

1 effects of fracking.

2 And worse yet, in  
3 Pennsylvania, when they would  
4 report to the Department of  
5 Health, their worries, their  
6 concerns, they really weren't  
7 taken seriously.

8 So we need to protect  
9 our health. We need to protect  
10 our water supply, our air, the  
11 soil. We have to ban fracking  
12 and all fracking related  
13 activities in the Delaware  
14 River Basin. Thank you.

15 HEARING OFFICER:

16 Next three speakers will  
17 be Vanessa Baker, Jonathan  
18 Lutz, and Patricia Libbey.  
19 Okay. And this is Vanessa  
20 Baker. Okay.

21 MS. BAKER:

22 Hi. My name is Vanessa  
23 Baker. I'm here as a private  
24 and concerned citizen. And 17  
25 million people depend on this

1           drinking water. So we can't  
2           afford to risk rendering it  
3           undrinkable? You're  
4           destructive and out of touch if  
5           you allow them to destroy not  
6           only our own drinking water,  
7           but that of generations and  
8           generations to come.

9                   The half life of radium  
10           is 1,600 years. And it's been  
11           shown to be 226 to 200 times  
12           greater downstream from a  
13           fracking watershed in a study  
14           from Duke University.

15                   Radium is, of course, a  
16           radioactive chemical. And can  
17           cause anemia, cancer, and that.  
18           So the consequences of this  
19           catastrophic decision will be  
20           deadly, deadly and  
21           long-lasting.

22                   With a half-life of  
23           1,600 years, that means that by  
24           3618, only half of the radium  
25           will have decayed into the gas

1           radon, which also causes  
2           cancer.

3                   Although radon has a  
4           short half-life of about four  
5           days, the radium will still be  
6           ruining our drinking water.  
7           Radium is just one dangerous  
8           chemical found to be laced in  
9           the fracking process. The EPA  
10          had health concerns about 88  
11          fracking chemicals. And it's  
12          likely that the fracking  
13          companies will also be using  
14          secret proprietary chemicals.

15                   This means that fracking  
16          --- that facilities will be  
17          treating unknown chemicals,  
18          which will therefore be  
19          unlikely to be removed.

20                   This has all happened in  
21          the Monongahela where  
22          groundwater concentrations  
23          increased significantly in 2010  
24          to 2011. These salts, when  
25          mixed with chlorine, which is

1           what drinking water is treated  
2           with, of course, create  
3           trichloroethylene and  
4           haloacetic acid, which are  
5           strong carcinogens even in low  
6           amounts.

7                     A government study  
8           showed that just showering in  
9           water contaminated with  
10          trichloroethylene caused blood  
11          concentration with  
12          trichloroethylene to rise five  
13          to tenfold.

14                    Short-term effects  
15          include central nervous system  
16          effects, cardiac arrhythmia,  
17          abnormalities of the liver and  
18          kidneys.

19                    Long-term effects  
20          include adverse effects on all  
21          the organs previously listed,  
22          as well as respiratory disease,  
23          cancer, birth defects,  
24          miscarriages, and delayed  
25          neo-development. We cannot

1           ruin our precious water supply  
2           with these deadly chemicals.  
3           Thank you.

4                   HEARING OFFICER:

5                   Okay.   Jonathan Lutz  
6           will be next.   And then  
7           Patricia Libbey and Norman  
8           Torkelson.   Okay.   Mr. Lutz.  
9           Is that correct?

10                   MR. LUTZ:

11                   Good afternoon.   My name  
12           is Jonathan Lutz.   I am the  
13           associate director of the  
14           Associated Petroleum Industries  
15           of Pennsylvania, division of  
16           the American Petroleum  
17           Institute.   I want to thank you  
18           for considering my thoughts  
19           here today.

20                   I want to begin by  
21           clearly stating that our number  
22           one priority at API is to  
23           provide energy in a safe,  
24           scientifically sound manner,  
25           while also having the least