WRIN LETTER A-801-840

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Timothy Esposito [espositot97@alumni.lasalle.edu]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

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

DEG 2 3 NEGO

REVIEW COMMISSION

Dear Hanger,

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,

Mr Timothy Esposito 843 Elkins Ave Elkins Park, PA 19027-1203 (215) 635-1442

From:

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

Anderson [anderaa@pobox.upenn.edu]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

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 RECO

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,

Dr Alison Anderson 625 S Bambrey St Philadelphia, PA 19146-1020 (215) 732-0322

From:

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

Harter [jharter@epix.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

To:

EP. ReaComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

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 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 Jay Harter 1785 Harmony Rd Susquehanna, PA 18847-7638 (570) 879-4061

From:

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

Rohan [james.rohan@usps.gov]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

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 RECT

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,

Mr James Rohan 5213 Merganser Way Bensalem, PA 19020-3940 (215) 633-9752

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

Kiefer [bkief1@comcast.net]

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

EP, RegComments To:

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

DEC 23 RECO

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 Kiefer 233 Surrev Rd Southampton, PA 18966-3381 (215) 953-5817

From:

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

Silbert [craigsilbert@comcast.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

To:

EP. ReaComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

RECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 23 RECO

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 Craig Silbert PO Box 241 10 W Creamery Rd Hilltown, PA 18927-0241 (215) 453-6793

From:

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

Geoffrey Thulin [geoffandjulie@mac.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

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 RECO

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 Geoffrey Thulin PO Box 93 Cashtown, PA 17310-0093 (717) 337-3532

RECEIVED

### Tate, Michele

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

Kendall [jtkendall@hotmail.com]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 2 3 RECO

Dear Hanger, INDEPENDENT REGULATORS
REVIEW COMMUNICATION

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 James Kendall 406 N Neville St Apt 102 Pittsburgh, PA 15213-1632 (412) 621-1420

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

Rochelle [lisaroch@gmail.com]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

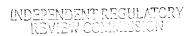
Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

Dear Hanger,

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

DEC 2 3 RECO



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 Lisa Rochelle 200 Parker Ave Easton, PA 18042-1308

### Tate, Michele

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

Ann Mancini [rmancini@minsec.us]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 2 3 PEC 3

Dear Hanger, INDEPENDENT REGULATOR PROVINCE OF THE PROVINCE OF

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 Rose Ann Mancini 340 Echo Valley Ln Newtown Square, PA 19073-1621 (610) 353-1852

Tate, Michele

Dear Hanger,

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

Wilson [rwcats@msn.com]

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

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

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 Robin Wilson PO Box 563 Hawley, PA 18428-0563

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Belke [rob@saxcointl.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

RECEIVED

DEC 23 RECT

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 Rob Belke 66 Bittersweet Dr Doylestown, PA 18901-2771 (215) 345-6217

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Richard Inglis [jeringlis@kennett.net]

Sent: To: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM 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 Richard Inglis 411 Pierre Dr Kennett Square, PA 19348-1823 (610) 388-6378

Tate, Michele

From:

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

Michael Gadomski [mpgadomski@earthlink.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

To:

EP. RegComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

RCELVED

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 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 Michael Gadomski PO Box 80 Sterling, PA 18463-0080 (570) 689-3623

RECEIVED

### Tate, Michele

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

Denton [bdenton@projectearthh2o.com]

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

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, DEC 2 3 RECT

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,

Mr Brian Denton 26 Sussex Dr Carlisle, PA 17013-4803

Tate, Michele

From:

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

Greene [greenecanvas@yahoo.com]

Sent: To: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM 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 REGO

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 Natalie Greene 2718 Ivy Ln Glenside, PA 19038-2311

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Christina Rodriguez [christinakaren110@hotmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:50 AM

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 RECT

Dear Hanger,

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

NDEPENDENT REGULATORY
REVIEW COMMUNISSION

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 Christina Rodriguez PO Box 691 Dingmans Ferry, PA 18328-0691

Tate, Michele

From:

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

Dougherty [kevin.dougherty@cit.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM

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 RECT

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY
REVIEW COMERSSION

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 Kevin Dougherty 546 South Ave Media, PA 19063-4015 (610) 585-8904

#### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Hesse [bhesse01@gmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM

To:

EP, RegComments

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

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 MECTO

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 William Hesse 212 Walnut Dr Venetia, PA 15367-1445 (919) 619-2373

RECEIVED

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

Tate, Michele

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

Yoder [yoderse@verizon.net]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

Dec 14, 2009

Dear Hanger,

John Hanger DEC 2 3 DEGT

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 Sylvia Yoder 17 N Cedar Hollow Rd Paoli, PA 19301-1739

### Tate, Michele

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

Rossi [jrhondo56@yahoo.com]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 2 3 DEST

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 John Rossi 337 Kennett Pike Chadds Ford, PA 19317-8239 (610) 804-3987

