

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING & SAFE DRINKING WATER

Hydraulic Fracturing Workshop March 30, 2011







Joseph J. Lee, Jr., P.G. President



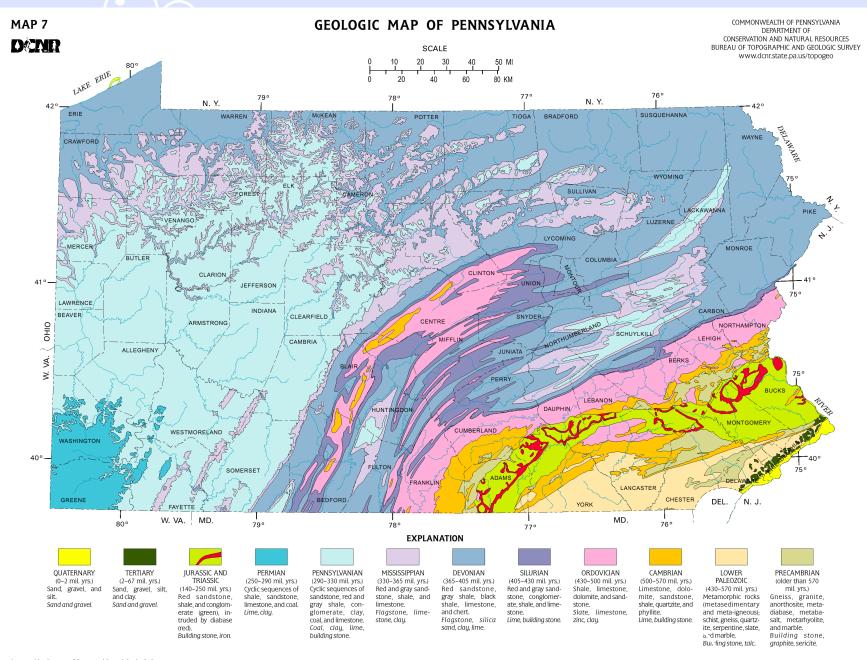


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KEY MESSAGES

- 1. State Oil & Gas (O&G) regulations are adequate to protect water resources
- 2. Well construction regulations are adequate for Hydraulic Fracturing (HF); However, development of adaptable BMPs would assist operators and states
- 3. There are environmental challenges for water and drinking water programs posed by gas shale development
- 4. We know surface water & ground water stressed by past mineral extraction in area of Marcellus Shale
- 5. We have holes in our understanding of ground water going forward



Depth to Marcellus Shale in feet

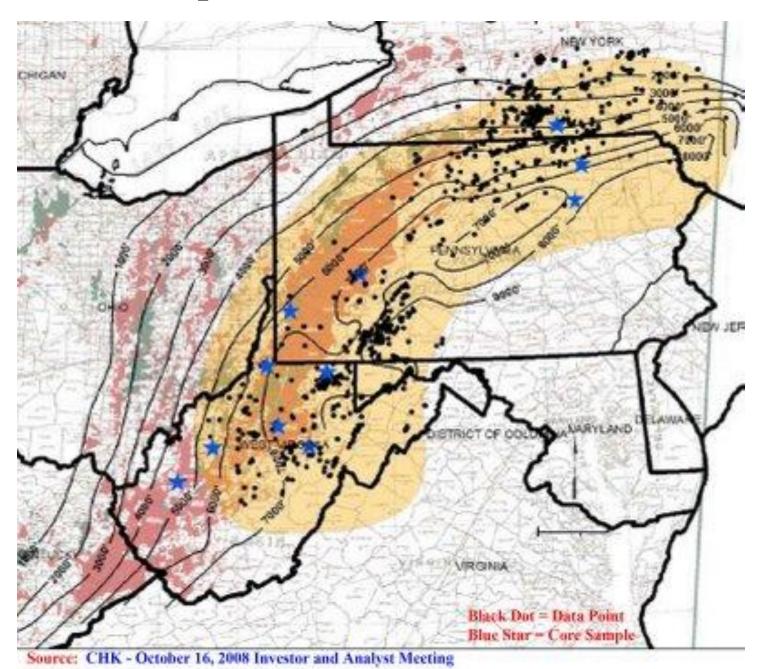
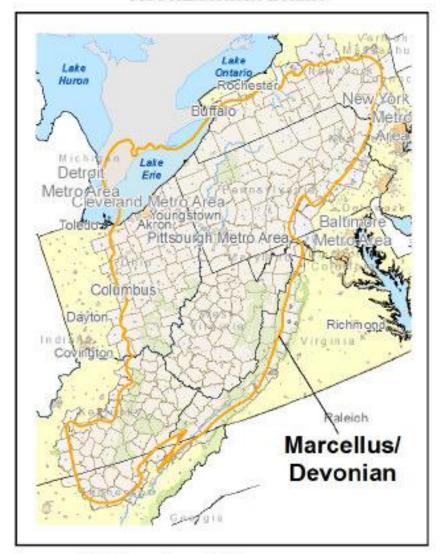


