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UPPER/MIDDLE SUSQUEHANNA REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES
COMMITTEES
PUBLIC HEARING

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KELLY M. JOHNSTON, RPR
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1 MR. WEBSTER: Good evening. We'd like to
2 start our formal hearing. I have an opening
3 statement, and I will be using the microphone, and
4 we'd ask that each of the individuals that are
5 presenting tonight to also use the microphone. We
6 have a stenographer that's going to be taking your
7 oral statements, so let me read the formal statement
8 here.

9 I would like to welcome you this evening
10 to the Upper/Middle Susquehanna Regional Water
11 Resources public hearing to solicit input on water
12 resource management issues in the Upper/Middle
13 Susquehanna basin. My name is Hank Webster, and I
14 represent the Upper/Middle Susquehanna Regional
15 Water Resources Committee.

16 With us this evening, we have members from
17 the Upper/Middle Susquehanna Regional Water
18 Resources Committee, as well as staff from the
19 Department of Environmental Protection, DEP. In our
20 initial session where we had a public meeting, those
21 members introduced themselves. I don't think
22 there's a need to go through that again.

23 The purpose of this hearing is to solicit
24 input from the draft of the State Water Plan. This
25 hearing satisfies the requirements of the Water

1 Resources Planning Act. Notice of this meeting was
2 published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on August
3 23rd, 2008, and the meeting was also advertised in
4 several area papers.

5 In order to give everyone an equal
6 opportunity to comment this evening, I would like to
7 establish the following ground rules. I will first
8 call upon the witnesses who have pre-registered to
9 testify in this evening's hearing as included in the
10 schedule of witnesses. After hearing from these
11 witnesses, I will provide any other interested
12 parties with the opportunity to testify as time
13 allows.

14 Oral testimony is limited to ten minutes
15 for each witness. Organizations are requested to
16 designate one witness to present testimony on its
17 behalf. Each witness is asked to submit three
18 written copies of his or her testimony to aid in the
19 transcribing for the hearing. Please state your
20 name and address for the record prior to presenting
21 your testimony.

22 We would also appreciate your help in
23 spelling names and terms that may not be generally
24 familiar so that the transcript can be as accurate
25 as possible. And don't be surprised if our

1 stenographer asks you to repeat information or spell
2 information.

3 In addition to or in place of oral
4 testimony presented at tonight's hearing, interested
5 persons may also submit written comments on this
6 proposal. Comments should be addressed to the
7 Department of Environmental Protection Water
8 Planning Office, Post Office Box 2063, Harrisburg,
9 Pennsylvania, 17105-2063.

10 Comments can also be e-mailed to
11 epstatewaterplan -- that's without spaces -- at
12 state.pa.us. And if you need that information, we
13 can easily provide it or repeat it. Contact sheets
14 with this information are available from DEP staff
15 persons.

16 All comments received at today's hearing,
17 as well as written comments received prior to
18 September 30th, 2008, will be considered by the
19 Regional Water Resources Committee. An official
20 comment/response document will not be prepared for
21 comments received at this hearing.

22 Anyone interested in a transcript of this
23 hearing may contact the reporter here this evening
24 to arrange to purchase a copy.

25 I would like to call our first witness.

1 The first person on our list is Todd Giddings, who
2 is from the Pennsylvania Groundwater Association.

3 MR. GIDDINGS: My name is Todd Giddings,
4 and my office address is 3049 Enterprise Drive,
5 State College, Pennsylvania, 16801.

6 I'm a consulting groundwater geologist and
7 have been studying the water resources of
8 Pennsylvania for 42 years, and during that period,
9 I've been involved in water supply development and
10 in groundwater resource remediation, that is,
11 cleanup where there have been spills that have
12 impacted the quality of the groundwater. That has
13 taught me how long it takes to clean up our
14 groundwater resources once they've been
15 contaminated.

16 So with that background, I reviewed the
17 two components of the State Water Plan: The State
18 and the Six Regional Atlases and the State Water
19 Plan Principles document, and after that review, I
20 want to compliment the department, the staff
21 members, the supporting agencies, and all of the
22 other regional and statewide committee members in
23 the work they've done in developing this new State
24 Water Plan for Pennsylvania.

25 I've been pleased to be a part of that

1 five-year process serving on the Upper/Middle
2 Susquehanna Regional Committee, and I'm really
3 looking forward to the next five-year cycle of
4 implementation of the State Water Plan and in having
5 it evolve because it is a dynamic document.

