

Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources

Jeanne Briskin, Research Coordinator



March 5, 2014

Office of Research and Development



Study Background

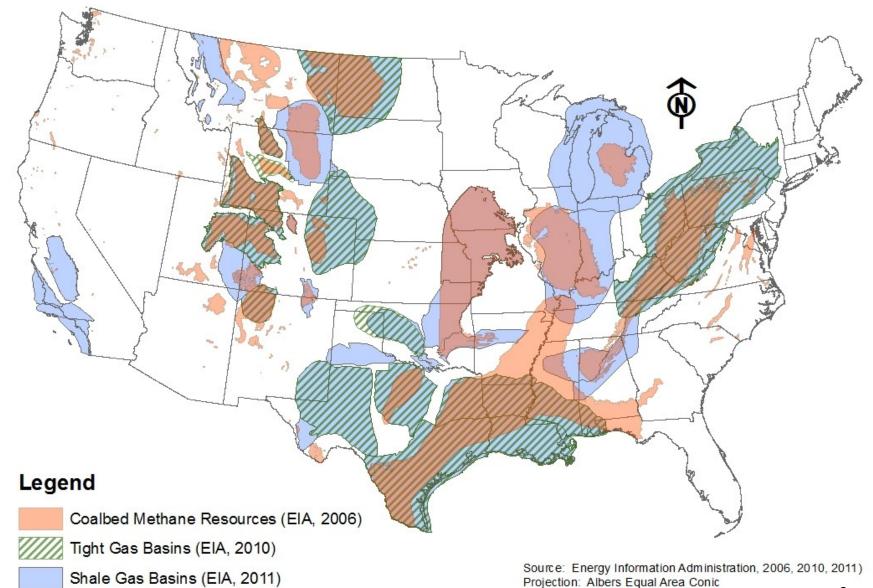
In 2010, Congress urged EPA to study the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water.

The study purpose is to:

- Assess whether hydraulic fracturing can impact drinking water resources
- Identify driving factors that affect the severity and frequency of any impacts

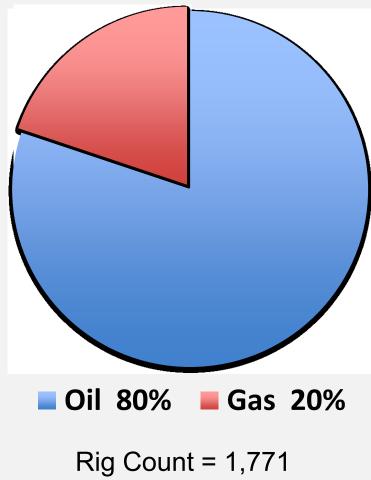


SEPA United States Environmental Protection Unconventional Oil and Gas Resources





Hydraulic Fracturing by Resource

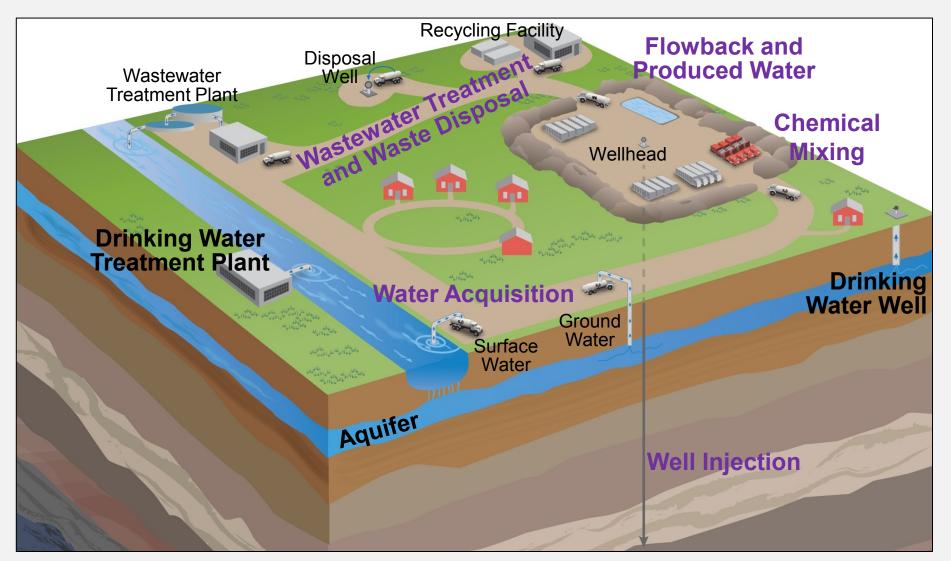


(Week of February 7, 2014)

