**EXHIBIT B-21**

**Transcript of EPA Public Hearing**

West Bay Exploration Company (WBEC), Haystead #9 SWD
(Permit #MI-079-2D-0010**)**

**Administrative Record**
**Item # 65**

April 30, 2013

Karen Klerekoper, Jane Rose Reporting

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STATE OF MICHIGAN
IN THE COUNTY OF JACKSON

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HAYSTEAD #9 SALTWATER DISPOSAL
INJECTION WELL PERMIT FOR
UNDERGROUND INJECTION OIL

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PUBLIC HEARING
April 30, 2013
Brooklyn, Michigan
William Bates, EPA Hearing Officer

FINAL COPY
JANE ROSE REPORTING 1-800-825-3341

APPEARANCES

William Bates, Hearing Officer,
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(7:00 p.m.)

MR. BATES: Will the hearing come to order, please.

Good evening, I'm William Bates. I'm an environmental scientist with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Tonight I'm the hearing officer representing EPA for this public hearing.

With me are two other environmental scientists with the EPA, Tim Elkins, who is the author of the draft underground injection control permit, and Jeff Wawczak. Also with me, is Pete Cassell, a public affairs specialist with EPA, and Patricia Krause, a community involvement coordinator with EPA.

We are here to listen to your comments regarding a permit EPA has proposed to issue to West Bay Exploration Company for a Class II injection well located in Norvell Township, Jackson County.

The permit which is the subject of tonight's hearing is being proposed issued pursuant to Federal Underground Injection Control Program for the State of Michigan, which may be found in the Code of Federal Regulation at Title 40, Section 147.1151. This section was promulgated pursuant to Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act. It incorporates the

underground injection control program requirements of Parts 124, 125 -- I'm sorry, 124, 144 and 146 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The effective date of this program in Michigan was June 25, 1984.

The Underground Injection Control, or UIC Program, is designated to protect underground sources of drinking water by permitting only those injection wells which meet stringent technical requirements. The program is also designed to ensure public participation in the permitting process. The public is invited to comment on every proposed permit decision. EPA holds public hearings for those draft permit decisions that generate significant public interests or comments. An announcement of this public hearing was made in the Jackson Citizen Patriot on March 30th, 2013 and mailed to land owners of record within a quarter mile of the proposed injection well, and other interested parties.

A public hearing is more formal than an information session and it has a different purpose. At an information session, EPA engages in a discussion with the public about a proposed regulatory action in which all parties can ask questions, share information, and develop a greater understanding of the issues involved.

In contrast a public hearing provides members of the public an opportunity to formally and publicly make EPA aware of their views on intended regulatory action. Oral statements will be recorded word for word by a court reporter, but there is no sworn testimony or cross examination. This hearings is your opportunity to tell EPA whether you feel the terms of the proposed permit are consistent with EPA's Underground Injection Control Program requirements and whether the facts, as EPA has determined them, are accurate. EPA's role during the public hearing is only to listen to the comments made. We will not respond to them this evening, however, all comments received at this hearing and in writing during the entire public comment period will be reviewed and addressed in a responsiveness summary to be added to the permit administrative record.

Upon consideration of all comments, EPA will make its decision to issue or deny this UIC permit for Haystead #9 saltwater disposal injection well. This final decision may be appealed to the Environmental Appeals Board but only if you submit written comments on the draft permit during the public comment period or if you make a statement in this hearing tonight. If you wish to make a statement at

this hearing, please be sure that you provide your information at the registration table so that we may correctly enter your name into the hearing record. Even if you don't choose to make a statement but want to receive a copy of any response in the final permit decision, make sure that you have indicated so on the sign-in sheet at the registration table.

Copies of the transcript for this hearing, as well as written comments submitted to this proceeding, will be maintained at EPA Region 5 office in Chicago and will become part of the administrative record. A copy of the final decision of the minutes of this hearing and responsiveness summary of comments received will also be available for your review at the Jackson District Library.

The public comment period has been extended through May 14th, 2013 so that if you have written statements upon the conclusion of this hearing, you may forward those to EPA at the address in the public notice, which has been provided.

First, Mr. Elkins will read his statement into the record. Ms. Krause will then begin calling on those who have checked in on their registration form that they would like to make a statement and have it transcribed by the court reporter.

I will now turn the floor over to Mr. Elkins.

MR. ELKINS: Good evening, my name is Tim Elkins and I'm an environmental scientist with the United States Environmental Projection Agency.

I'm here today to listen to your comments regarding an injection well permit, which we propose to issue to West Bay Exploration Company, to inject produced brine 2,870 feet below the ground surface.

EPA proposes to issue a permit to West Bay Exploration Company under the Federal Underground Injection Control program for the State of Michigan.

The purpose of the Federal Underground Injection Control regulations is to ensure that injection wells are constructed and operated properly so that they do not threaten underground sources of drinking water. EPA protects underground sources of drinking water that contain less than 10,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids. This includes current sources of drinking water, as well as potential sources of drinking water. EPA requires that an injection well operator obtain a UIC permit that imposes requirements with respect to the construction, operation, testing, monitoring, reporting, and plugging of the injection well.

The permit which is the subject of today's hearing is for a Class II injection well. The proposed Class II permit would allow for the injection of fluids which were brought to the surface during the production of oil and gas.

The Haystead #9 SWD well would be drilled to a total depth of 3,100 feet below ground surface. The base of the lowermost underground source of drinking water in the vicinity of the injection well is the Marshall Sandstone, approximately 217 feet below ground surface. The injection zone where the waste will be disposed of is limited to the niagaran formation at depths between 2,870 feet and 3,100 feet below ground surface. The injection zone is separated and confined from the lowermost underground source of drinking water by approximately 2,653 feet or rock strata, containing mainly shale, limestone, and various other rock types. Because fluids cannot move easily through these formations, the confining layers will prevent the injected fluids from migrating upward out of the injection zone.

The construction of the proposed injection well includes an 11 3/4" surface casing set at 350 feet, which will be fully cemented from that depth to the surface. An 8 5/8" casing will extend to 930 feet

and will also be fully cemented to the surface. Further, a 5 1/2" long string casing will be set at 2,870 feet and will also be completely cemented to the surface. Injection is proposed to take place through steel tubing which will be set within the 5 1/2" steel casing. A device called a packer will be set at the bottom of the tubing to seal off the space between the 5 1/2" casing and tubing. This space, called an annulus, will be filled with a liquid mixture of water containing a corrosion inhibitor, and allows the pressure in the annulus to be monitored for any leaks. The annulus pressure will be tested and must pass a mechanical integrity demonstration prior to injection of any fluids, and every five years thereafter.

