

What?

The first in a series of technical workshops will be held to discuss Analytical Chemical Methods related to EPA's study of potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. Information on other workshops coming in January 2013.

Why?

Workshop discussions will inform EPA on focused subjects integral to hydraulic fracturing to enhance the overall study, increase collaborative opportunities and inform additional possible future research.

Where?

EPA-RTP Campus Main Building Auditorium in Research Triangle Park, NC

When?

Monday, February 25, 2013

How?

Invited presentations by subject-matter experts followed by discussion on focused topics.

Nominations for Subject-Matter Experts

Deadline: January 8, 2013

EPA is seeking subject-matter experts to participate in a technical workshop on Analytical Chemical Methods for the Hydraulic Fracturing Study. Experts will contribute to the workshop as invited presenters and provide technical knowledge during workshop discussions.

Because meeting space is limited, EPA will select ~40-50 experts for the workshop. Several experts will be invited to present research technical information, and the others will contribute to technical discussion throughout the one-day workshop. Experts with significant relevant and current experience related to the topics of the technical workshop will be selected. Subject-matter experts will be selected, with the goal of maintaining balanced viewpoints from various stakeholder groups including industry, non-governmental organizations, other federal, state and local governments, tribes and the academic community.

Experts wishing to participate in this technical workshop should apply at [Technical Expert Registration](#) from December 11, 2012 – January 8, 2013. If you would like to contribute a presentation, please provide an abstract. EPA plans to notify selected experts in late January 2013.

WORKSHOP THEMES

Analytical methods for complex hydraulic fracturing matrices

- Understanding the diversity of matrices and their effects – hydraulic fracturing injection fluids, flowback and produced water
- Dealing with special hydraulic fracturing cases – high TDS, radionuclides, other mobilized analytes
- Potential underground transformations, reactions, byproducts

Determination of 'chemicals of concern'

- How are analytes which may need improved methods selected?
- How are appropriate detection limits determined and selected?

Future trends in hydraulic fracturing chemicals usage

- What impact might the increasing interest in greener chemicals have on selection of chemical analytes or analysis of field samples?

Use of tracers and indicators

- Relative performance of tracers and indicators
- Identification of methods and detection limits for tracers