3

Source: Baker Hughes Rig Count (http://www.bakerhughes.com/rig-count)

SEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Hydraulic Fracturing Water Cycle



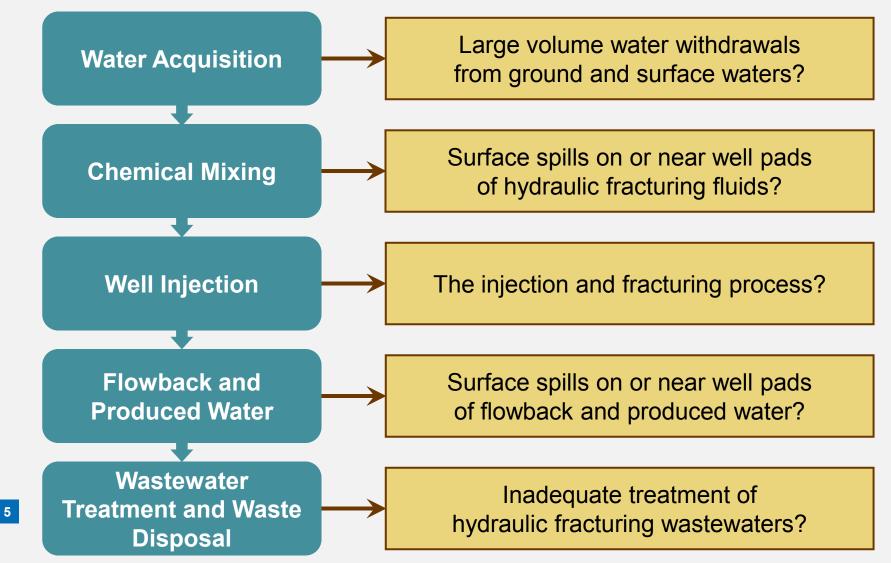
WATER CYCLE STAGES

Water Acquisition \rightarrow Chemical Mixing \rightarrow Well Injection \rightarrow Flowback and Produced Water \rightarrow Wastewater Treatment and Waste Disposal



Hydraulic Fracturing Water Cycle

What are the potential impacts on drinking water resources of:

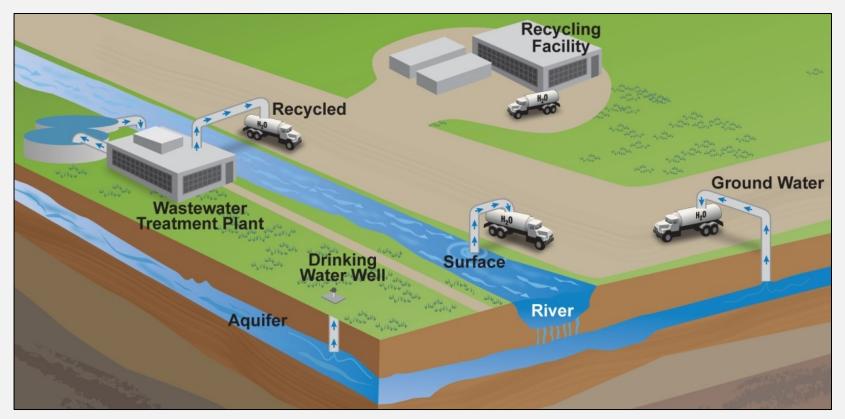




6

Water Acquisition

What are the potential impacts of large volume water withdrawals from ground and surface waters on drinking water resources?