The injection pressure must not exceed a maximum injection pressure of 737 pounds per square inch gauge. The limitation on wellhead pressure serves to prevent injection formation and confining-formation fracturing, and to ensure injection formation fluids will not move into underground sources of drinking water. The calculated maximum injection pressure is dependent upon depth and specific gravity of the injected fluid and the nature of the geology at the bottom of the well. In this case, the niagaran at 2,870 feet was used as the depth

and a specific gravity of 1.234 was used for the injected fluid to calculate the maximum injection pressure limit.

The West Bay Exploration Company may not start drilling or constructing the injection well until a final permit has been issued. If EPA issues this permit, West Bay Exploration Company will be responsible for observing and recording injection pressure, flow rate, annulus pressure, and cumulative volume on a weekly basis. These measurements must be reported to the EPA on a monthly basis. West Bay Exploration Company will also be responsible for observing, recording and reporting annulus liquid loss on a quarterly basis, and must analyze the injected fluids on an annual basis. West Bay Exploration Company will only be allowed to inject produced brine generated from West Bay's own production wells. West Bay Exploration Company has demonstrated adequate financial responsibilities to close, plug and abandon this injection well. A state bond in the amount of $25,000 has been established for this purpose.

The requirements I have described for proper construction, operation, and monitoring of the well provide multiple safeguards to protect underground sources of drinking water. It is now your

opportunity to tell us your comments on the proposed permit. EPA will consider all comments in making its decision to issue or deny this underground injection control permit to West Bay Exploration Company.

MS. KRAUSE: Hello, my name is Patricia Krause, and I'm the Community Involvement Coordinator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

We'll start this by, I'll call your name based on the list that you signed in and you can come up to the microphone and state your first and last name, and please spell your last name so that it's correct in the record. I'll apologize in advance if I mispronounce your name.

Since we must make sure that everyone who wants to comment at this public hearing is given the opportunity, we ask that your comments take no longer than five minutes.

And finally, I do have index cards if you would like to write your comments and you don't wish to speak. So we can start now.

Bob Gillmore?

MR. GILLMORE: First, my name is Bob Gilmore, G-I-L-M-O-R-E.

I have a couple of comments, I guess. I found out about this meeting tonight so I didn't have

any time to prepare anything formally, but my understanding is that the role of your organization deals primarily with the well itself, how the well is constructed, how it will operate, and I haven't heard anything in the earlier session tonight that would lead me to believe that you're going to do anything specific other than what deals with the well itself.

Specifically, I guess, based on information that we heard earlier, the company is going to be pumping some 22 million gallons of fluid, brine, you call it, into the well on an annual basis, and I understand, based on information that you've presented, it's going to be 3,000 feet below the ground.

I think your introduction material stated that the composition down there was shale and limestone, and earlier tonight I think it was discussed that limestone is porous and fluids can go through it.

Is there any organization that is monitoring where all of this fluid is going to go if the life of this well is 10 years, or 20 years, or 50 years at, pick a number, 22 million gallons a year, how big of an area will be covered in this pool of material that is pumped down there, and what is, what

is the structure of the rock and the shale and the limestone in that broader geographic area, and to what extent has research and analysis been done in that broader area to make sure that the limestone that apparently is down in there is not going to leak and allow for some of this material, which possibly is lighter, to come back up to the surface?

I grew up in a little town in Ohio called Lima. They have a, back in the '50s, they had a refinery down there owned by Standard Ohio. It was later sold to BP, and I think is still operational. And they have been pumping millions of gallons of refinery waste in the soil down there for 50 years, or so. And if you talk to a doctor that practices in that area, they will agree that it is properly called goiter capital of the United States. However, no politician or administrator from the refinery will acknowledge any of that, will talk to you about it.

So I guess the bottom line is, I understand that you can very competently construct the well, and you can monitor pressure to make sure things are going down there correctly and, whatever, but once it goes down there, what's the geographic area that's going to be covered by it over the life of the well and what analysis has been done above that, that expanded

geographic area to assure that there will be no leaks up into the water table?

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: Dr. Patricia Mack --

DR. MACK DUSLAK: Mine is just a quick statement for the record.

Dr. Patricia Mack, M-A-C-K, Duslak, D-U-S-L-A-K.

While I listened carefully to Mr. Elkins' explanation of the safeguards to be set in place for the Haystead #9 SWD injection well, I am still concerned that this poses a huge environmental threat to Jackson County, specifically the Raisin River.

Much was said about protection through layers and layers of rock and shale downward over 2600 feet, but little assurance was given about the leaking and leeching outward toward the river, so that's my concern.

MS. KRAUSE: Mark Muhich.

MR. MUHICH: My name is Mark Muhich, M-U-H-I-C-H.

I'm a conservation chair for the Central Michigan Group of the Sierra Club.

I have some concerns about the endangered species essays that were done in preparation for this

permit.

First thing I would like to recommend is that the EPA require this area of review to be expanded. I see in the maps that were contained in the permit application that the quarter-mile radius extends down the hill within 200 feet of the Raisin River, and that seems to me to be an arbitrary distinction, because if anything were to happen within that quarter-mile area of review, is obviously going to wash into the river, anything that's in that marsh between your perimeter and the river is going to be damaged.

I find it hard to believe that there is only four species of concern here. I know each of these species that, I haven't seen this skipperling, but I'd like to refer you to this book "Amphibians and Retiles of the Great Lakes Region", by James Harding. He goes through this book giving a very detailed analysis of turtles, salamanders, skinks, snakes and amphibians. There are hundreds of species here. Many of them are in Michigan and many of them are listed as habitats for this particular region. Many of them are in decline, some of them are threatened and some of them are endangered far beyond the numbers that are listed in this permit.

I'd also like you to look at we call the Herp Atlas for Michigan. That's specifically for Michigan. There are 76 species of reptiles in Michigan, 22 of which are threatened or endangered, and many of those, whose habitats could be found in this region, so I find it hard to believe that there is only four species here.

I'd like you to ask the permit team to go back and analyze that habitat, including the animals that are included in this Amphibians and Reptiles, by James Harding, and also the lists that are online for the Michigan Herp Atlas.

I would go ahead and read you the scientific names of a lot of these animals but my Latin is terrible and in deference to our court reporter, I won't.