EXHIBIT 18: STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MARCELLUS SHALE Period Group/Unit Pottsville Penn Miss Pocono Conewango Conneaut Canadaway Upper West Falls Sonyea Devonian Genesee Tully Moscow Hamilton Ludlowville Middle Group Skaneateles Marcellus Onandaga Tristates Lower Helderberg Source: Arthur et al, 2008148

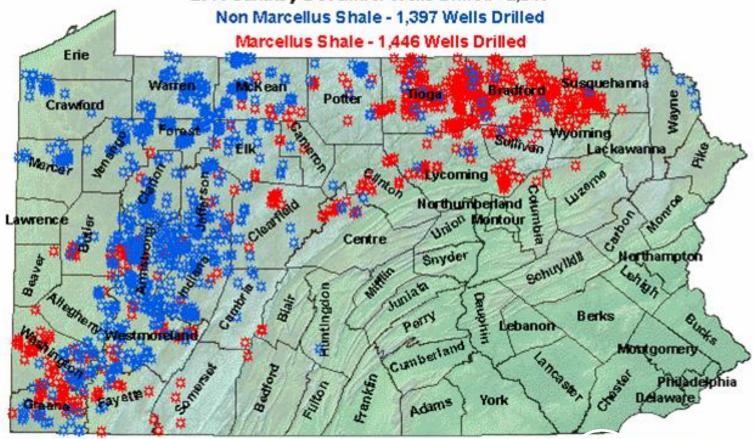
EXHIBIT 19: MARCELLUS SHALE IN THE APPALACHIAN BASIN



Source: ALL Consulting, 2009

Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Oil and Gas Management

Wells Drilled 2010 January-December Wells Drilled - 2,843



As Reported by Operators



What We Know

Impacts on Water Resources

- •Water withdraws for HF solutions: streams, CWS
- •Produced water containment, transport, treatment, discharge or disposal.
- •Earth disturbance / construction, access & pipelines
- •Site waste equipment maintenance repair & other operations.





 Marcellus and Other Shale Issues

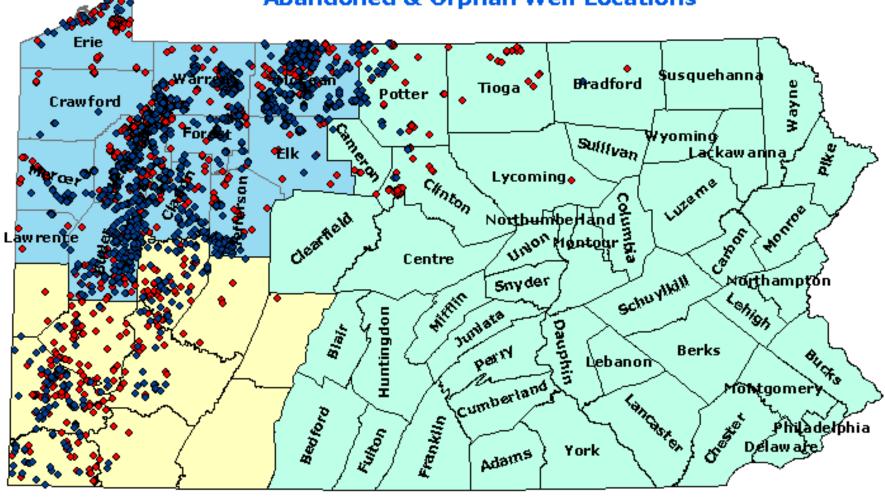


What We Know

Water Pollution Causes:

- Loss of produced water or wastes at the surface
- Improper well casing design or construction
- Aquifer disturbance during drilling
- •Improper treatment
- •No evidence or concern in Pennsylvania that HF has caused direct migration of fluids to underground sources of drinking water

