

1 dangerous. I have multiple articles
2 showing --- coming out now about the
3 increase in radioactivity in landfills
4 and stream beds as a result of even
5 conventional drilling.

6 We need to keep it
7 underground. Thank you.

8 HEARING OFFICER:

9 The next person should
10 be Sharon Furlong and then on deck
11 would be Fred Peckham and also Barbara
12 Arindell. Okay.

13 Ms. Furlong, when you're
14 ready, please.

15 MS. FURLONG:

16 Sharon Furlong, Bucks
17 County Sierra Club, Bucks
18 Environmental Action.

19 In 1961, before there
20 was an EPA, the DRBC came to be. Its
21 ambitious goal was to bring a foul and
22 dying Delaware River back to life and
23 it proceeded to do just that. A
24 partial list of accomplishments
25 include pioneering comprehensive water

1 quality standard done nowhere else,
2 and a year later, regulations for
3 implementation, again, done nowhere
4 else in the United States.

5 They instituted an
6 administrative procedure to settle
7 water disputes, published the first
8 recreational map and launched another
9 recreational pastime and industry. It
10 constructed reservoirs such as
11 Beltsville, which stabilized streams
12 and enhanced quality.

13 It adopted rules,
14 programs and regulation that pioneered
15 water conservation before anyone else
16 did. It mapped flood plains amongst
17 the first in the nation. It worked
18 towards the designation of parts of
19 the river to the National Wild and
20 Scenic Rivers Federal Program, which
21 it helped to draft and later
22 designated almost the entire and then
23 the entire 197 miles of the river as
24 special waters protection program,
25 significant resource waters.

1 It sought --- it adopted
2 regulations concerning discharge of
3 pollutants from wastewater treatment
4 plants. It implemented regulations to
5 protect limited groundwater resources
6 in portions of Pennsylvania,
7 especially in emergencies.

8 It undertook research
9 again amongst the first and created
10 policies and rules regarding
11 stabilization of flow in order to
12 safeguard aquatic ecosystems. Also,
13 on interests done rarely in the U.S.
14 at the time and not too much better
15 now.

16 It wrote the rules to
17 establish pollutant minimization
18 standard and planned requirements
19 concerning discharges of PCBs into the
20 basin. And therefore, but I don't
21 have the time to fully outline and
22 applaud the very long and amazing
23 history of the Commission and its work
24 to free and preserve a river, its
25 tributaries, its surrounding lands,

1 its incredible and vibrant habitats on
2 both lands and in water. So suffice
3 as to say that without this
4 Commission, this river would remain
5 the polluted dumping ground of garbage
6 and dangerous toxins. I invite anyone
7 to go onto the website of the DRBC and
8 look at the history for themselves.

9 So this question I have,
10 and it's the question that everybody
11 here of like mind becomes even more
12 incredulous in some light of its
13 history. How can this Commission even
14 begin to think about doing an about
15 face of its own mission, its own
16 rules, its own laws and allow
17 activities related to the highly
18 destructive hydrofracturing process to
19 occur anywhere even remotely close to
20 the lands and waters that you yourself
21 pull from the depths of pollution,
22 cancer and death?

23 How do you explain this?

24 HEARING OFFICER:

25 Next person on deck