

Potential Relationships Between Hydraulic Fracturing and Drinking Water Resources



Office of Research and Development

Tribal Consultation August 30, 2010



Hydraulic Fracturing Study Consultation with Tribal Governments

Why are We Studying HF and What Will EPA Study? Jeanne Briskin, Office of Research & Development How Can Stakeholders Become Involved?

Ann Codrington, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Discussion Session

Office of Research and Development



Why study hydraulic fracturing?

- Natural gas is a key energy resource
- Public has raised concerns about hydraulic fracturing and water
- EPA wants to ensure that public health and the environment are protected





- Best available science
- Independent sources of
 - information
- Transparent, peer-reviewed process
- Consultation with others

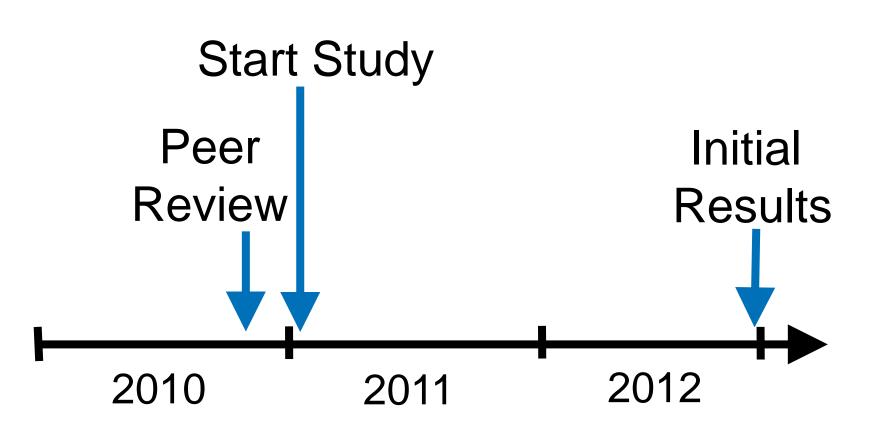


Study Plan Development

- Led by EPA scientists
- Initial recommendations by EPA's
 Science Advisory Board (April 2010):
 - –Focus on water resources (quality and quantity)
 - -Use case-study approach
 - -Stakeholder process important



Study Timeline





- What hydraulic fracturing scenarios might cause impacts on drinking water resources?
- What approaches are effective for protecting drinking water?

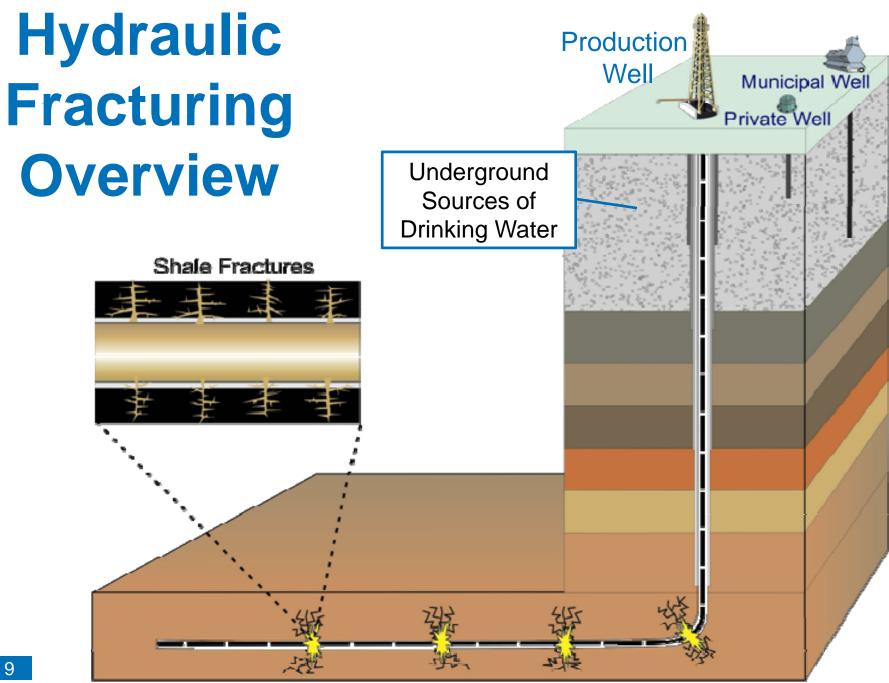


What are the major elements of the study?