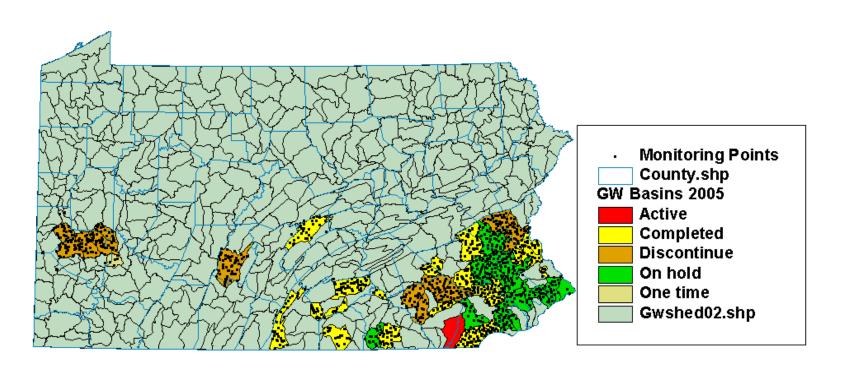
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Oil & Gas Management Abandoned & Orphan Well Locations



Abandoned Wells

Orphan Wells

Ground Water Monitoring Status







DEP

State Ground Water Quality

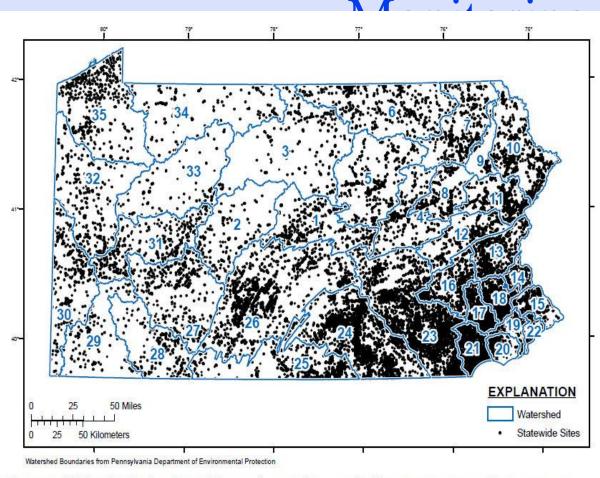
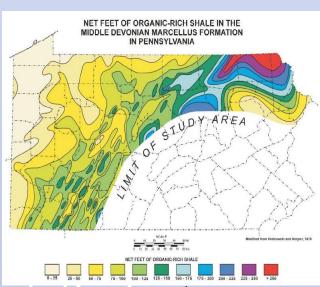
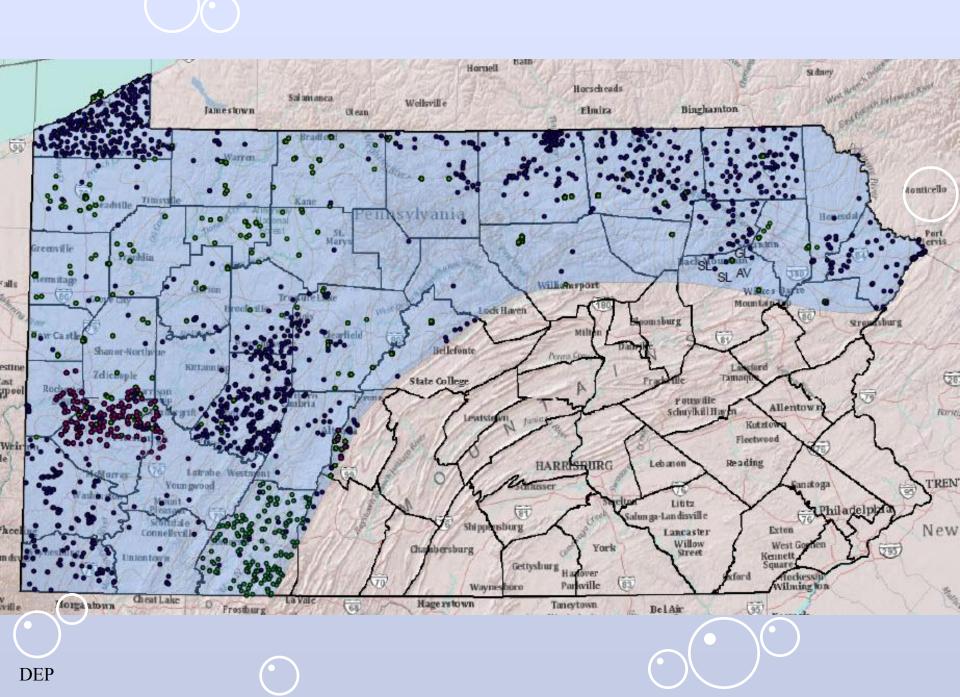


Figure 4. Well and spring locations with ground-water data compiled from 14 source agencies or programs representing the period 1979-2006 for Pennsylvania.