6 This principles paper has 14 individual
7 chapters, and right away, because of my background,
8 I was drawn to a statement on page one of Chapter 1,
9 and that's the natural resources protection chapter,
10 and I quote: The three principle statewide
11 priorities guiding this plan are mainly directed
12 towards natural resource protection. The priority
13 endorsing integrated water resources management in
14 particular solidifies this commitment, end of quote.

15 So right away, I went and looked at the
16 three principle priorities in this document, and
17 they're set forth in Chapter 3. And as you saw in
18 the earlier power point presentation, the first
19 principle priority involves the collection,
20 interpretation, and dissemination of water resources
21 data.

22 The second principle priority involves
23 using an integrated approach to managing water
24 resources. And that priority in particular struck a
25 resonant chord with me because I've experienced in

1 my 42 years of experience in Pennsylvania that
2 because groundwater is an unseen and hidden
3 resource, it's often overlooked and poorly
4 understood, and to integrate that into the State
5 Water Plan along with the very visible surface water
6 resources, I feel is a very important approach set
7 forth in that priority.

8 And as you saw earlier, the third priority
9 was to adopt policies that encourage technological
10 advances to conserve and enhance groundwater
11 resources.

12 Because I've designed and installed and
13 operated groundwater cleanup systems to fix the
14 problems that happen with spills, I'm very aware of
15 the need for protection, and I thought about that
16 second priority where they said that -- that's the
17 one that solidifies the protection aspect, and so I
18 then went to the recommendations that are in this
19 document, and there's a total of 38 of them, and
20 they go across six chapters dealing with all aspects
21 of water resources -- supply, stormwater, flooding,
22 conservation -- the aspects you'd expect.

23 I found in the water quality section
24 recommendation two that states, and I'll quote, the
25 Commonwealth should enact legislation for the

1 certification of well drillers and the establishment
2 of private water well construction standards, end of
3 quote. And I thought about that because I've been
4 very aware of that issue and have worked over a
5 period of many years on the failed attempts to pass
6 legislation previously in Pennsylvania to achieve
7 those two recommendations that are in that sentence.

8 And so it is my testimony here this
9 evening and my very strong recommendation that this
10 draft State Water Plan Principles document be
11 revised, and it should elevate that recommendation
12 two in the water quality section about the licensing
13 and residential well construction standards to
14 become the fourth principle priority in the
15 document.

16 So right now there's three, and the reason
17 I believe it should be elevated to become the fourth
18 principle priority in the entire plan is because
19 more than four and a half million people in
20 Pennsylvania use groundwater for their potable water
21 supply. That's 37 percent of the state's
22 population.

23 Here in the Upper/Middle Susquehanna
24 region, that percentage is higher. We're more
25 dependent than 37 percent on groundwater in our

1 region. And the water resources need to be
2 protected, because when the quality is impacted, it
3 then becomes a quantity problem, because that
4 impacted groundwater zone in the aquifer is no
5 longer available for potable supply, it's
6 contaminated. So it is not just a quality issue,
7 it's also a quantity issue.

8 And Pennsylvania has an estimated 80
9 trillion gallons of groundwater in its aquifers. If
10 it was put on the ground surface imaginarily, it
11 would be eight feet deep across the entire state,
12 there's that many gallons in our aquifers, and the
13 implication of that to me is that is where we will
14 turn in the future to meet our increased demands as
15 we grow in the state.

16 Pennsylvania has the second highest number
17 of residential water wells of any of the 50 states,
18 and we're drilling about 15,000 or more a year, so
19 we really need to enact legislation that will then
20 drive regulations for these construction standards
21 and for the licensing of the water well drillers.

22 So I want to close by saying that we're
23 not just protecting the water quality for an
24 individual family that they produce from their well,
25 but that water well construction standards for

1 residential wells will protect the water quality in
2 the aquifers that Pennsylvania will depend on for
3 its future water supplies. Thank you.

4 (Brief pause.)

5 MR. WEBSTER: Slight delay as we do our
6 technological adjustment. The second person that is
7 registered to testify is Don Havens, who is from the
8 Bradford County Water Well -- is a water well
9 contractor.

10 MR. HAVENS: Thank you. I am Don Havens,
11 and I live at R.D. 2, Box 381, Troy, Pennsylvania,
12 16947, and I live within a mile of where I was born,
13 and if the bank lets me, why, maybe I can die there.

