Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Harrison Bertram [thedanzman@yahoo.com]

Thursday, December 10, 2009 10:42 PM

Sent: To: Subject:

EP, RegComments

PE: Popoficial Llos

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 10, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

DEC 23 RECTO

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Harrison Bertram 1090 Groton Ct Schaumburg, IL 60193-3745 (847) 895-1209

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Mariko

Kaonohi [mariko_kaonohi@yahoo.com] Thursday, December 10, 2009 7:45 PM

Sent: To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 10, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Mariko Kaonohi 3716 214th St Matteson, IL 60443-2555 (708) 481-9124

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Bruce

Dickie [bdickie5@tds.net]

Sent:

Thursday, December 10, 2009 7:42 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 10, 2009

DEC 23 RECT

John Hanger

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Bruce Dickie 125 N Hamilton St Unit 1104 Madison, WI 53703-4162 (608) 251-2810

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of L Gols

[evlkg@yahoo.com]

Sent:

Friday, December 11, 2009 4:13 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A L Gols 6 Walden Dr Natick, MA 01760-3859

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Dean

Thomas Leh [rdcjet@aol.com]

Sent:

Friday, December 11, 2009 9:12 AM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECT

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Dean Thomas Leh Fulton Street San Francisco, CA 94117-1080

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Roger

Hannah [r1il@sbcglobal.net]

Sent: Friday, December 11, 2009 7:12 AM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

INDÉPENDENT REGIT ATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Roger Hannah 268 W Country Walk Dr Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-4009 (847) 373-9884

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Sarah

Emily Labance [drsel219@gmail.com]

Sent:

Friday, December 11, 2009 2:41 AM

To: Subject: EP, RegComments
RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

John Hanger

RECEIVED
DEC 23 RECD

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Dr Sarah Emily Labance 27 Cedar Ridge Dr Vernon, NJ 07462-3504

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of L Gols

[evlkg@yahoo.com]

Sent:

Friday, December 11, 2009 4:13 PM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

WALLETT DON'T REGILE AFORY
REVIEW COLUMNOS GAT

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A L Gols 6 Walden Dr Natick, MA 01760-3859

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Dean

Thomas Leh [rdcjet@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, December 11, 2009 9:12 AM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

DEC 23 REC'D

Dec 11, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

and the above COEGO of TORY His and COEGO SMON

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Dean Thomas Leh Fulton Street San Francisco, CA 94117-1080

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Roger

Hannah [r1il@sbcglobal.net]

Sent: Friday, December 11, 2009 7:12 AM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 11, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

RECEIVED

DEC 23 RECD

vic substance anywhere near our

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Roger Hannah 268 W Country Walk Dr Round Lake Beach, IL 60073-4009 (847) 373-9884

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Sarah

Emily Labance [drsel219@gmail.com] Friday, December 11, 2009 2:41 AM

Sent: To:

EP. ReaComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECFIVED

Dec 11, 2009

DEC 23 RECTO

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

EXPLOSE SEGULATORY Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Dr Sarah Emily Labance 27 Cedar Ridge Dr Vernon, NJ 07462-3504

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Julia

Burwell [jules0342@msn.com]

Sent:

Sunday, December 13, 2009 7:47 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

DEC 23 RECT

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY

REVIEW COMMISSION

John Hanger

Dec 13, 2009

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Miss Julia Burwell 31 Crescent Ky Bellevue, WA 98006-1009 (425) 562-0465

Tate. Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Ryan

Mcintyre [ryan.mcintyre@loop.colum.edu]

Sent:

Sunday, December 13, 2009 1:17 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 13, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECTO

Dear Hanger,

WOLFERDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Ryan Mcintyre 899 S Plymouth Ct Chicago, IL 60605-2058 (312) 235-0413

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Daisley

Rice [aarice1@cox.net]

Sent:

Sunday, December 13, 2009 11:16 AM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 13, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Daisley Rice 270 Old Mill Rd Apt 59 270 Old Mill Rd Santa Barbara, CA 93110-3409 (805) 448-0742

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Danny

Watson [dwtsn4@gmail.com]

Sent:

Sunday, December 13, 2009 2:16 AM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 13, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr and Mrs Danny Watson 12421 NE 141st Way Kirkland, WA 98034-1506 (970) 769-2134

Form A

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Lawrence Zappaterrini [lazappa@gmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Lawrence Zappaterrini 40 Griffith Ave Malvern, PA 19355-2615

RECEIVED

DEC 23 RECO

INDEPENDENT REGISERRORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Linda

Huber [lhuber3@embargmail.com]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