USGS Data Series Report 314 (2009):

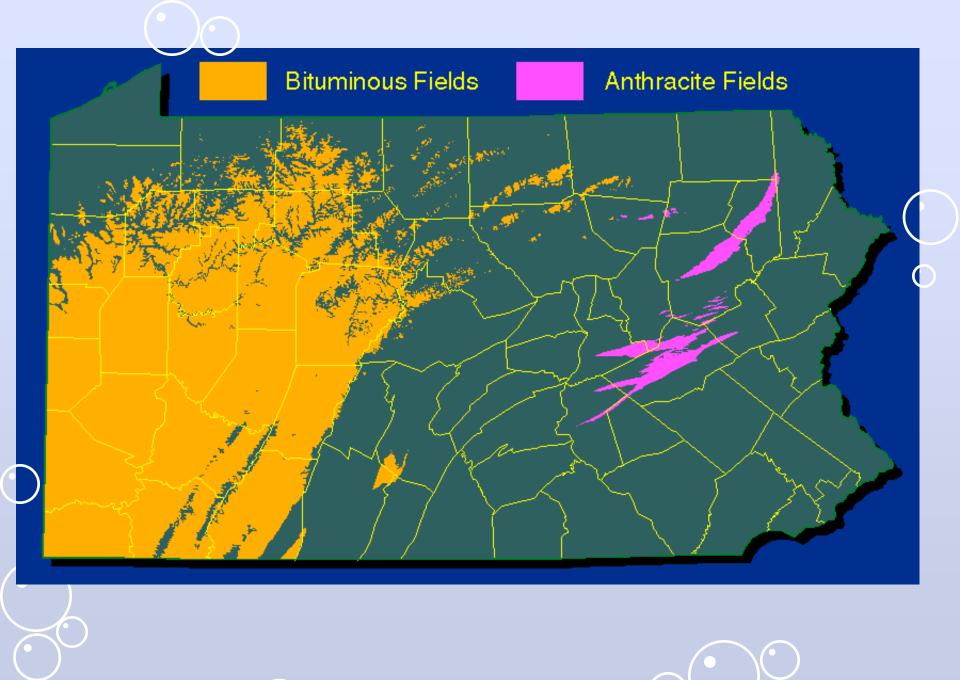








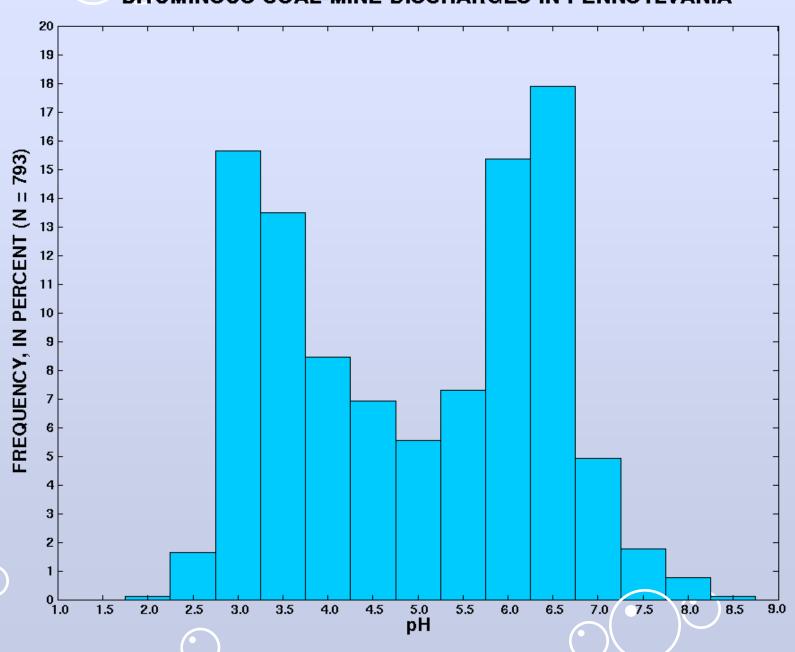
Abandoned MineDrainage





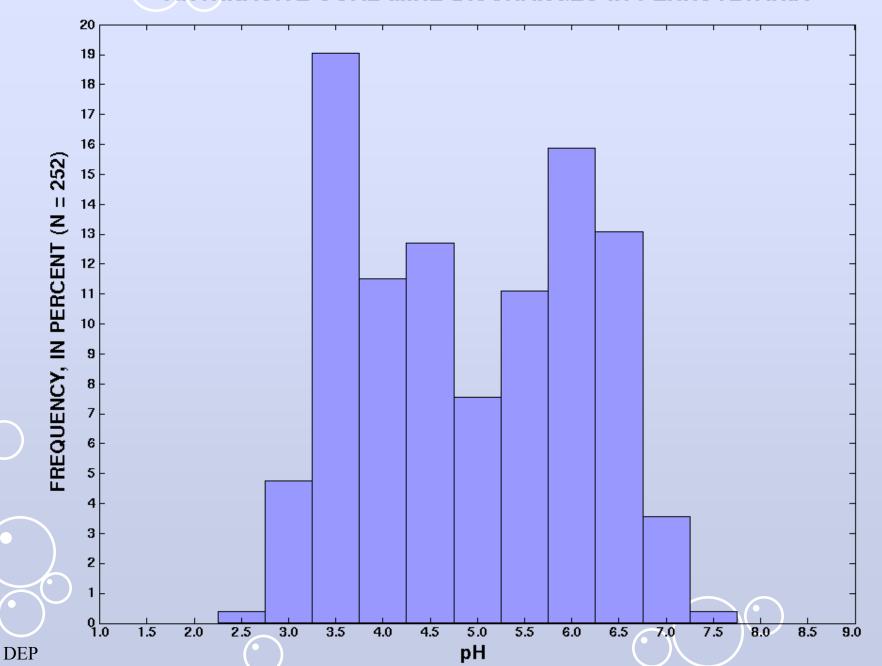
Legend: No Fish Streams and Fisheries Impacted by Some Fish Impacted Stream Miles Acid Mine Drainage in Pennsylvania No Fish -----Some Fish ----- 1525 (Based on EPA Fisheries Survey - 1995) **DEP**

BITUMINOUS COAL-MINE DISCHARGES IN PENNSYLVANIA



DEP

ANTHRACITE COAL-MINE DISCHARGES IN PENNSYLVANIA



Monogahela River - Elevated TDS 2008



- •10/2008 Elevated total dissolved solids (TDS) > than SDWA standard (500 mg/l)
- •Potential sources of TDS in watershed include abandoned & active surface and deep coal mines, waste water and industrial discharges (receiving HF flow-back)
- •PA DEP reduced HF % flow at wastewater treatment plants
- •River under historic low flow conditions
- •TDS concentrations returned to normal in December 2008 after recovery of river flow