One last thing, I was surprised and heartened to hear the permit for this previous well, which we talked about here a year ago, has been withdrawn, one account, at least, being the endangered species, but in the announcement, it only says it's been withdrawn. And I could not find out until tonight until what, so I'm glad it was, but perhaps in the future, we could be a little more forthcoming about the information.

Thank you very much.

MS. KRAUSE: John Bancroft.

MR. BANCROFT: John Bancroft, B-A-N-C-R-O-F-T.

Tim, thank you for the presentation. It was informative, and your team.

I would like to go on the record here to make sure that I say West Bay, I find personally, is a credible company and their people do a good job. And I'd like to also say that I have no feelings of negativity toward the owners of this property where this injection well is going in. They're basically our neighbors and they're doing what they think is right.

I have talked to a lot already but, for the record, this area also is known as a prairie fen, too, one of the largest prairie fens existing in the world, or the last ones.

Prairie fen is where the water goes into the ground, hits the clay, ultimately comes up under the marsh and feeds the marsh from under the marsh instead of from on top, and it creates a whole different type of habitat, it's very unique, and we have not only Raisin River that's very close to the site, we have the Grand River, Kalamazoo River, the

St. Joseph River, the Tiffin River, all that come out of this area that is now in the midst of being developed for oil. So all of those watersheds are potentially in danger from the industrialization of this rural area.

All the areas that have been in our township, that have been developed, I believe, are zoned agriculture. Many of the people that have moved here, came here, too, and took that into consideration when they moved here, that they didn't want to move in an industrial site. Many inhabitants have always lived here, farmed land and lived here for a long time, but it seems like, kind of, going back on their word when you have something zoned agricultural and all of a sudden, it pretty much is going to be industrial for a long, long time. And you are going to deal with all the industrial things. And the site where the injection well is is a pretty big focus on that. I hope that you get an opportunity to actually physically visit the site and look around, and see, especially now the bird migration season, the place is packed with birds. The water, I would say, is going by out there probably five to eight miles an hour, just downstream within site is Norvell Lake. There's probably 30 homes on that lake, they're within minutes

from that site, and I think my last statement would be our state DEQ does a lot of bragging about how good their rules are and, I believe, their rules are decent, but there are certain things that I just can't find any regulation for, for instance, as materials that are coming up out of the ground there, which you would call fluids, you mentioned the word benzine, I don't know if there is a rule anywhere that says they can't put benzine down in the ground in an injection well. I don't know if there is anywhere where there's a place where the state says you can't burn benzine in the air out of a flare, okay, and I would think that any physician that would be here right now would tell you that any amount of benzine isn't allowed, is deadly, so I think that's an issue.

And then, lastly, this whole issue of sizing, we have earthquakes here, periodically, we have earthquakes in southern Michigan, and they shake things, and that means whatever is going down in the ground, which will be ultimately your injection well, and hundred of other pipes, are all in danger of being damaged, so if this wasn't the single most valuable, greatest freshwater resource in the universe, there is nowhere in the universe where they have freshwater like we have here.

If we were out there in the middle of Wyoming, it would not be such a big deal, this just is tough. Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: David Lamb.

MR. LAMB: Yes, I'm David Lamb, L-A-M-B is the last name.

I'm a Norvell Township resident, in fact, I live on tranquil little private lake called Fay Lake, which is within a mile-and-a-half of your injection well.

My question is, how can you guarantee, like the other subjects that have been up here, how can you absolutely guarantee there isn't any fracturing in any of your granite or limestone base that will, that fluids might gradually migrate to the surface?

Like I said I live on a tranquil little lake. I've lived there within a quarter mile where I live now all my life. Been a farmer, you've turned us farmers into investigators. We love our property, that's why farmers farm. They appreciate getting out this time of the year, and we love, love the crops that are growing, wildflowers, whatever, we just don't want to have any mistakes to ruin our tranquil habitat in our great River Raisin watershed area.

I can carry on more, but I'm not a public

speaker. Like I said, I was raised as a farmer, but thank you for being here, the EPA people, thank you very much.

MS. KRAUSE: Fred Marsh.

MR. MARSH: Fred Marsh, M-A-R-S-H.

First, I'd like to ask if any of you live in this area?

MS. KRAUSE: Chicago.

MR. BATES: We're really not allowed to be answering questions.

MR. MARSH: I don't care. Do you live in the area? Lansing maybe?

I did a little bit of homework today. In the past three years, fountains of gas and oil drill waste have been appearing in Oklahoma and Louisiana. In south Florida, 20 of the most stringently regulated disposal wells in southern Florida have failed, 20.

And I was shocked to find out that there is 680,000 injection wells of some sort in this country, 680,000, and scientists and federal regulators don't know how many are leaking.

I've lived here my whole life. I played in the creek that empties out of Clark Lake. I played in the creek that empties the lake in Cement City.

Before Lake Columbia was built, and there

is a few other people in here that was here before Lake Columbia was built, and that all empty into the River Raisin, and this well is right next door to the River Raisin, and it's, I just have not come to grips of putting a well that close to a tributary like that that ends up in the Great Lakes.

Let's see, I got here, the Great Lakes is the largest freshwater on earth, in the universe, like John says, 84 percent is in North America, 21 percent is in the world, is right here in the Great Lakes.

The State of Michigan, guess how many acres they own? 4.1 million. They want to buy the Trolls Farm and they want to shut down the state park, don't understand it.

The shoreline in Michigan is 3,288 miles, in the U.S. around the Great Lakes is 5,241. Between the U.S. and Canada is 10,368 miles of shoreline in the Great Lakes. The freshest water in the world is here, and we have things that are almost extinct and you guys can't guarantee that the cement won't crack, because I'm worked in cement almost my whole life, cement cracks. We're in Michigan, temperature changes, ground heaves, cements cracks.

I've welded pipe, and one more very important thing I have is, the driver when he pulls

his truck in there and starts unloading his truck, the company I work for was a cement hauling company who hauled to Ready Mix, and what happened was while the driver was unloading the tank, he walked around, thumped the tires, took a pee, or whatever, he blew the lid, or the top, off the bag house, which if he would have been standing there, paying attention, looking up to see if the light was on or not, or watching his gauges, he would have known that. It's going to be human error that screws this up.

That's all I got to say, and thanks for coming.

MS. KRAUSE: Donna Marsh.

MRS. DONNA MARSH: Hello, my name is Donna Marsh, M-A-R-S-H.

I have here a water test that we spent $300 to have our water checked November 2010, and the name of the company was Water Test America, LLC.