14 But I have a list of the problems that we
15 as well drillers face, and one is coliform bacteria,
16 iron bacteria, algae problems -- I'm not shaking
17 because I'm nervous, but I've got so I shake in my
18 left hand; I don't know why -- and another one is,
19 we do have salt water in our area, not necessarily
20 because there's salt in the ground, but there's some
21 places where we have what we call connate water;
22 it's trapped ocean water. Heavy metals is another
23 one, toxic chemicals, lack of water, and abandoned
24 wells.

25 And these are some of the problems, and

1 without going into all the causes, I wrote down the
2 causes of these problems and the possible solutions,
3 and I have a few copies here that I would like to
4 give to the Department of Environmental Resources,
5 if those that are here could have them.

6 And Todd's making a good point in the fact
7 that these problems here, let me say, would have --
8 90 percent of them would have been eliminated had we
9 had groundwater construction standards, and we've
10 been working at groundwater construction standards
11 from 30-some years that I have been in business.
12 But to move this groundwater standards in to be one
13 of the priorities, I think is a must for this Act
14 220, because according to the -- you have 150 pages,
15 and here it sets on page 53, and it should be one of
16 the things that should be on the front page.

17 And some examples that we have in the
18 water well business is, a couple winters ago, I got
19 called to a place that they didn't have any water.
20 Well, it was an old house that had fell down and
21 they had gone out and dug around where the well
22 casing was and just laid cinder blocks up and had a
23 piece of fiberboard on top of it, and that was half
24 broken. And they tried to get the well seal off,
25 and half of that had fell down in the well and it

1 was all exposed. And I said to the guy, I said, you
2 know, this isn't very sanitary, you ought to bring
3 this up to the top of the ground. Oh, we don't
4 drink the water anyway, you know. But I said, well,
5 your neighbors do.

6 Well, I certainly wished I'd have had a
7 camera to take a picture of that situation because
8 something needed to be done and -- because he's
9 going to contaminate the neighborhood, which I don't
10 have any authority to do it, but there does need to
11 be some teeth in the law to prevent such things like
12 this that's happening.

13 Also, in Bradford County now, they're
14 starting to drill in the Marcellus shale, and of
15 course, the telephone keeps ringing, well, how is
16 this gonna affect my groundwater. I think probably
17 it will affect probably some groundwater.

18 They use, of course, millions of gallons
19 of water, I guess, to frack these wells, and I've
20 made a lot of noise because I wanted them to diffuse
21 potable water down that first at least 900 feet for
22 when they run the water string so as not to pollute
23 the fresh water with so-called creek water or any
24 water that they can get.

25 Certainly there's going to be some spills

1 after they frack this, because they've got these
2 so-called basins they catch the spill water in, and
3 supposedly, they're supposed to truck it away to
4 Meadville or someplace the western part of the state
5 to be processed, and you're bound to have some
6 spills.

7 So it's something that probably needs more
8 attention in this gas and oil business which we
9 talked about. But, of course, it's kind of new to
10 us, so we have no idea where it's going to wind up,
11 but these are some of the problems that we're
12 facing, in our area anyway.

13 So I guess that was -- answers my
14 statement, but I would like to give these handouts,
15 if you'd raise your hand, the DEP officials. Thank
16 you.

17 MR. WEBSTER: Next on our list of
18 individuals testifying today is Jim Weaver from the
19 Tioga County Planning Department.

20 MR. WEAVER: My name's Jim Weaver, and my
21 office address is 118 Main Street, Wellsboro, PA.
22 I'm going to make my comments short and sweet. The
23 opportunity -- I didn't -- I couldn't find the
24 report on the website, so I thought, well, I'll come
25 down, see what's going on here, and I had the

1 opportunity to testify to the Regional Planning
2 Committee when the County Planners were all asked to
3 come and provide a panel, and I appreciate the
4 opportunity to provide that input.

5 And I also want to point out one specific
6 person, Mike Callahan -- or Cavanaugh -- who sent me
7 on an odyssey thinking about the sewer separation,
8 and I think it's a critical piece of the puzzle that
9 we often overlook about how we get a little confused
10 about what water resources mean and where we are
11 going with that whole piece of the puzzle. So I
12 prepared just some brief remarks here and I'd just
13 like to run through these.