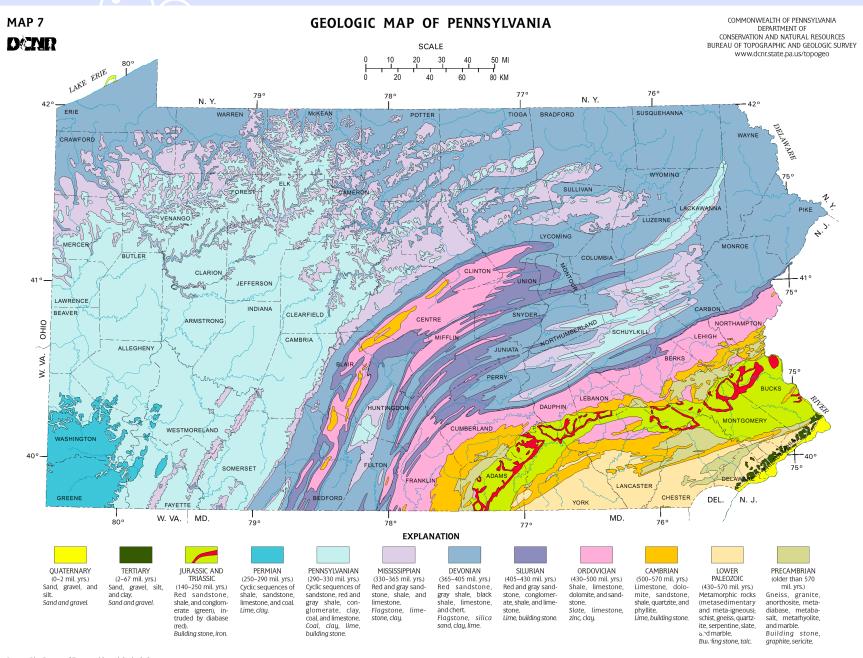


Source: Chesapeake Energy Corporation, 2008

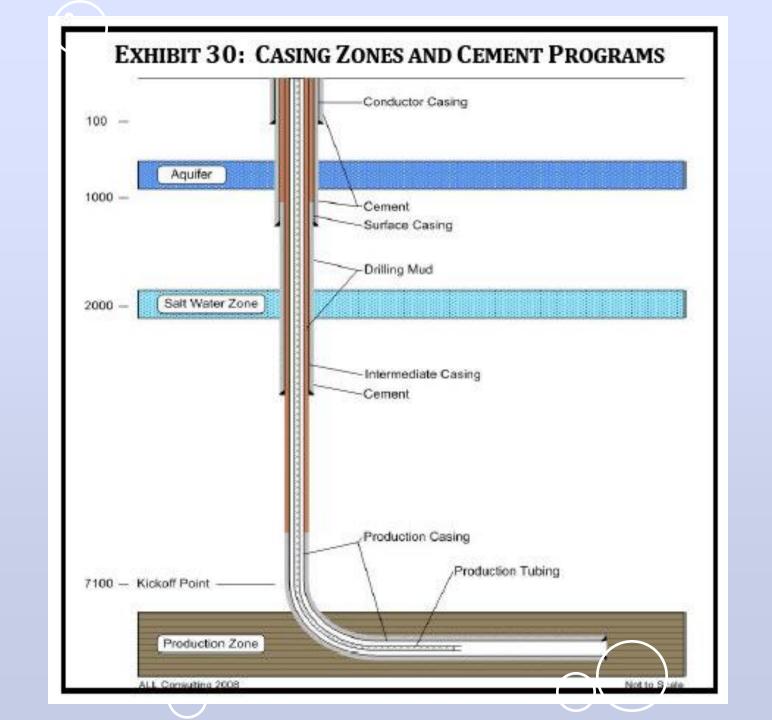
Hydraulic Fracturing of a Marcellus Shale Well, West Virginia



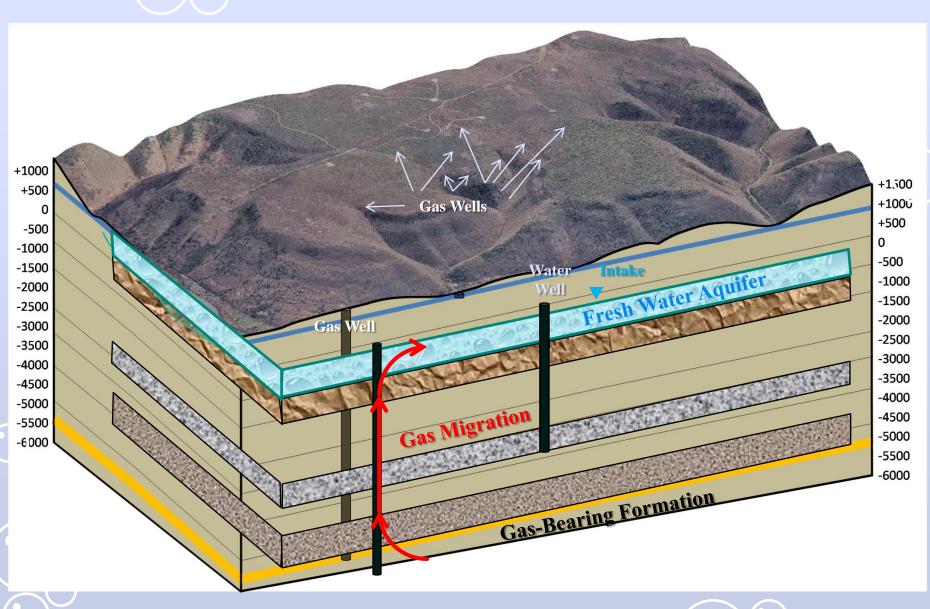
• Marcellus and Other Shale



Prepared by Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Third Edition, 1990; Third Printing, Revised, 2000.