Your regular county water tests for ten chemicals, most of them I can pronounce, E. Coli, bacteria, iron, magnesium, lead, mercury, sodium, arsenic, pH, nitrate and hardness.

We paid extra money two years, three years ago now, to have them test for a numerous amount of chemicals, that I can't even pronounce most of their

names. There is four pages here. I plan on getting to... and giving him this list so you can all see. These are the types of chemicals and hazardous materials that have been pulled out of the earth and injected back into the earth. However they're going to do it, however deep they're going to do it, who knows what, they don't, they do not know what they're doing. They do not know what happens when it gets down that many feet into our ground. You don't even know if their is life under the ground. All you know that is there is a gas and there is oil and it means this, money, money, money. You can't drink it, folks. When our water is gone, we're gone, all life on this planet is gone.

I'm emotional, I have every right to be emotional, damn it. We're all going to die if we keep this kind of crap up. Get our heads out of the sand. It doesn't take a brain to figure this out. We're human beings, do we want to continue this way? We can't. We cannot continue to do this kind of, this is total chaos, it's insanity.

I'm trying to find a couple names of these chemicals that I can pronounce just to give you an idea.

First page, I can't pronounce one, there's

a pageful.

MR. MARSH: There is 17 benzenes in that paper, that end up with benzine.

MRS. DONNA MARSH: Acetone, ladies, fingernail polish remover, that's acetone, I do know that. I don't think I want to drink it. I don't even want to smell it.

There's all these carbon stuff I can't pronounce, like I said, nitrobenzene, that doesn't sound very cool. Nitrobenzene, chlorothane, whatever that is, I don't know.

There was a gentleman here a year ago, he named every one of these and it went in the record. They have it. Chlorides, like I said, I'll print it, I'll have it printed and I'll also have the name, address, phone number, of the Water Test America so you all can get a baseline of your water now. We should get ours done again immediately. It's been three years.

Folks, we just got to wake up. We got to wake up. We got to start changing things.

Start paying attention, start coming to these meetings, start speaking up. I'm not one to speak up, this is the first time I've done this. I was here last year. I turned my in in writing. I

planned on turning this in in writing.

Do I have to stick to a four-by-four index card? You will be getting eight...

Whether you do anything with it or not, I care less, but we have to speak up, we have to take a minute and come to these things. Our word does count, eventually, it does count, but we have to pull together, folks, we have to. This is life or death of us and this planet, we can no longer continue this way. It's going to go up and it's gone.

God bless.

MS. KRAUSE: Bob Elrod.

MR. ELROD: Bob Elrod, E-L-R-O-D, and I can guarantee you that I will not get an applause like Donna Marsh did, my friend, Donna Marsh.

I had the pleasure of part of my career working for Consumers Energy, and I was a gas steel technician and worked in the gas and oil feeds for 15, 20 years.

In fields where we, I know we're not talking about it tonight, where we fracked every well in the field over around Holland, and I haven't heard of anybody in the last 50 years saying the water is no good in Holland. Like I say, I think --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Horizontal fracking.

MR. ELROD: I think we've got to develop some type of trust. I know that we had to meet, not only Consumers' specifications, but then it was DNR, now it's DEQ, and we had to meet EPA rules, and if you didn't, they were crawling up your backside. And if any of you keep track in the papers, you see where there has been oil spills and those people are fined a horrendous amount, so I think money, money makes operators operate a little better because they know what the end result could be.

But I think, as regards to these two wells, I live about a mile from both of them as the crow flies. I think if West Bay has got everything put together properly, and done their homework, and if the EPA agrees with that, I would hope that they could move in a timely fashion.

I know we complained that the governments are always slow, but in a timely fashion because if any of you have looked at our roads, how bad they are, and I think part of that we can blame on the people that are hauling the brine and the oil away from these locations.

So, again, we've got the police here in case any of you want to attack me, I hopefully have some friends back there to protect me, don't you trip

me.

Again, thank you, and thank you for your presentation.

MS. KRAUSE: Pam Anderson.

MS. ANDERSON: Pam Anderson, A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N.

My question tonight is, no one really knows the life expectancy of casings on the injection wells, so that's my question, I would like to know exactly how long those casings are going to last. I'd also like to know how many have failed, if any have failed, what have they contaminated so far if there had been failures on the casings on the wells?

Also, once the oil companies are gone and these injection wells are abandoned, who is going to monitor them then?

Does the EPA monitor wells, and then, how many years will that be monitored? Will it be 20, 30, 40, or a lifetime? So I would really like to know these questions.

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: Susan Stewart.

MS. STEWART: Susan Stewart, S-T-E-W-A-R-T.

A few reasons I'm here tonight, one I'm part of the committee to ban fracking, which is a

petition drive that is going through October 1st in order to let the individuals of Michigan decide November 2013 if we want fracking and horizontal fracking and all of this disposal in our state or not.

The State of Vermont has been able to ban it, so there is hope it can be done but it's this a grassroots effort.

Also, I am a community college biology professor. I also teach environmental science, so I do know a lot about the environment. I know a lot about big companies, so I've made my list.

One thing, as I mentioned earlier, just a couple weeks ago in Ann Arbor, I went to a town hall meeting. There is a video out call Fracktopia you can view on YouTube. The panel consisted of an environmental engineer from U of M doing studies, I'll talk about it in a minute. It also consisted of an oil industry representative. There was an individual from the Michigan Environmental Council, and then there was a representative from the EPA, or DEQ, DEQ, okay, and the individual from the oil industry said, quote/unquote, Michigan is blessed because we have so many injection wells. Of course, I thought, what, is there a fracking God that now we're blessed?

And so I guess my first question is, if we

have so many wells, deep injection wells, already here in Michigan, we're blessed, i.e., meaning as the law states, other states, may not be around here, but other states that fracking is going on, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, they can bring all of their waste over our roads and into our wells. And so, why do we need it?

Also, we hear about this brine, brine, it's considered saltwater. As was mentioned, ma'am, if I had your list, I'd probably be able to read a lot of those. And they are carcinogenic. Not only that, are they, many of them carcinogenic, and remember they say it's .1 percent of 1 percent, when we're talking about thousands of millions of gallons of fluid, 1 percent is a huge amount.

The environmental engineer from U of M, as we speak, U of M has a huge study going on to see the impact of the fracking, and all.

He said, what his study is doing is looking what's going on down there when all these chemicals are put down there, and they don't want to tell you, right, that there is also radiation, there's radium, there is strontium, there is heavy metals, there is leads, they're going to be released when these fluids go down there. They're going to bring a portion of

that back up.