Research Projects Underway

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

Literature Review | Service Company Analysis Well File Review | FracFocus Analysis

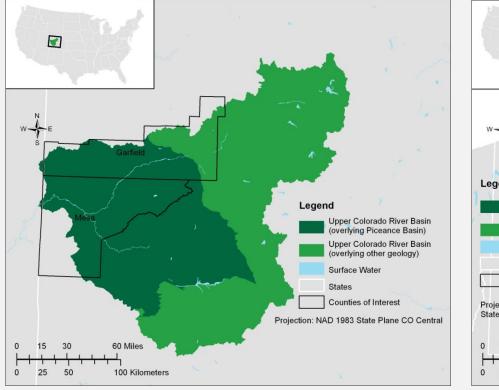
SCENARIO EVALUATIONS

Water Availability Modeling

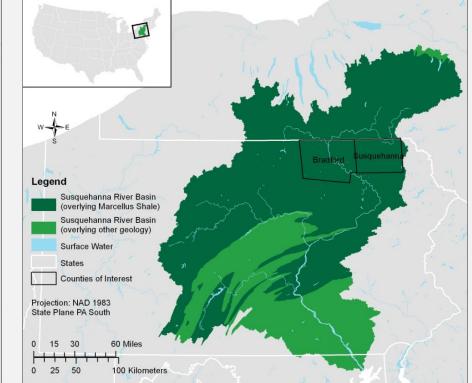


Water Availability Modeling

Semi-Arid: Upper Colorado River Basin



Humid: Susquehanna River Basin

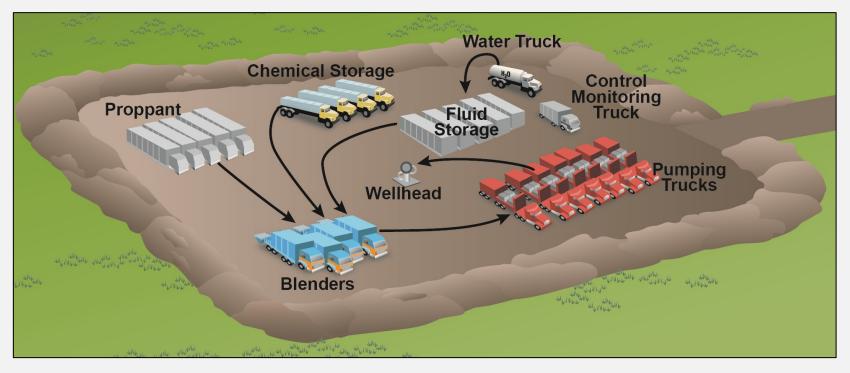


- Modeling the potential impact of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water availability in semi-arid and humid river basins under different water usage scenarios
- Future water use scenarios include: business-as-usual, full development and "recycling plus"



Chemical Mixing

What are the possible impacts of surface spills on or near well pads of hydraulic fracturing fluids on drinking water resources?



Research Projects Underway

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

Literature Review | Spills Database Analysis Service Company Analysis Well File Review | FracFocus Analysis

LABORATORY STUDIES

Analytical Method Development

TOXICITY ASSESSMENT

RETROSPECTIVE CASE STUDIES



FracFocus Analysis

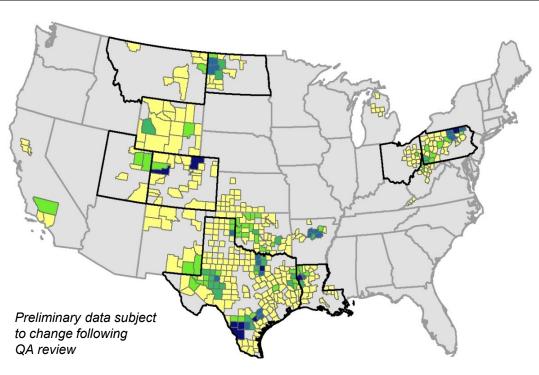
- Data submitted to FracFocus with fracture dates between January 1, 2011, and February 28, 2013 will be summarized
- Main topics expected to be described in report
 - -Water use
 - -Proppants
 - -Chemical use
- Summary statistics are expected to be calculated for nationwide data and selected counties

FracFocus Analysis

 Counties will be selected that show diversity in water use and chemical use as a function of geography, geology, and production type

ronmental Protection

 Tabular data and GIS data used to select "example" counties



Legend

United States

Calculation States with Mandatory Disclosure to FracFocus

Total Reported Water Volumes Used for Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid (Gallons)