14 We are in revolutionary times. We are at
15 a crossroads not only with water resources in this
16 state, but across the country, and I think it's
17 really time that we start thinking outside the box.
18 We can't continue to use the same level of thinking
19 that we used to get into this mess, to get out of
20 it. And in the words of Einstein, who was a
21 relatively intelligent man, he gave us some hints;
22 he didn't give us any solutions, but he gave us some
23 hints, and he really wanted to point out that that
24 level of thinking that we are in now is not going to
25 solve the problems that we're faced with, and we

1 didn't get here overnight and we're not going to get
2 out overnight.

3 And I've been thinking about how we relate
4 to the planet as humans, and in a lot of respects,
5 we live here as aliens. We've separated ourselves
6 from the natural world, and I think that's a major
7 concern.

8 I read an interesting book about invasive
9 species, and Mr. Burdick really framed it well for
10 me, because he said that the separation between man
11 and nature is the thickness of a human skull, and
12 that really frames it for me, because that's
13 actually what we've done, is we've built this
14 technological world that we live in, and I've had
15 the opportunity during the process of developing our
16 county comprehensive plan to ask some questions of
17 the residents in the county, and I asked one time
18 how many people actually got off the concrete during
19 the day, and I'll ask that question of you, as well.
20 How many of you have been off the concrete today?

21 You get in your car, you push the button,
22 the door opens, you back out, you drive to work; you
23 get out of the car either in a parking garage or on
24 the concrete and you walk to work, and you reverse
25 that process when you get home, and I think we, in a

1 lot of respects, separated ourselves from the
2 natural world with what we've done.

3 And so I was really impressed with the
4 data and the information that you've provided us
5 here tonight, and one word that always resonates
6 with me is the word "holistic". I think holistic
7 management is a very key component of how we need to
8 approach this process of looking at our water
9 resources, and one of the key components of holistic
10 management is to quit treating symptoms and start
11 treating root causes.

12 And if you look at what we're doing and
13 where we're doing it, oftentimes what we're dealing
14 with is a symptom and not a root cause. So that
15 whole purpose of really digging into what's going
16 on, what we're doing and why we're doing it and
17 looking at those root causes is a key component of
18 where we need to go with this, and it's a challenge
19 for this committee.

20 I applaud you for the work that you've
21 done; you've assembled a tremendous amount of really
22 vital information. As a county planner, some of the
23 tools that were presented tonight, I'm chomping at
24 the bit to get some of this GIS work and GIS data
25 layers to use at the county level as we do planning

1 for subdivisions and looking at land developments
2 and all the things that we have identified in our
3 comprehensive plan as important land uses.

4 And just before I came today, I got an
5 E-mail from Penn Futures, and I found out today that
6 the fish in the Susquehanna are sick, and that
7 disturbs me, as a fisherman, as a person who really
8 appreciates the natural resources.

9 I've seen the water this year lower in our
10 streams than I've ever seen them before, and we're
11 not in a drought condition. What's up with that?
12 That's a really confusing situation for me.

13 So this whole idea of the fish being sick
14 in the Susquehanna is a canary in the mind from my
15 perspective and we're blaming agriculture. But the
16 next paragraph in that article was to blame
17 agriculture.

18 Agriculture's not at fault. We're all at
19 fault, all of us. And if you don't think that's
20 true, then I need to talk to you, because what are
21 you eating? It's not an agricultural problem; we
22 all eat, we all contribute to that situation, and to
23 pan it off or pawn it off, it just exacerbates the
24 problem, because it's not my problem, it's
25 agriculture's problem.

1 We need to refocus how we look at these
2 issues, and it's all of us that are contributing to
3 the degradation of our water resources. And now
4 we're faced, and it's been brought up a couple times
5 already tonight, with an energy resource extraction
6 process that, in the short term, is leading all of
7 us, especially here in the north central part of
8 Pennsylvania, reeling.

9 I had the opportunity to attend the
10 Susquehanna River Basin Commission meeting last
11 week. Phenomenal, absolutely phenomenal how that
12 group has jumped up and taken care of a lot of
13 really, really important details, and I was very
14 much impressed with the SRBC and the way they do
15 their work. And again tonight, I'm having the
16 opportunity to be impressed with the way DEP is
17 doing their work. But they can't do it alone, it's
18 got to be all of us, and word needs to get out that
19 we all have an impact.