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

Abel [robert.abel@prudential.com]

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

To: EP, RegComments
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 2 최 대표대

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 Robert Abel 840 Hemlock Trl Lehighton, PA 18235-9253 (610) 377-1539

From:

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

Erwin [rxman@aol.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

DECEIVED

John Hanger

DEC 2 3 PEGT

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT REGULATO REVIEW COMMANDE

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 Jeff Erwin 200 E Fairwood Dr Chalfont, PA 18914-2127 (215) 997-6417

Tate, Michele

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

Dupire [ndgardens@mac.com]

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

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 8 MEGA

Dear Hanger,

INDEPENDENT RECULATORY

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 Norma Dupire 405 S Pacific Ave Pittsburgh, PA 15224-2365 (412) 661-3108

From:

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

Smith [magtag@atlanticbb.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM

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 MEGD

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 Maggie Smith 215 Walnut St Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-1470 (814) 695-9413

RHCHIVED

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY

REVIEW COMPASSION

Tate, Michele

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

Smith [paul.smith@westpharma.com]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM 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 and Mrs Paul Smith 101 Gordon Dr Exton, PA 19341-1320 (610) 594-3090

Dear Hanger,

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

Skutches [grs206@lehigh.edu]

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

EP, RegComments To:

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

RECEIVED Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 23 MIN

INDEPENDENT REGULATORS
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 Greg Skutches 301 E Washington Ave Bethlehem, PA 18018-2522

RECEIV

INDEPENDENT DEGULATOR REVIEW COMMUNICATION

### Tate, Michele

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

Scott [heyou@ptd.net]

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

To: EP, RegComments

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger DEC 2 3 DECT

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 William Scott 235 Decker St Mansfield, PA 16933-1042 (570) 662-0123

DEC 23 PEG

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Crane [nlcrane@comcast.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 AM

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,

Ms Nancy Crane 378 Bradley Ave State College, PA 16801-6322 (814) 238-0467

RECEIVED

### Tate, Michele

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

Boonin [partyhelpers@comcast.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:49 ÅM
To: EP, RegComments

To: EP, RegComments
Subject: EP, RegComments
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,

Ms Joy Boonin 203 Riverview Rd Swarthmore, PA 19081-1217

RECEIVED

nre 2 3 0267

### Tate, Michele

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

Pamela Fritzsche [pjfdean1@verizon.net]

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

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 NDSPENDENT REGULATORY

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 Pamela Fritzsche 60 Walden Way Coatesville, PA 19320-1325 (610) 384-1688

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

Sandler [random.syzygy@gmail.com]

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

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

070 2 3 REG

MDEPENDENT REGULATOR: KEVIZU CUPAK SELON

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 Noah Sandler 5692 Valleyview Dr Bethel Park, PA 15102-3544

RECEIVED

DEC 2 3 RECT

#### Tate, Michele

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

Byra [plbyra@ptd.net]

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

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,

Ms Patti Byra 2765 Lewisberry Rd York Haven, PA 17370-9106 (717) 938-3168

DECHAR

DEC 23 FAM

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Scott [garyscottr6@yahoo.com]

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

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 Gary Scott 556 Orient Ave Du Bois, PA 15801-3222

RECEIVED

DEC 2 8 DECT

#### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Smith [smithsl1011@gmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:48 AM

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,

Ms S Smith 119 S Church St Apt 2 West Chester, PA 19382-3230

RECEIVET

DEC 2 3 REID

### Tate, Michele

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

Harker [krisirish4ever@aol.com]

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:48 AM Sent:

To: EP. ReaComments

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

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 Kris Harker 42 Black Oak Dr Lancaster, PA 17602-3463 (717) 393-6250

### Tate, Michele

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

Johnson [bob@rivercubes.net]

Sent: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:48 AM

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 TEST

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 Bob Johnson 1717 Buena Vista St Pittsburgh, PA 15212-3919

From:

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

Shaw [mary@maryshawonline.com]

Sent: To: Monday, December 14, 2009 9:48 AM 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 REGO

INDEPENDENT LIGHT ATOM NEVER CONTRACTOR

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 Mary Shaw 1011 New Hope St Apt 25B Norristown, PA 19401-4156 (610) 313-9706

### Tate, Michele

From:

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

Emerald Ducoeur [bijousong@aol.com]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 9:48 AM

To:

EP, RegComments

Subject:

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

Dec 14, 2009

John Hanger

RECHIVED

DEC 23 PEGD

Dear Hanger,

INDELETIOENT PEGULATOR REVENUE COMMUSSION

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 Emerald Ducoeur PO Box 771 Doylestown, PA 18901-0771

#### Tate, Michele

From:

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

& Judith Fordham [ifordham@verizon.net]

Sent:

Monday, December 14, 2009 2:18 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 RECT

Dear Hanger,

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,

Mr and Ms James & Judith Fordham 121 Zachary Rd Coburn, PA 16832-7506