They're doing studies as we speak to see the interactions because they don't know what is going to happen. They don't know how harmful it's go to be over time and how it's going to be detrimental to our kids.

Also, brought up, too, and I was very alarmed to learn tonight that 12,000 wells, and we have one inspector and he mentioned every five years they'll be inspected. To me something seems wrong with that picture.

Now, it was stated very clearly how often the oil company is going to send its records in, what they're doing, what they're doing. As an educator, I know it is cheaper for these big companies to pay these fines than it is to regulate it and keep it cleaned up. They will mess it and they will pay the fine, so not much inspection there.

U of M is doing studies to see the effects. Why are we moving forward with any of this if there have not been comprehensive studies done.

I recently got an e-mail from the Sierra Club, now the state department has put out a report all the fracking, and this injection, is all part of it, so they frack it and then they have to get rid of

the waste, so this is where we're at here. They put out a report. It just so happens, hopefully, I don't know if you guys know about it, the EPA is very upset with their report. It appears that their maybe a little corruption, oh my, it just so happens that the individual that wrote the report is very affiliated with the oil industry, and so the EPA is not happy with the state department's report. If it's true, which I'm really hoping it is, from the Sierra Club, I hoping it's reputable, they said that they're going to, the EPA is going to do more studies on the effects of it, on the environmental effects, not only our water, greenhouse gases, some places they're digging for the oil and they're burning off the natural gas. Now, granted it's 50 percent cleaner than coal but oh, my gosh, that's just a waste of energy doing absolutely nothing.

So until the EPA has concluded its studies, why are not we like New York, why isn't there a moratorium everywhere in the U.S. until we know the effects?

With the fracking, and we talked about transporting it in the pipes, I recently learned that all of our lovely tarsands that sits, so it doesn't float, to be cleaned up that comes down from Canada,

Alberta, all the way through our states to Texas, 60 percent of that is exported, that means it goes through all of our states, through our land, risking spills, risking leaks, like what is in Kalamazoo River; Marshall, Michigan. They're still not cleaned up from two years ago, and who makes the money? BP. And who pays?

And as far as cleaning up, remember, they are exempt from the Safe Drinking Water Act, and so they don't have to clean it up.

Regular reporting, insignificant leaks. Well, they said only significant leaks. I'm just curious about insignificant leaks. I guess, those get to go by, and also mentioned...

I really hope that the EPA has enough commonsense for all of the concerned citizens across the United States to put a halt on this.

Thanks for coming.

MS. KRAUSE: Peter Bormuth.

MR. BORMUTH: My name is Peter Bormuth, B-O-R-M-U-T-H, and I'm a pagan druid.

I note that the EPA lists these common components of oil field brines, benzine is a conclusively known human carcinogen and a notorious cause of bone marrow failure... epidemiological

clinical and laboratory data link benzine to aplastic anemia, acute leukemia, cancer and bone marrow abnormalities.

Benzine exposure has been linked directly to neural birth defects and spinal bifida.

Ethyl benzine exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, very high levels can cause paralysis, trouble breathing and death.

High exposure may also damage the liver and chronic long-terms effects can last for months or years.

Toralyne exposure is associated with effects such as psychoorganic syndrome, visual evoke potential, toxic polyneuroapathy, optic atrophy, brain lesions and... dysfunctions. Low to moderate levels can cause tiredness, weakness, drunken-type actions, memory loss, nausea and loss of appetite hearing and color vision.

Xylene is an irritant of the eyes, mucus membrane at concentrations below 200 PPM. Ingestion of xylene causes gastrointestinal distress, disturbances of liver and kidney functions and may cause toxic hepatitis.

Chronic exposure may cause central nervous system depression, anemia, mucosal hemorrhage, bone

marrow hyperplasia, liver enlargement and liver necrosis.

Naphthalene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans and may damage or destroy red blood cells. Exposure may cause confusion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cataracts, blood in the urine and jaundice.

Under California's proposition 65, naphthalene is listed and known to the state to cause cancer.

Polycyclic aroma hydrocarbons are known for carcinogen, mutagenic and teratogenic properties. Prenatal exposure is associated with lower IQ and childhood asthma. The Center For Children's Environmental Health reports that exposure to PAH during pregnancy is related to adverse birth outcomes, including low birth weight, premature delivery and heart malformations.

Obviously, if these natural occurring toxic chemicals reached our USDW, a serious hazard to human health would result.

40 CFR, Section 146.62 (C)(1)(2), specifically states that the injection zone must have, quote, sufficient permeability, porosity, thickness and aerial extent to prevent migration of fluids into

the USDWs and be free of faults and fractures that might allow fluid movement.

West Bay proposes to use salinic grade niagaran 40 feet thick, at a depth of 2830 feet to 2870 feet as upper confining zone, will prevent migration of this injected fluid.

West Bay's lithologic description of this clay stone is argillaceous carbonate dense hard gray excellent barrier to flow.

West Bay proposes that salina A1 white niagaran in the depth of 2870 feet to 3100 feet at the injection zone in their lithologic description of this rock is dolomite, hard, sucrosemic, vogular, porous and permeable, brown and gray. The reality, of course, differs from these descriptions.

This commentator observes that in West Bay's attachment for the proposed West Bay #22 well, they suggested salina A1 white niagaran extended from 2662 feet to 3032 feet, a convenient and possibly fraudulent new strata had been inserted into the lithography for well #9, salina gray niagaran.

I note that Ronald C. Olowski, of Petroleum Geological Survey Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and report of investigation number 25 states that, quote, in the subsurface, the

formal outcrop terminology is not used. Instead, the series of informal and poorly defined terms has evolved based on driller's descriptions and, to a minor extent, geophysical log responses. Such in formal terms is brown niagaran, gray niagaran and white niagaran are based mainly on color, while the informal term clinton may, or may not, be related to clinton shale in New York State.

This commentator notes that gray niagaran is every bit as porous and permeable as white and brown. It may be helpful to define argillaceous rocks and their properties for the audience.

Argillaceous refers to a group of sedimentary rocks commonly clays, shales, mudstones, siltstones and marls.

Two grades of particle size are recognized silt grade, in which the particles range in size from 1/16 to 1/256 millimeter and the clay grade with particles less than 1/256 millimeter.

In addition to the clay minerals, argillaceous rocks may contain colloidal material, very finely divided quartz, carbonate dust, finely divided carbone and iron pyrite. Argillaceous rocks are almost always laid down in water and their mineralogy is to some extent controlled by their

environment of deposition.

