On deck would be James Barth and then the next speaker should be Gregory Lotoro. Gregory?

MR. LOTORO:

Thank you. My name is Greg Lotoro. I'm from Milford, Pennsylvania. The Delaware River has always been a part of my life. Growing up, I fought to stop the Tocks Island Dam and more recently, have been working to prevent the basin from being negatively impacted by gas extraction and gas infrastructures.

I'm here today to ask the DRBC to continue to protect the basin for the future generations. The DRBC was created in '61 for the purpose of bringing the Delaware River under collective and balanced control to ensure fair usage by the four states that share the basin. To this end, it is involved in water quality protection which is different than the SRBC, water supply allocation and water conservation.

Today, we're discussing the proposed regulations for hydraulic fracturing and associated operations within the DRB. First, I'd like to state that fracking cannot be done safely, which is supported by purely sought studies within --- around the country. I agree with the DRBC and their decision to exclude this practice within the basin.

Second, I encourage the DRBC to allow --- to not allow water withdrawals in any amount for the purpose of being used for fracking in other areas. This is counterintuitive. If fracking is not safe in one area, it should not be supported in another area.

Third, the DRBC must not allow processed water to be allowed to be discharged into the Delaware River or any of its tributaries or waterways that flow into the river. The wastewater that --- contains toxins that will ultimately contaminate the

watershed.

Let's look at the practice of hydraulic fracturing as it relates to water. Millions of gallons of water mix with multiple unknown chemicals and sand are injected into the bore hole to fracture gas formations in order to reduce methane and other gasses. Right from the beginning there are hazardous risks.

Many of the chemicals that are added to the water are toxic. When these compounds are injected into the shale, they mix with other indigenous chemicals that are also toxic. In addition to the mixing of chemicals, the shale formations at the depth, they are being injected, are naturally heated to as much as 100 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit. This cooks them.

As the fracturing progresses, some of the fluid flows back to the surface and is recaptured. This highly toxic cocktail is what

we're talking about sending to a water treatment facility and then discharging it into our river. There's no treatment process that can guarantee that all of the toxic components of this waste can be removed.

The process of treating fracked water is usually completed in three stages, and I'm just going to give you a little bit. First of all, the stage one, is the pretreatment --- okay.

I'm done.

HEARING OFFICER:

Thanks, Mr. Lotoro.

The next person on deck is Ann DiCampello, that's Ann DiCampello. And the next person to speak is Ms. Dyrszka. Excuse my mispronunciation, if you would, please.

MS. DYRSZKA:

My name is Larysa Dyrszka. I'm a Pediatrician, Board