin. However, I strongly oppose
16 the loophole that would allow the exportation of water
17 from the Delaware River Basin to be used for the
18 purposes of hydraulic fracking. I also strongly oppose
19 the smuggle of fracking waste in the Delaware River
20 Basin.

21 The reason that I oppose these two
22 loopholes is that I am a resident of New Jersey. I
23 live Pine Mill, New Jersey. I've lived in Pine Mill
24 for ten years. Pine Mill is not considered part of the
25 pine barren, but it does help clean its ecosystem.

1 When I first moved in to Pine Mill, we got 100 percent
2 of our water from five wells in the borough. These
3 wells are into the aquifers in pine barrens. Most of
4 the aquifers, but also it goes to two deeper aquifers
5 as well. And I was very proud of that fact.

6 But the fact of the matter is that all of
7 South Jersey is mismanaging the water resources in
8 South Jersey. We are mismanaging the water ecosystem.
9 We are overdrawing. We are putting in infrastructure
10 that threatens our drinking water. And we are taking
11 more water out of the aquifer. Now, ten years later, I
12 get part of my water from the aquifers on Pine Mill.
13 And part of my water is purchased from New Jersey
14 Water. Which as you know, it draws water from the
15 Delaware River. The fact of the matter is, is that the
16 Delaware River is the back-up plan for drinking water
17 for South Jersey. More and more towns are moving and
18 putting proposals into, withdrawing water from the
19 Delaware River to get our drinking water needs. If we
20 take fresh water away from the Delaware River, we are
21 directly threatening the back-up source of water for
22 most of South Jersey. The reality for this Commission
23 is more and more townships are looking to purchase
24 water for New Jersey American Water.

25 I feel as though the loophole in this

1 Commission's proposal represents a compromise with the
2 oil and gas industry over limiting fracking. That
3 there were compromises put in to allow the withdrawal,
4 and the use of fresh water for fracking, and the
5 disposal of fracking waste in the basin. And simply
6 put, compromising with the oil and gas industry
7 compromises our drinking water. And I don't feel that
8 any elected or appointed official should make
9 compromises with the oil and gas industry over our
10 drinking water. The second --- the final point that I
11 want to make is that single-use of fresh water for
12 hydraulic fracking is absolutely inhumane. You're
13 taking a fresh water source, using it once, and then
14 downgrading the quality of that water so it's no longer
15 potable for drinking water. The Delaware River
16 represents one of the largest drinking water, fresh
17 water sources in South Jersey. And we draw water from
18 --- thank you very much.

19 HEARING OFFICER:

20 Okay. Thank you very much. Is this
21 Steven Cickay? How do you say your name, please?

22 MR. CICKAY:

23 Cickay (corrects pronunciation).

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 Cickay.

1 MR. CICKAY:

2 Yes, sir. My name is Steve Cickay. And I
3 live in Newtown, Pennsylvania near the life-giving
4 Delaware River. I come today before those who have
5 been given awesome power to make decisions that will
6 affect the health of thousands, if not millions of
7 current and future born generations of living beings.
8 I represent an organization in the human race. Even
9 after 63 years on this planet, I strangely have still
10 within me a shred of idealism that a single individual
11 in our beloved democracy can have an impact on the good
12 and welfare of our shared community.

13 However, the current political climate is
14 sadly weakening that idealism every day. Yet, I will
15 persist. The environmental experts have provided you
16 with their new facts and knowledge to support their
17 intelligent position. And I applaud their nasty
18 captions and fact-based intelligence. Therefore, I
19 have no new facts to offer. So I will offer you rather
20 a new knowledge of facts. So you can then hopefully
21 wiser decisions about our only licensing planet in the
22 solar system.

23 Leaders are supposed to move their
24 community forward with better, safer, higher ground.
25 What perplexes me today is that there are many

1 passionate, intelligent citizens gathered here tonight
2 to plead for basic protection of our land. That there
3 is absolutely no one for the people in power. Why are
4 they do not come before the Board to plead their
5 desired --- the risky, polluting practices on our
6 shared water. I frankly am sick of the fact that
7 environmentalists must always play defense against the
8 power? If we had wise leader who recognized the
9 fragility of our only life saving plan and understood
10 the critical importance of developing clean, renewable
11 energy technology, which ordinary citizens like me and
12 other individuals in this room wouldn't have to travel
13 long-distances to plead their case is obvious. Protect
14 our environment so that our generation and all future
15 generations can live in it. All in our community can
16 be videotaped in the sun and the wind?