...interactions with water can be destructive if shale, siltstones and argillaceous carbonate rocks.

Argillaceous carbonates, in particular, presents a durability problem upon exposure to water. Unlike sandstones, carbonates are subject to extreme variabilities and porosity.

Porosity shows covariation of three main factors, the abundance of calcite cement, the presence of argillaceous carbonate composition and the abundance of anhydrite cement.

Anhydrite and argillaceous carbonates ranges from patches -- I'm not done with five minutes yet, Honey -- range to nodular and distribution and may include intervals of primary depositional calcium sulfate, probably formed as gypsum, and subsequently converted to anhydrite.

Cement morphologies range from finely felding (phon) to course prismatic pristles (phon) with each type... poor filling to replacement relationship to the host carbonate.

Timing of anhydrite... may range from early, late. Course anhydrite commonly appears to be among the latest digenetic products and is associated

in many samples with the last carbonate cement type...

This commentator adds that his reading shows its solutions of salt are also destructive of argillaceous carbonates.

West Bay will be injecting 1,200 EVLs of liquid brine a day with a sodium content of 37,600 milligrams per liter in the strata.

Immediately above the proposed injection zone is a bed of salina A2 evaporite 28 feet thick.

Given the close proximity of this pure anhydrite in the injection zone, it can be assumed that the salina gray niagaran contains anhydrite...

Laboratory experiments show that anhydrite readily converts to gypsum when brought into contact with water.

Jaworski claims this can happen within a few years, or even one year. She notes that the process takes place in the presence of water at temperatures below 40 celsius.

The temperature 3,000 feet deep in the Michigan basin is approximately 85 degrees Fahrenheit, so it is a safe assumption this fraction will occur.

Many researchers are reporting evidence of this conversion at shallower depths, Murray reporting it a depth of 3500 feet below the surface.

Other researchers note that the solubility of anhydrite increases sharply within an increase in pressure. Each .01 PA increase in pressure results in 3 to 5 times increase in solubility.

The average pressure gradient in the Michigan basin is approximately .43 pounds per foot, meaning the pressure, in the absence of any additional compression, is roughly 1,290 PSI.

Anhydrite rock layer is similar to this 28 foot thick cabinet, been observed to swell and increase in volume up to 60 percent upon exposure to water.

When such swelling is prevented due to confining conditions, immense swelling pressures from 1.7 to 4.7 MPA have been monitored and recorded.

Salinic pressures as high as 10,000 PSI, 70 MPA were reported by Brune in 1965 for anhydrite deposits in Texas.

This pressure will rapidly cause a conversion and breaching of the anhydrite cap, sodium also accelerates conversion of anhydrite.

Anhydrite reacts very rapidly with brines to form double sulfates. These double sulfates are unstable and dilute solutions and decompose to gypsum, and this process can occur very quickly, even at

depths.

Other studies show that even massive anhydrite with small fissures will be dissolved, produce hallowed out cavens (phon) and runway seepage flows within 13 years.

Some researchers predict vertical uplift of portions of the horizontal bed due to the converse pressures. Given the normal chemical reactions that can be expected to occur with both the salina gray niagaran and the salina A2 evaporite, these layers will both be breached within 20 years. This poses a definite threat to our underground sources of drinking water and potentially to the Raisin River and Norvell Lake, which are located within a half mile of injection site.

This commentator also claims that the Indiana bat will be endangered by this activity within its known habitat.

40 CFR, Section 144.4 (c), specifically, states the Endangered Species Act, 16 USC 1531, Section 70 Act, and implementing regulations, 50 CFR, Part 402, require the regional administrator to ensure, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior of Commerce, that any action authorized by the EPA is not likely to jeopardize the continued

existence of any endangered or threatened species.

The Indiana bat was listed as endangered species by the U.S. Forest Service on March 11th, 1967.

While the injection site itself is located on a plowed agricultural feed, it is within a quarter mile of the Raisin River. The field borders a small creek and two marshes, one of which has a significant wooden component, making it a primary candidate for Indiana bat maturity or...

The United States Forest Service notes that the India (sic) bat depended on well developed woodlots located approximately one to three miles away from small to median rivers and stream corridors. Both woodlot and river exist directly adjacent to this proposed well site.

Alan Curd (phon) and Susanne Murray are two scientists who have done significant research on the Indiana bat. Curd found that in southern Michigan, the general landscape occupied by Indiana bats consist of open fields and agriculture lands 55 percent, wetlands and lowland forests 19 percent, other forest inhabitats (sic) 17 percent, developed areas 6 percent, and perennial water sources, such as ponds and streams, 3 percent.

Curd found in southern Michigan forest, woodland, marsh edge, a lowland hardwood forest, small wetlands, a shrub wetland, cornfield edge and small woodlot.

Murray and Curd have made some qualitative assessments in the bat-foraging habit in Michigan. The majority of bats were found foraging in forests and wetlands, and other woodlands, while one bat foraged in an area around a small lake and another in an area with 50 percent woodland and 50 percent open fields.

Another Indiana bat foraged over a river, about ten others foraged in areas greater that .06 miles from the Sand River.

The woodland wooded marsh, small creek Raisin River corridor adjacent to this well site are, therefore, foraging sites of significance and cannot be dismissed by the EPA.

Spills associated within these injection well are frequent and insects will exposed to and absorbed toxic contaminants contained in these brines, which the bats will then absorb while feeding.

The EPA Michigan and the Michigan Department Of Environmental Quality are making fraudulent geological assessments and they are

ignoring the danger this poses to Michigan's most value nature resource, water.

Water is life. Jesus is not life. Jesus is just an evil myth and his followers are ignorant and diluted human beings.

Oil is not life. Oil is just a form of stored energy, and we can find alternative energy sources and technologies, but water, water is sacred, water is the blood stream of the mother earth. Water is life.

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: Victoria Powell.

MS. POWELL: V-I-C-T-O-R-I-A, P-O-W-E-L-L.

I'm going to quote from an article in September from "ProPublica" entitled, the Trillion Gallon Loophole Lax Rules For Drillers That Inject Pollutants Into The Earth, backing up on injection wells, which seems to be the subject tonight.

It was a year ago when I was here. It turns out that since 1980, the oil industry has received loopholes that have enabled them to produce this greater than 200,000 injection wells in our country, and also enabling them to be excluded from revealing what they are actually injecting.