20 As a county planner, I travel around the
21 state, I'm involved with the PA Wild's planning
22 team, I'm also a member of the County Planning
23 Directors Association, and we had the good fortune
24 at one of the County Planning Directors Association
25 meetings to hear Secretary -- Deputy Secretary Cathy

1 Curran Myers talk about the integrated water
2 resource management.

3 I challenge all of the DEP folks that are
4 in here tonight to make sure that Cathy Curran Myers
5 has the support she needs across the state to put
6 that into play. It's a critical piece. I've got a
7 classic example on my desk in the Planning
8 Department right now with an Act 537 planning module
9 that won't move from -- it moved from my desk
10 because I made the comments with the township, it
11 doesn't have the capacity to interpret that new
12 plan, and we've got some major issues with high
13 quality water sheds, with wetlands, with spray
14 irrigation systems, which is, like, as foreign as
15 you can get, from my perspective, in dealing with
16 wastewater.

17 And so -- and that's just one piece of the
18 puzzle. And so -- and I had the opportunity to hear
19 a little video clip yesterday that Deputy Secretary
20 Myers was giving some input to a group of municipal
21 officials, and she started rattling off all of the
22 pieces of the puzzle that municipal officials are
23 involved with.

24 We can't expect them to have the capacity
25 to deal with that, so this integrated water resource

1 management is a key and critical component of the
2 State Water Resources Plan.

3 It's a bold move, but it's a good place to
4 start, and I'm really pleased with the work you've
5 done, and thank you for the opportunity to testify
6 here this evening. Thank you.

7 MR. WEBSTER: The next person on my list
8 is Harvey Katz for the Coalition for Responsible
9 Growth and Resource Conservation.

10 MR. KATZ: Thank you. My name's Harvey
11 Katz, that's K-A-T-Z, and I'm a member of the
12 Coalition for Responsible Growth and Resource
13 Conservation, and it's a smart growth organization,
14 but we're not against growth; we're for smart
15 growth. Anyway, my address is 455 Shady Knoll Road,
16 Montoursville, Pennsylvania, 17754.

17 Okay, there are five points I'd like to
18 bring up, and some of these are mentioned in the
19 draft plan, others aren't. I wanted to just say a
20 couple words about pond development.

21 Particularly up in our part of the water
22 shed, most of the creeks, runs, rivers, streams in
23 the Lycoming County area and adjacent counties are
24 marginal trout fisheries, which means that during
25 the summertime, it gets a little bit difficult for

1 trout to survive -- not impossible, but it makes it
2 a little bit hard -- and that's the way it's been
3 for recorded history for our area, at least back up
4 until the last ice age.

5 Over the past few years, more and more
6 people are installing small ponds, usually under one
7 acre, on their property, and our organization took a
8 look at Loyalsock Creek, and one of the things that
9 came out of that analysis was that there are more
10 than 400 ponds that have been built on the creek
11 system, and so we started looking at, so what?

12 Well, it turns out that because of the way
13 they're constructed, they tend to release the
14 hottest water in the summertime, so it makes it very
15 difficult for trout to survive, and that, in turn,
16 if the trout don't survive, then we lose a major
17 resource; we lose all the recreational funding and
18 money that comes from that activity. And on top of
19 that, we're part of the Pennsylvania Wilds, so we
20 should be looking for ways to enhance the Wilds
21 experience, not diminish it. All right, so that's
22 the pond issue .

23 The plan does talk about innovative
24 solutions, but I'd like to see a greater emphasis on
25 that, and I'll give you a couple of quick examples.

1 In our area of the country, a sewage treatment plant
2 that allows a home to hook up to its system figures
3 on 240 gallons of sewage per day for the average
4 homeowner.

5 Now, the actual water usage is slightly
6 above that because they're only counting sewage.
7 But if we had a system, a simple one, for example,
8 if you -- like, people, when they wash their hands
9 in a basin or a sink, they usually leave the water
10 running -- not everyone, but most people do -- and
11 that water just goes right down the drain. That's
12 crystal clear potable drinking water that's going
13 down the drain.

14 If we reset the building codes so that we
15 encourage people to put in a pedal-operated valve,
16 then you could wash your hands, take your foot off
17 the valve while you're lathering up, and then press
18 down again.

19 Anyway, the bottom line is, I estimate
20 that out of the 240 gallons per day, we could be
21 saving somewhere in the range of 20 to 40 gallons
22 per day. That's eight to 16 percent of our current
23 water usage, and that's just for the homeowner.

