drilling of wells or the
handling of and transportation
of wastewater.

We cannot afford to make the same mistake in the Delaware River Basin. And I implore the Commission to enact a full ban on fracking, inclusive of fracking wastewater and water transfers in the Delaware River Basin. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER:

Thank you. Katie Smith will be next. And then Maya
Van Rossum. And then Alicia
Dorsey. And Ms. Smith, if you would?

MS. SMITH:

Good afternoon. My name is Katie Smith. And I'm here on behalf of the Pineland Preservation Alliance, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection of

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the New Jersey Pinelands. Part of which fall within the Delaware River watershed. I am here to support a complete ban on fracking, specifically to urge the Commission to ban export of water and the receipt of fracking wastewater in amendments.

These activities are currently banned under the moratorium and they should remain prohibited. The DRBC already discourages both the exportation of water and the importation of wastewater into the basin.

It is time for these sentiments to become policy.

The Basin experience is not infrequent drought and water scarcity partially due to over allocation of water by state governments.

In New Jersey, 12 of 20

watershed management areas will experience water stress if current allocations are fully utilized.

Each fracked well requires approximately 4.5 million gallons of water, and some require up to 20 million gallons of water, water which is permanently removed from the hydrologic cycle.

It's inappropriate for New Jersey and the rest of the Basin to allow diversions for fracking.

The New Jersey Pinelands is positioned in the Kirkwood Cohansey aquifer, an unconfined 17-trillion gallon aquifer. Withdrawals from unconfined or surface aquifers not only impact future availability for human consumption, but create immediate impacts on wetlands and riparian ecosystems.

rules in place to protect the Pinelands from water export, but other areas do not have these protections.

DRBC currently requires assessment of diversions based on drought flow, which is insufficient to properly protect wetlands, riparian systems, or the biotic communities that rely on them.

For these reasons, a complete ban on export of water is required. Further, the Commission admits that the basin waters have limited assimilated capacity and limited capacity to accept conservative substances without significant impact.

Conservative pollutants such as salt and metals are frequently found in wastewater. A significant risk when dealing

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with produced water waste is
the proprietary nature of the
fracking fluid, which makes it
incredibly difficult for the
DRBC to properly regulate these
effluents.

Additionally, the requirement that companies --- background levels prevents areas of contamination from recovering.

For these reasons and the many more that have been mentioned today, I ask you to put forth a ban on fracking, the export of fracking --- export of water for fracking to be dismissed. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER:

Maya Van Rossum would be next. And then Alicia Dorsey.
And then Steve Bacher. Ms. Van Rossum, when you're ready, please.

MS. VAN ROSSUM:

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