I get a kick out of listening to you speak

of brine as being the solution that is actually going down into these injection wells, and I do because I'm a physician, I'm an ER physician and also a pediatrician and I taken have care of people who have benefitted from the horrible chemicals that have been implemented and produced by this industry in this country through no fault of their own.

Just to say this, there have been at least, since -- in 1980, 1988 and the wonderful Haliburton loophole law in 2005, the oil and gas industry has been exempt from revealing what they put down these wells, whether they're going to irrigate them in the well, whether they're going to reopen, whether they're going to put water, and, quote, chemicals down horizontal piping, which is a precursor to fracking, or if they're going to frack these wells.

No matter what they are going to do, they are exempt from revealing the horrible toxic waste fluids that they put down the wells and are doing harm to both people and to the environment.

I notice that last year, and again you said this year, that is the, excuse me just a second, the pressure monitoring, which actually will allow you, the EPA, and the state DEQ government representatives to determine when enough fluid or volume has gone

down, and it's a pressure monitoring, as I understand it, pressure monitoring, excuse me, also determines the integrity of the casing that you've spoken so eloquently about for the wells, and it just turns out that people can, you know, they can actually bypass the reliability of the pressure monitoring.

And I just want to read this one thing to you again from ProPublica, which you might want to look at, propublica.org is an absolutely wonderful, incredibly honest presentation of the industry, fracking, what's going on in all states, including Michigan.

But here's what I wanted say about it, it says, unlike, oh, I'm sorry, an EPA inspector, injection inspector went on to do his annual inspection of an injection well in Kentucky in 2007, and they were required about every three years. He was digging down beneath the top of the well, and this is what he found, he unearthed a steel tubing near the surface. A few inches down he came across an apparatus he had never seen before. This is man, an injection well inspector for more than 13 years for the EPA, and this is what he found, a section of high-pressure tubing ran out of the wellbore and connected to a three-foot long section of steel pipe

sealed at both ends. The apparatus appeared designed to divert air pumped into the well in the pipe instead, making the well test as if it were airtight and, of course, reliable.

The only reason that I know of that device would be, and here's what he said, "the only reason that I know of that device being placed before being installed would be to perform a false mechanical integrity test, more than likely because the well itself would not pass."

This person was a defendant speaking against the well operator. This happened in 2007.

So, the other point that someone made was that, you know, you rely on the pressure measures that are reported to you from, you know, obviously the industry, right, the industry does these and they report them to you.

Lest you not forget, 33 months ago over a million of gallons of oil spilled in the Kalamazoo River, and it was not reported for 17 hours. It is still being cleaned up; that is, that followed one month after the BP disaster in the Gulf.

This is a small area but it is enormously wealthy with water, and water is the essence of all life. The risk of contamination to our water source

in this state is great. It happens, over 1,000,000 violations have been elicited, according to this paper, from late September, and only one criminal charge was made, one.

One of the things I really wanted to addresses as a physician is this, you know, you're just going to allow or disallow a permit. We asked this of you last year, last year I was here speaking the same thing, we had a hundred people here last year, we're not giving up. You know, this is our life, our lives, this is our country. The industry is now in Adrian, Michigan, where I live. They want to put in an oil processing and separation plant in our park.

Last weekend there was, there is a well there, and last weekend there was a petroleum smell for one week in the air, and 20 yards from where this well is, children were playing soccer. Are you kidding me?

We went to the city commission, do you think they're doing anything about it? They are doing nothing about it. I would ask you, please, to examine and insist on, sample wastewater that these people are wanting or are already putting in these injection wells, monitor them, confirm that there are pollutants

there. There are, there are. You heard two people read them out.

Finally, I would have to say, you know, as one of my friends said last year, and this is meant in all sincerity, I'm sure that you approached your career choice, just as I did, wanting to help people, keep them healthy, keep us healthy, you know, maybe you lost track along the way, but you represent us, you represent us, you're our spokesmen. This has got to stop. The industry, we have something they want at all costs, the cheaper the better. Don't give it to them. Don't give it to them.

We have asked our commissioners down in Adrian to forbid a separation and oil plant in the city limits, the only one I know of in the entire state, the only one I know of, and they took $80,000 of it, they could have it. So, please, you know, remember what, what you started out as younger persons in your career, as I do, people depend on us to make the best judgment, but you got to listen to us, and please, just think twice, you know, we don't need another injection well.

The River Raisin starts in Manchester, it goes all the way down to Monroe, out Lake Erie. I live right by it in Adrian, Michigan, by the south

branch of the Raisin River. Contamination will happen, if it hasn't already.

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: I don't have any other people listed who wanted to speak, but if you would like to make a public comment and you haven't done so, you're welcome to.

State your name and spell your last name, please.

MR. KUSCHELL: I wasn't going to speak, but Victoria brought up something I'd like to add on.

John Kuschell, K-U-S-C-H-E-L-L.

I live in Adrian, I'm a liberal arts teacher so I know nothing about science, I just know that oil and water don't mix. My car mechanic told me that 20 years ago when I blew a gasket.

I live in Michigan, I've lived in Michigan all my life. I'm from Detroit, where industry obviously made that city once famous, and now you know what's happened to them.

I moved to Adrian for a job opportunity, knew nothing about agriculture, but I knew it was a good place to raise a family.

Just 20 years ago we had an argument about whether we should sell our water to Texas and

California, and now we're having this discussion. And I find it ironic tonight, there is, what, 25 people out here, and everyone is older than you. Don't take this personally, I'm sure this is happening all over the country, and as Victoria said, you do represent us. Most of us are probably the same age, and EPA, and DEQ, or DNR, Food and Drug Administration, Department Of Agriculture used to mean something. It used to mean that these agencies would defend what your name says, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Environmental Quality, is that what DEQ stands for. I just wish they'd do these jobs and, you know, a lot of people still believe that you are protecting them, and when you talk to some residents, if there are a problem, they'll take care of it. I think the people that are here tonight are frustrated with talking to commissions and, you know, Victoria brought up about the Adrian City Commission.

In Lenawee County, we have had two boards, or two members, two commissions that have voted down leases, you know, I don't know what the count is, but only two, and yet the people that either have their head in the sand or believe that your agency, and others, will take care of them are, you're vital, you're important to us, so I echo the statement, that

please, I know it's difficult to bite the hand that feeds you, but, you know, Michigan, especially this area, with the high groundwater, is not a place for this industry.

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: Is there anybody else that would like to say something, make a comment?

MS. JOHNSON: My name is Eric Johnson, E-R-I-C, J-O-H-N-S-O-N.