24 Another thing on the innovative issue is
25 to look at how to deal with graywater as opposed to

1 sewage water or toilet water, and for cities, that's
2 an impossible problem, because we can't even
3 separate normal street stormwater from the sewage
4 water without great expense. But for new homes,
5 particularly those that are not hooked up to a
6 sewage system, we could recommend to the homeowner
7 that they develop a toilet water processing septic
8 system and then a separate graywater system which
9 they might be able to use for garden use or plants
10 around the house. So anyway, that's a couple of
11 innovative suggestions.

12 Then the other thing I wanted to mention
13 is the basic direction we're going with regard to
14 the environment. Now, I recognize that
15 Pennsylvania, in particular, suffered greatly during
16 the 1800's and into the, through the early 1900's
17 with the lumber boom; I mean, we're still suffering
18 from soil erosion as a result of that exercise that
19 went on more than a hundred years ago.

20 The coal industry has left us with slag
21 heaps that we're still trying to come to grips with,
22 or acid mine drainage. Many of these problems were
23 given to us back in as early as 1850. But with
24 those exceptions, the general trend of environmental
25 perturbations -- problems -- is getting greater and

1 greater and greater as time goes on; and as someone
2 mentioned, there was a report from Penn Future that
3 came out today, and they were highlighting the fact
4 that the Susquehanna River is not in good shape, and
5 the issue of pharmaceuticals going into our waters
6 because our sewer treatment plants are not designed
7 to handle pharmaceuticals is causing all sorts of
8 gender change problems in fish and other species,
9 and that problem has been going on for about six or
10 seven years that we know of. So that's another area
11 to come to grips with.

12 A number of homes, particularly those that
13 have private septic systems, usually sand mounds,
14 are finding that their septic systems are not
15 working, and so what they do is, they petition DEP
16 to set up an individual sewage system, and
17 basically, my understanding is the way it works is,
18 you separate the solids from the liquids, and then
19 you take the liquids, treat it with chlorine, and
20 you discharge the chlorinated liquids into the
21 closest available stream.

22 In my township, we already have five of
23 those, and they're all relatively new. The problem
24 with that is, that while we're trying to deal with
25 the Chesapeake Bay problem and reduce the amount of

1 nutrients going down there, these little systems are
2 adding maximum amount of nitrogen and phosphates
3 back into our local waterways. It's just the wrong
4 way to go.

5 And the last item deals with the natural
6 gas drilling people, and I'm just going to throw out
7 one thing to think about, and that is, when I --
8 I've been tracking this for about a year now, and
9 early on, the natural gas people, in general, when
10 they requested a permit for water, requested one
11 million gallons per well, and they -- their permit
12 was to get enough water to satisfy that one million
13 gallons per well.

14 Then later on, they came out with, well,
15 it's three million gallons per well, because the one
16 million gallons, we were only looking at the
17 vertical shaft, but we're going to be drilling
18 horizontally and we need more water, so it got up to
19 three million gallons.

20 And then about three weeks ago, another
21 announcement was in the newspapers requesting a
22 permit for water, and this drilling company asked
23 for five million gallons per day, with a suggested
24 ten million gallons per day.

25 So my question is, is the natural gas

1 industry looking for one million gallons per day --
2 or per well -- three million gallons, five million
3 gallons, or ten million gallons? I mean, it seems
4 to be changing every time I look.

5 So we need to look, come to grips with
6 what their water needs really are and stop this
7 guesstimating that they're giving us, which isn't
8 helping anybody; we need some firm data on that.

9 And that ends my remarks. Thank you.

10 MR. WEBSTER: Those are the four people
11 that had registered for testimony. At this time, we
12 can open the mike for additional testimony. Is
13 anybody wanting to present?

14 (No verbal response.)

15 MR. WEBSTER: Well, if you are motivated
16 at another time, remember that written comments can
17 be submitted through September 30th of this year,
18 and we thank you for attending. Hope it's been an
19 informative evening for you.

20 (Time noted: 8:14 p.m.)

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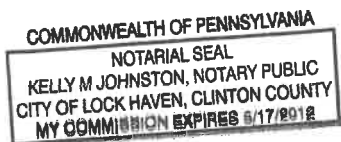
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1 COUNTY OF CLINTON :
 2 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA : SS
 3

4 I hereby certify that the proceedings and
 5 evidence are contained fully and accurately in the
 6 notes taken by me on the proceedings and that this
 7 copy is a correct transcript.



Kelly M. Johnston

KELLY M. JOHNSTON, RPR
 Notary Public

11 My commission expires
 12 on May 17, 2012
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