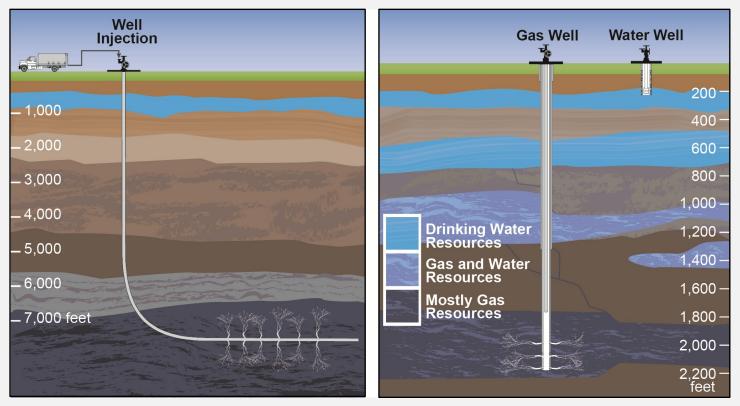
- 4,150 143,000,000
- **143,000,001 505,000,000**
- **505,000,001 968,000,000**
- **968,000,001 1,840,000,000**
- **1,840,000,001 3,710,000,000**



Well Injection

What are the possible impacts of the injection and fracturing

process on drinking water resources?



Research Projects Underway

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

Literature Review Service Company Analysis Well File Review

SCENARIO EVALUATIONS

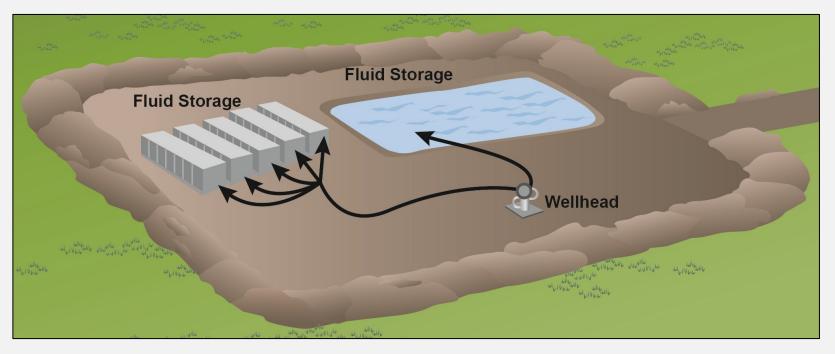
Subsurface Migration Modeling

RETROSPECTIVE CASE STUDIES



Flowback and Produced Water

What are the possible impacts of surface spills on or near well pads of flowback and produced water on drinking water resources?



Research Projects Underway

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

Literature Review Spills Database Analysis Service Company Analysis Well File Review LABORATORY STUDIES

Analytical Method Development

TOXICITY ASSESSMENT

RETROSPECTIVE CASE STUDIES



Spills Database Analysis

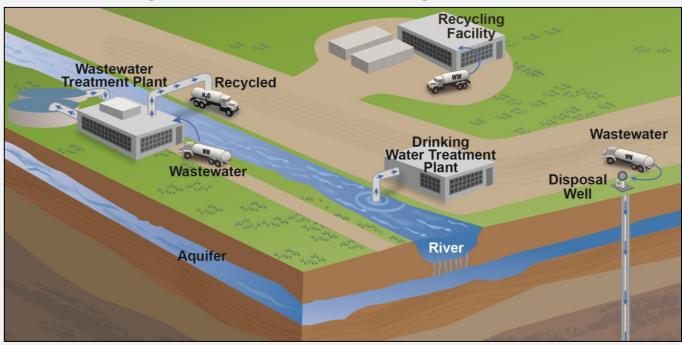
Federal	Source
National Response Center	National Response Center (NRC) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data
States*	Source
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Compliance Reporting Database
Colorado	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission COGIS - Spill/Release Database
New Mexico	New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department Spills and Pit Data
Wyoming	Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission Spill Database
Texas	Texas Railroad Commission H8 Spill Records
Lousiana	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality Complaints and Inspections Database
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Utah	Utah DERR Division of Drinking Water
North Dakota	No publically available spills database
Additional Data obtained from 9 HF service companies and 9 oil and gas operators by EPA	

*States were selected based on those with the largest number of hydraulically fractured wells.



Wastewater Treatment and Waste Disposal

What are the possible impacts of inadequate treatment of hydraulic fracturing wastewater on drinking water resources?