17 But instead, our leaders support the
18 industries that continue to destroy and sicken our
19 land, water, and the thousands of living beings each
20 day. Therefore, I have to. What will you tell your
21 children when you awake one day in a Flint, Michigan
22 water crisis? That you sided with the rich, the
23 powerful? Or are you going to decide to champion the
24 good health and clean water. Is that the legacy you
25 would be proud of to give the next generation. Many of

1 us are opposed to the upheaval of the 21st Century, we
2 feel we have reached the pinnacle of civilization. We
3 look back at primitive cultures in the past. We call
4 them barbaric, or uncivilized. Even though some of
5 these are considered wisely practices to a sustainable
6 way like economy, preserve air and water preserving.
7 So I ask you to conduct a scientific thought experiment
8 today. Pretend that you now live in the year 4545.

9 HEARING OFFICER:

10 Sir, I'm going to have to stop you.

11 MR. CICKAY:

12 And the members of the team.

13 HEARING OFFICER:

14 Thank you.

15 MR. CICKAY:

16 Thank you.

17 HEARING OFFICER:

18 Yes. Just one moment, ma'am. Okay. And
19 then when you are ready, please.

20 MS. DIXON:

21 Since DRBC has no enforcers and no
22 monitoring program, it is highly irresponsible to
23 propose any kind of fracking in the basin. No matter
24 how strict the perimeter may look on paper. There
25 should be a complete ban on fracking. And there should

1 be a ban on fracking waste water disposal.

2 The proposed regulation require two
3 building studies for the treatment of water planned to
4 be discharged. These studies are planned for 78
5 pollutants of concern. But there are way more than 78
6 pollutants in waste water. In January 2016, the
7 Evansville Public Health and Public Research was
8 involved in more than 1,021 chemical either used in
9 fracking fluid or created during the process of
10 fracking.

11 They found that 781 of these chemicals
12 lacked basic toxicity data. Of the 240 that remained,
13 157 were developmental or reproductive toxins. Also in
14 2016, German scientists surveyed the property for
15 chemicals used in frack water. They discovered that
16 almost certainly new chemical products are formed
17 during the process of fracking and its aftermath. So
18 nontoxic additives could potentially react to other
19 substances to create harmful by-products.

20 These two studies and more are found in a
21 Scientific Opinion, which is governed by concerned
22 health professionals of New York and Physicians for
23 Social Responsibility. Find it at concerned
24 York.org/dominion.

25 Only one percent of your planet's water is

1 drinkable. Our population keeps growing. More is
2 being lost all the time because of industrial uses. We
3 need a ban on water withdrawals from fracking in the
4 basin. I've read a bunch of facts. It is important to
5 remember that real people are effected by these facts.
6 Google, quote, list of the harmed, unquote, to read
7 about the 22,144 fathers and mothers or individuals
8 directly, negatively, severely impacted in the U.S.
9 alone. Carol Franklin and her daughter in Bradford
10 County were sickened by contaminated well water. Carol
11 got rashes. Her daughter got stomach pain, rashes, an
12 enlarged spleen, enlarged ovaries. No diagnosis was
13 made. They aren't able to sell the property to move
14 because they no longer have potable water. When our
15 water gets contaminated from fracking, all 15 million
16 of us won't be able to move either.

17 HEARING OFFICER:

18 Is there anybody here who --- okay. It
19 might be frustrating for some people. I know your
20 remarks are prepared longer than three minutes. But
21 certainly, everybody that ends up being cut out off,
22 the impression was made. I really believe that. And
23 the reason we have the three minute limit is so that
24 one group does not argue that the other group over
25 there got more time. And you cut us off at three

1 minutes. They got six minutes and so forth. We are
2 not going to have a debate on that, if you don't mind.
3 Is there anybody else that would like to speak that has
4 not spoken yet? Is there anybody else that hasn't
5 spoken that would like to speak?

6 All right. We will be here for a bit.
7 But let's see. I guess that's the plan. Do we have
8 enough time? Okay. Well, the arms of the parking gate
9 are up. So you can get out without paying. Thanks
10 everybody for coming. You had very articulate
11 statements this evening. And thank you very much. I
12 enjoyed hearing every statement that was made this
13 evening. Thank you very much everybody.

14 * * * * *

15 HEARING CONCLUDED AT 7:30 P.M.

16 * * * * *

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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me, and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; and that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.



Kimberly Chatburn,
Court Reporter