Data and information

Chemical fate and transport

Case studies



Fracture Stages

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What types of data and information are needed?

- Pre- and post-drilling site characteristics
- Chemical data
 - -Hydraulic fracturing fluids
 - -Water quality
- Water use (sources, amount)
- Well construction, well integrity
- Operation and management practices



- Existing sources
 - -Stakeholders
 - -Published reports
- New sources
 - -EPA study
 - -Other ongoing studies





Fate and Transport

- Characterize fracturing fluids and their degradation products
- Determine the potential to mobilize chemicals from geologic formations
- Identify and refine methods
 - for chemical analysis





Why are we using case studies?

- Opportunity for focused field investigations
- Evaluate hydraulic fracturing in different parts of the U.S.
 - -Geologic factors
 - -Water resource management practices
 - -Water quality and quantity



Potential Sites for Case Studies

- Where hydraulic fracturing:
 - -is planned
 - -is in progress
 - -has occurred





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How will we identify and prioritize case studies?

- Stakeholder recommendations
- Vulnerable water resources
 - -Proximity of other wells,
 - exposure pathways
 - Extent of activity (wells/acre)
- Geologic conditions
- Geographic variations





What are the next steps in developing the study plan?

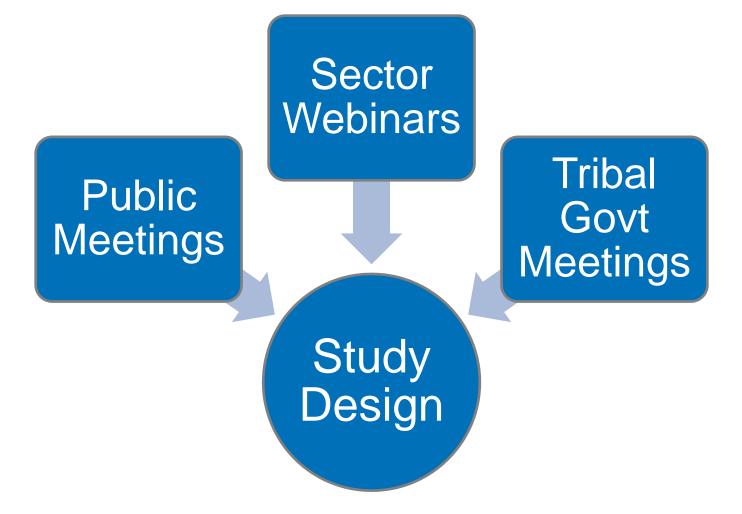
- Stakeholder input (Summer 2010)
 - -Study Design
 - -Data and Information
 - -Case studies
- Peer review and public comments (Fall 2010)



How Can You Get Involved in EPA's Study?



Attend Stakeholder Events





Tribal Nation Consultations

- Aug 5 Webinar
 - Environmental staff and directors
 - –9 tribal nations
- Aug 13 Consultation
- Aug 30 Webinar, 2-4 pm Eastern time
- Deadline for public comments in Sept 28



Collaborate with EPA

Feedback on Study Design

Data Collection

Technical Workshops

Case Study Recommendations



Provide EPA with Your Comments

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Verbal Comments

- Public meetings
- Tribal Government Consultations



Email

hydraulic.fracturing@epa.gov_

Sept 28 is comment deadline



Postal Mail

 Jill Dean, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Mailcode 4606M, Washington, DC 20460



More Information

Eyes on Drilling Tipline – report suspicious activity

- 1-877-919-4EPA
- eyesondrilling@epa.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – public meeting info

- 1-800-426-4791
- Monday through Friday, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Eastern time

Public Meeting Registration

- http://hfmeeting.cadmusweb.com/
- Next public meeting will be held mid-Sept

EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Website

- Study: http://epa.gov/safewater/uic/wells_hydrofrac.html
- Meetings and Outreach: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/wells_hydroout.html



Key Questions



We would like to hear from you

- What should be our highest priorities?
- Where are the gaps in current knowledge?
- Are there data and information we should know about?
- Where do you recommend we conduct our case studies?