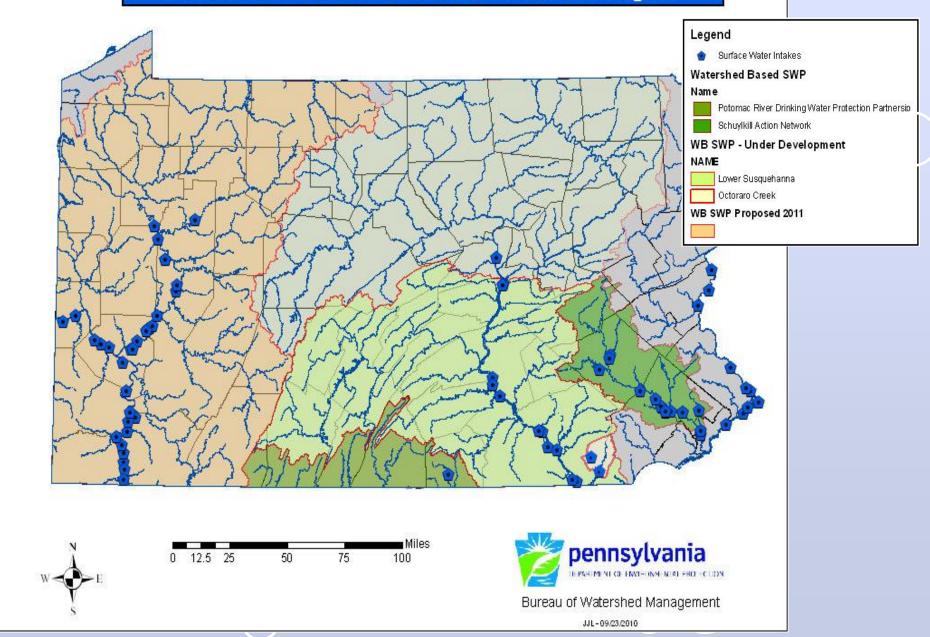


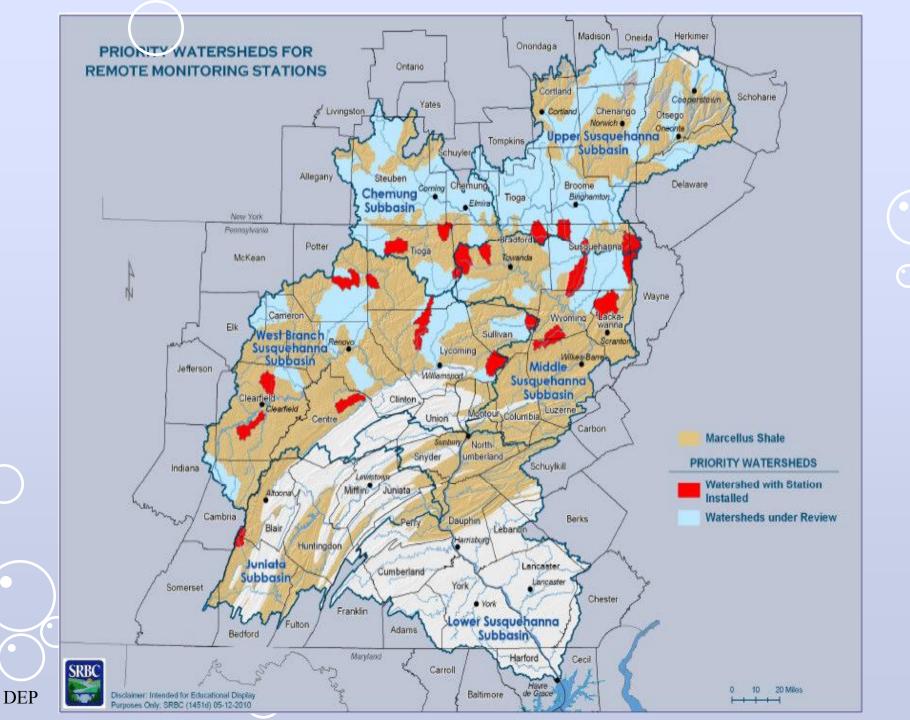
DEP





PA Watershed Based Source Water Protection Program







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