DEC 23 RECT

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY
REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mrs Linda Huber 85 Packing House Rd Hanover, PA 17331-7989 (717) 637-6857

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Susan

Markowitz [puffin7@comcast.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Susan Markowitz PO Box 656 3775 Street Rd Lahaska, PA 18931-0656

Tate, Michele

Dear Hanger,

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of From:

Stephanie Reed [chilledoutchick9@aol.com]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

EP, RegComments To:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290] Subject:

RECEIVED

REVIEW COMMISSION

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 23 REC'D

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Miss Stephanie Reed PO Box 548 Oley, PA 19547-0548

Tate, Michele

Dear Hanger,

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Darwin

Aurand [aurandmuseum@comcast.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

John Hanger DEC 2 3 REC'D

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Darwin Aurand 2730 Woodrow Ave Harrisburg, PA 17112-9545 (717) 652-8120

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Michael Soso [mikesoso@aol.com]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Dr Michael Soso 409 Todd St Pittsburgh, PA 15221-3334 (412) 527-2168

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Brenda

DePersico [brendep@earthlink.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that. Change of address: 560 Grubbs Mill Road, West Chester, PA 19380

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mrs Brenda DePersico 560 Grubbs Mill Rd West Chester, PA 19380-1031 (610) 436-4597

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Edward Thornton [ert@sas.upenn.edu]

Sent: To: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:20 PM EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Edward Thornton 7 Swarthmore Pl Swarthmore, PA 19081-1023 (610) 328-0966

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Linda

Leghart [legs2of11@yahoo.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 10:19 PM

To: Subject:

EP, RegComments
RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Miss Linda Leghart PO Box 125 Jacobs Creek, PA 15448-0125 (724) 872-0533

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Bob

and Carmen Riggs [riggsbc@ptd.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 10:19 PM

Subject:

EP, RegComments
RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

EN EL CABLAK IN IN

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECTO

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr and Mrs Bob and Carmen Riggs 1113 Prospect Ave Bethlehem, PA 18018-4913 (610) 867-1244

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Thomas Cronin [tompainecronin@comcast.net]

Sent: To: Monday, December 14, 2009 10:19 PM EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Thomas Cronin 100 Rochelle Ave Philadelphia, PA 19128-3810 (215) 482-5531

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Corinne Mayland [corinnem@netzero.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no

way assures me of that. Many of the metals in coal ash are difficult to filter out of water, and are retained in a person's body for years (or a lifetime). Please don't put me and my kids at this unnecessary risk!

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Corinne Mayland 705 Whites Rd Lansdale, PA 19446-3451 (215) 412-3169

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of David

Dagney [daviddag1@mac.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY
...REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr David Dagney 236 Osborn St Philadelphia, PA 19128-3723

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Robert

Sent:

Drummey [rdrummey@msn.com] Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

DEC 23 RECTO

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Robert Drummey 3790 Stoughton Rd Collegeville, PA 19426-3446 (610) 489-3670

Dear Hanger,

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Paris

Liqi [pliqi@verizon.net]

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM Sent:

EP, RegComments To:

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

DEC 23 RECT

RECEIVED

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY

John Hanger

REVIEW COMMISSION Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Paris Ligi 813 Lawler Dr Jessup, PA 18434-1966 (570) 383-1628

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Vincent

Young [patchscabbagevalaam@hotmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To: Subject: EP, RegComments

RF: Reneficial

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

DEC 23 REC'D

John Hanger

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mrs Vincent Young RR 1 Box 1454 Little Meadows, PA 18830-9738 (570) 744-1417

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of robert

coon [coonbob@hotmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr robert coon PO Box 744 Cochranton, PA 16314-0744

From: Sierra Club Member

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Elinor

Daley [ewd@nep.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

DEC 23 RECTO

John Hanger

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that. We now have the added problem of potential contamination of our water with the gas exploration. So please make sure the coal issue is addressed. Thanks.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Elinor Daley 480 Route 247 Greenfield Township, PA 18407-3806 (570) 222-3568

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Daryl

Rice [dwrice1@verizon.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

Subject:

EP, RegComments
RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

DEC 23 RECTO

John Hanger

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Daryl Rice 887 Deep Run Rd Perkasie, PA 18944-4240 (215) 766-2851

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Christine Sandvik [csandvik@fastmail.fm] Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

Sent: To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 2 3 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDÉPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Christine Sandvik 94 Wartman Rd Collegeville, PA 19426-1719

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of George

Adams [gadams79@verizon.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr George Adams 418 Brookside Ave Ambler, PA 19002-3402 (215) 646-0203

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of David

& Lani Frank [marathonpt@aol.com] Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM

Sent: To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr and Mrs David & Lani Frank 626 Olympia Hills Cir Berwyn, PA 19312-1981 (610) 640-5820

Tate, Michele

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Timothy Shaw [timothyshaw274@verizon.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009 RECEIVED

John Hanger DEC 2 3 RECT

Dear Hanger, INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Timothy Shaw 163 E Broad St Nanticoke, PA 18634-2308 (570) 258-1135

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Marie

Holland [marieholland@comcast.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECTO

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mrs Marie Holland 104 Ridings Blvd Chadds Ford, PA 19317-9126

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of ELLEN

DIETRICH [ellendietrich2006@yahoo.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM EP, RegComments

To: Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DFC 23 RECTO

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvani REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mrs ELLEN DIETRICH 513 Hemlock Trl Lehighton, PA 18235-9255 (610) 377-5964

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Tim

Hreha [timhreha@gmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Tim Hreha 2445 Fairway Cir Pittsburgh, PA 15237-6607

Tate, Michele

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Roy

Laplante [royjet@earthlink.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM EP. RegComments

To: Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECTO

RECEIVED

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr Roy Laplante 200 N Wynnewood Ave Apt A3 Wynnewood, PA 19096-1433

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Linda

Blythe [linblythe@msn.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 PM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA, CODE CHS, 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 2 3 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Linda Blythe 4433 Osage Ave Philadelphia, PA 19104-3917 (215) 387-3370

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of John &

Karol Patsy [honeyst@atc-pa.com]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:20 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

DEC 23 RECO

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Mr and Ms John & Karol Patsy 187 Fernwood Dr Clinton, PA 15026-1588 (724) 899-3590

2808

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Kimm

Tynan [kimm.tynan@verizon.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:20 PM EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

A Kind of the second

John Hanger

DEC 23 REC'D

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Kimm Tynan 903 S 49th St Philadelphia, PA 19143-3403

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Monica

Held [sirius71@verizon.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:19 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DFC 23 RECO

Dear Hanger,

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Monica Held 320 Shirls Ave Washington, PA 15301-4142

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Julia

Stone [juliaelizabethstone@gmail.com] Monday, December 14, 2009 9:19 PM

Sent: To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECTO

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Julia Stone PO Box 128 Birchrunville, PA 19421-0128

2808

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of Cass

Peluso (cassabp@gmail.com)

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:19 PM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

RECEIVED

DEC 23 REC'D

INDEPENDEN! REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

Ms Cass Peluso 1710 Lafayette Pkwy Williamsport, PA 17701-2726 (570) 916-5750

2808

From:

Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of

Deborah Hansen [debshansen@hotmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:19 PM

To: Subject:

EP, RegComments
RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

RECEIVED

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECT

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania is the third largest US producer of this waste. We should not allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water. The rule under consideration does not protect our waterways and reservoirs from contamination. Millions of Pennsylvanians will be affected if the current language is maintained.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A Deborah Hansen 513 Yale Ave Swarthmore, PA 19081-1716 (610) 541-0183

From: Sierra Club Membership Services [membership.services@sierraclub.org] on behalf of David

Danner [ddanner@consolidated.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:19 PM

To: EP, RegComments

Subject: RE: Beneficial Use of Coal Ash Proposed Rulemaking [25 PA. CODE CHS. 287 AND 290]

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

RECEIVED

DEC 2 3 REC'D

Coal ash is filled with toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Pennsylvania $\stackrel{NDEPENDENT}{REVIEW}$ $\stackrel{REGULATORY}{COMMISSION}$

is the third largest US producer of this waste. We shouldn't allow this toxic substance anywhere near our drinking water, and this rule in no way assures me of that.

Coal combustion waste (CCW) is contaminating water sources across America including sites in Pennsylvania. Throughout the guidelines that have been proposed there are phrases like, "at the discretion of", "with department approval", or "if the Department chooses." These phrases leave significant loopholes in the guidelines and should be removed. Standards in the proposed Chapter 290 regulations must be enforceable.

This toxic coal ash should be sealed with the use of composite liners and placement guidelines that ensure isolation from groundwater. These sites should be monitored quarterly for at least thirty years after ash placement is finished.

The rules should require that pollutant levels are fully monitored surrounding the placement site. And if a monitoring point shows higher levels of contaminants than prior to ash placement it should trigger a requirement to investigate the causes of those increases.

Also financial assurance should be posted by operators before permits are issued and maintained throughout required monitoring at a site in amounts sufficient to monitor and abate pollution from the ash. And the public should be permitted to participate in the entire permitting process.

Sincerely,

N/A David Danner 14 Woodlawn Dr Freeport, PA 16229-1940 (724) 295-2408