I'm the supervisor in Norvell Township, which is where this is going to be.

I may repeat some things other people have said, I got in here a little late but the lady who was speaking about, I've heard the oil representatives say how blessed we are to have these wells here and we're blessed in Norvell Township for, or have been blessed to have the water we have. We have some really, there are some people who are much more eloquent than I, what they've said well, or better than I, but that's all we have, we don't have businesses, we don't have a commercial strip. We have maybe five storefronts in the whole township.

All we have is water. That's why people come here to live. That's why people come here to visit and recreate.

I don't know if you been out to the site for where this is being proposed, but it's on a road that was dirt road, that is paved, right off of a east-west artery in our township, but I've gone out there, and I haven't walked the land or anything, but it appears -- I'm not a small guy, but I can, when I turn, you can see the map here, it's about here, and I can turn in the driveway and I can look and there's the river, the Raisin River, it's right there. I don't have to get on my tiptoes, or anything, it's just right here.

And it appears where they want to put the well up in the property, the property seems to slope upward, it's on high ground, so if anything were bad to happen, where's it going to go? It's going to go right down that hill and it's going to go right in the river.

So you have to be sure here that this is done right. I mean, you said that at the last hearing, your people said, that the regulations prohibit you from telling the oil company where to put these wells. I read the regulations, and I saw that section in there, but I was looking for something else, and I didn't see it, and I addressed this to you before, and I don't know if it ever really got

answered. It didn't really say you can't, you can't not tell them where not to put it, in other words, if they want to put it in the worst possible place, you have, you could construe that to say, you have the authority to say, don't put it in the worst possible place, don't put it where it's bad, there is plenty of places where it can go, and no one ever seemed to address that. And I think there is a fine point there that really should be addressed.

You guys' hands are tied, it seems like we're going back to the 1890s, a lot of arguments that were put out there to cause you to not regulate, if that can be said here, it seems like it's back to that again, the same arguments were made, don't break up the trust, don't break up the banking industry, and now it's the oil companies. And that was addressed years ago. It took courage, and it takes political courage, and we have to get ahold of people to address this.

The government does have authority. If it didn't have authority, there would be a pipeline right now coming down from Canada right now right through the middle of the country, it's not there. It's a hot issue but obviously something's standing in the way of that, and I don't, I've read regulations for years,

and I think there has to be more leeway in what I read, anyway, to what you can do, that it's not just, there is s noose around your neck stopping you from doing what many will say is the right thing, and that's what we all want you to do, we want you to do the right thing.

Frankly, there is a, it hits you in your gut. There is a nagging thing in your gut that seems to be there all the time, that we can't do anything about this, and they're going to be here, and we hope you're going to be there if something goes wrong, or somebody is going to be there if something goes wrong, but we fear that's not the case and there needs to be a message sent, I guess right now this is another opportunity to do it, and we want you to do the right thing.

MS. KRAUSE: Any other comments?

Thank you and --

MR. MARSH: I have a question, the gentleman said they bonded it for $25,000 to close it, the well?

MS. KRAUSE: Until the public hearing has ended --

MR. MARSH: Okay, the public hearing is done. Can I ask a question now?

MR. BATES: It's not completely done yet, so let us finish the procedure, and then...

MS. KRAUSE: Nobody has anything, any comments for the record?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She does have a comment.

MS. POWELL: Victoria Powell, I just wanted to comment again about the water testing. I have had the water testing done on my property, and I know a couple of other people, and Mrs. Marsh, I believe, has.

We have requested from our, I'm from Lenawee County, Adrian, Michigan. We have requested repeatedly to have public forums so that we could come and ask and get answers to the questions. We have yet, after three months, had any reply.

And the second part I wanted to mention about the testing is, we asked if this is going to be a new subject, a new lease, some kind of new contract, a permit given, why is it never included that the company, this enormously wealthy company, oil industry, why don't they do the water testing before they do anything, and do it periodically? It cost me 200 bucks, it cost my friend $600, it's worth it to us to know what we're doing right now is okay, and we

will, we will monitor it ourselves, but why isn't this industry monitoring safety of water, soil, perhaps, definitely air, if there are players available, this should be provided, this should be a given.

What I have noticed is the response seems to be, oh, well, we haven't really thought of it, well, they didn't, they could probably, maybe we'll discuss it. But, I mean, come on, you know, 40 percent of the United States gets fresh water from Michigan. You know there are 45, I believe, wells around this county, Jackson County, which was the top oil producing county two years ago, excuse me, last, two years ago.

Last year Lenawee County was the top oil producing county, 1.7 million gallons of oil came out of Lenawee County, and they are no way near done.

I mean, I saw wells get erected from 9, up to 17, in just one section, and now they're marching through our town and around our town and down south.

So the point is, please, you know, institute this, you can't do this, I mean, the EPA should be able to say, hey, you know, we want safety for our people, for myself, my neighbors, my community, my country, and we want safety for our environment. We're not going to be here forever but

our children and grandchildren, our great grandchildren are. Is this what we really want to leave them? The water testing is critical, please consider that.

Thank you.

MS. KRAUSE: Any other comments?

MR. DUSLAK: Yes, I have one, I'm make it quick. My name is Steve Duslak, D-U-S-L-A-K.

I'm just sitting here listening, I'm thinking to myself, I've been a mechanic for 43 years. I've yet to see a piece of steel tubing that won't rust out or a piece of concrete that won't crack.

Maybe you guys haven't been around long enough to see that, but everything breaks, everything rusts, until you're putting stainless steel tubing down there.

Anyways, my thought.

MS. KRAUSE: Anybody?

MR. BATES: Is there anyone who would like to enter comments into the formal record who has not done so as of yet?

Let the record show that no one indicates they wish to enter comments.

If you have written comments but did not wish to speak, please give them to me, or any of the

other EPA staff here, before you leave tonight; or afford them in writing to EPA prior to the deadline of May 14th, 2013.

This concludes the hearing.

Thank you.

(Public hearing concluded at 8:47 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF MICHIGAN )
) SS
COUNTY OF OAKLAND )

I, Karen Klerekoper, hereby certify that I reported stenographically the foregoing proceedings at the time and place hereinbefore set forth; that thereafter the same was reduced to computer transcription under my supervision; and that this is a full, true, complete and correct transcription of said proceedings.


Jane Rose Reporting

Karen Klerekoper, CSR-4250, RPR
Notary Public,
Oakland County, Michigan.
My Commission expires: 10/7/18