

February 21, 2018

To Connecticut's state and local legislators and leadership:

Concerned citizens will keep winning local fracking waste bans until we push state lawmakers to pass a comprehensive Connecticut fracking waste ban that applies statewide.

Although no fracking is done in Connecticut, waste and re-purposed products from Pennsylvania's 7,788 oil and natural gas wells could enter our state for storage, "treatment", disposal, and reuse once Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection establishes regulations. Such regulations could end the temporary state moratorium ban on fracking waste.

Because state lawmakers have failed three times in the last five years to turn the current temporary moratorium into a permanent ban, I have urged the ordinance committee of my city of Norwalk to adopt and institute its own local ordinance to ban fracking waste. This waste could potentially come to Norwalk via I-84, Route 7 and I-95 to Bridgeport which houses a hazardous waste treatment facility. I am also asking citizens in Bridgeport to stand with citizens across Connecticut in acting to protect their communities by adopting their own ban. **To date 36 municipalities have adopted local ordinances to ban this toxic waste, including Bristol and Meriden, both which like Bridgeport, house hazardous waste treatment facilities.**

The goal is to permanently prohibit the processing treatment, storage, disposal, handling, and use of hydraulic waste in the state of Connecticut and eliminate the need for regulations. Further, this is a watershed, Long Island Sound, wild-life, human-life (drinking water), and taxpayer cost issue! I encourage state and local law makers to refer to the Yale study (<https://news.yale.edu/2016/01/06/toxins-found-fracking-fluids-and-wastewater-study-shows>) to gain an understanding of the chemicals found in fracking waste. The majority of chemicals which have been studied have been found to be soluble in water, and or volatile, and can be inhaled, swallowed, and/or absorbed through skin. They are chemicals that have been found to cause cancer, affect neurological, immune, respiratory, circulatory, reproductive and endocrine systems as well as the liver and skin. It is up to all citizens of Connecticut to protect the state's waterways and natural resources against probable spills and subsequent contamination that have occurred during transport, treatment, storage and from secondary uses, such as a de-icer on roads, an additive to construction fill and cement.

Sincerely,

Allyson Vallerie – Norwalk, CT