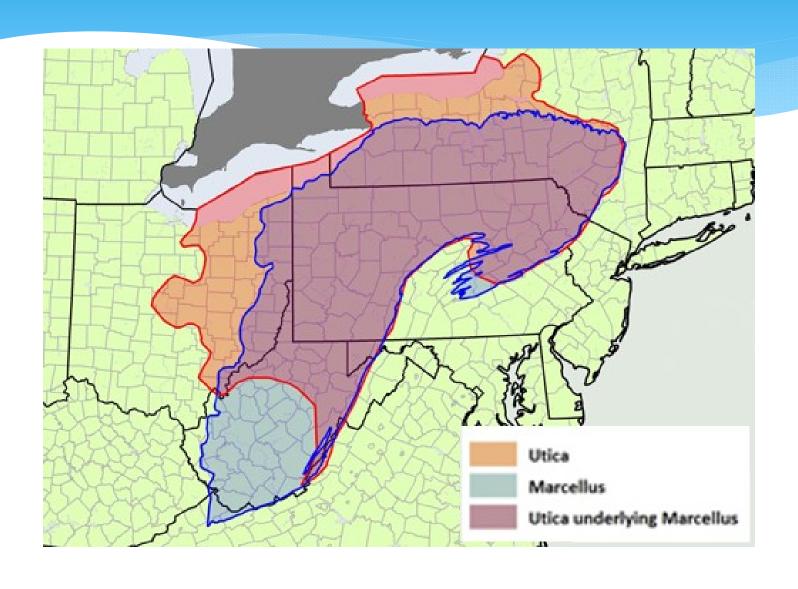
Marcellus Shale Environmental Issues Ken Bird, C.I.H. Cummings/Riter Consultants, Inc. March 2012

Marcellus Shale Environmental Issues Overview

- > Shale Layer 4,000 to 9,000 Feet Below Ground Surface
- > 50 to 250 Feet Thick
- Primary States Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia

Utica - Marcellus Shale Basins



Marcellus Shale Environmental Issues

- > Air
- ➤ Solid Waste
- Water
- > Roads and Traffic

Marcellus Shale Environmental Issues Air

- ➤ Gas Processing
- Compressors
- Fugitive Emissions
 - > Road
 - Compressor stations
- ➤ Temporary Sources Flares

Marcellus Shale Environmental Issues Solid Wastes

- ➤ Drill Cuttings
- Drill Mud

- > Frac Water
- Quantity Up to Three Million Gallons per Well

Water Resources Comparison

	Gallons per Range	million BTU Midpoint
Deep shale natural gas	0.60 – 5.80	3
Nuclear	8 – 14	11
Conventional oil	8 – 20	14
Coal	13 – 32	23
Fuel ethanol from corn	2,510 – 29,100	15,800
Biodiesel from soy	14,000 – 75,000	44,500

^{*}Source: Ground Water Protection Council, U.S. Department of Energy

Frac Water - What is it?

- ▶99.5% Water and Sand
- ▶ 0.5% Additives

Frac Water Additives

Compound	Purpose	
Acids – 0.123%	Helps dissolve minerals and initiate fissure in rock (pre-fracture)	
Glutaraldehyde – 0.001%	Eliminates bacteria in the water	
Sodium chloride – 0.01%	Allows a delayed break down of the gel polymer chains	
N, n-Dimethyl formamide – 0.002%	Prevents the corrosion of the pipe	
Borate salts – 0.007%	Maintains fluid viscosity as temperature increases	
Petroleum distillates – 0.088%	"Slicks" the water to minimize friction	
Guar gum – 0.056%	Thickens the water to suspend the sand	
Citric acid – 0.004%	Prevents precipitation of metal oxides	
Potassium chloride – 0.06%	Creates a brine carrier fluid	
Sodium or potassium carbonate – 0.011%	Maintains the effectiveness of other components, such as crosslinkers	
Ethylene glycol – 0.043%	Prevents scale deposits in the pipe	
Isopropanol – 0.085%	Used to increase the viscosity of the fracture fluid	

*Source: DOE, GWPC: Modern Gas Shale Development in the United States: A Primer (2009)

- ➤ After Fracing
- Flowback Water 20% to 25% Return, Salts/Solids
 - Reuse
 - Recycle
- ➤ Production Brine
 - > Reuse
 - Off-site disposal

- > 1.2 Million Private Wells in Pennsylvania
- ➤ Impacts??

- Pre-existing Water Quality
- ➤ Historical Gas Extraction
- Naturally Occurring

- Stray Gas Appears to be More of an Issue in Northern Counties
- Frac Water???? Lots of Interest!!!!

- Pre-drill Water Quality Samples -Vicinity of Well
- Extensive Statewide Pre-drill Water Quality - Industry Led
- > Whose Gas is in the Well?

- Portable Water Protection Practices
 - Casing off fresh water zone
 - Minimum set back distances
 - Water well testing
 - Sentry wells
 - Improved casing cement
 - More extensive well location evaluation
 - Surface
 - Subsurface
 - Different fracing techniques