Research Projects Underway

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

Literature Review | Well File Review FracFocus Analysis

SCENARIO EVALUATIONS

Surface Water Modeling

LABORATORY STUDIES

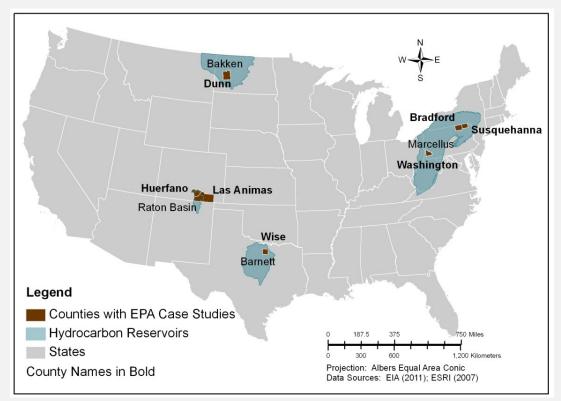
Source Apportionment Studies Wastewater Treatability Studies Br-DBP Precursor Studies



Retrospective Case Studies

Case study locations

- Bradford County, PA
- Las Animas/Huerfano Counties, CO
- Dunn County, ND
- Washington County, PA
- Wise County, TX



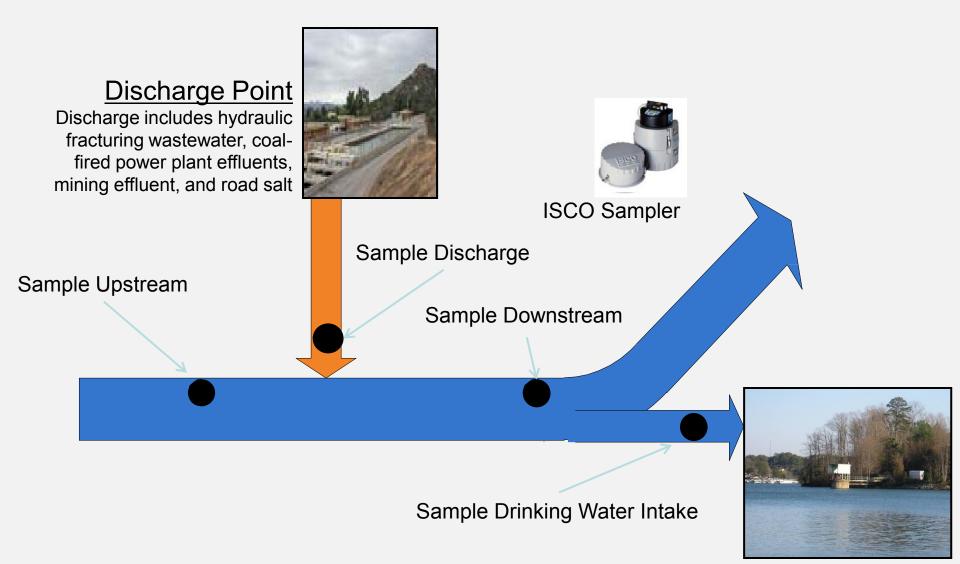




Retrospective Case Studies	Investigation of potential drinking water impacts from
Las Animas and Huerfano Counties, Colorado	Coalbed methane extraction in the Raton Basin
Dunn County, North Dakota	A well blowout during hydraulic fracturing for oil in the Bakken Shale
Bradford County, Pennsylvania	Shale gas development in the Marcellus Shale
Washington County, Pennsylvania	Shale gas development in the Marcellus Shale
Wise County, Texas	Shale gas development in the Barnett Shale



Source Apportionment





Surface Water Modeling

OBJECTIVE:

Use established surface water transport models and theory to identify generic conditions that may lead to elevated concentrations of bromide and radium chemical at public water supply intakes.

APPROACH:

- Collect model inputs to assure generic simulations reflect actual conditions
 - Wastewater treatment facility effluent data from the NPDES monitoring reported to states.
 - USGS stream water quality and flow rate data.
- Confirm accuracy of models using existing tracer data and models.
- Use Monte Carlo methods for uncertainty analysis:
 - •Steady-state release scenarios
 - •Transient releases using a hybrid numerical/empirical model
- Run models with different discharge scenarios and stream flow scenarios based

on data collected.



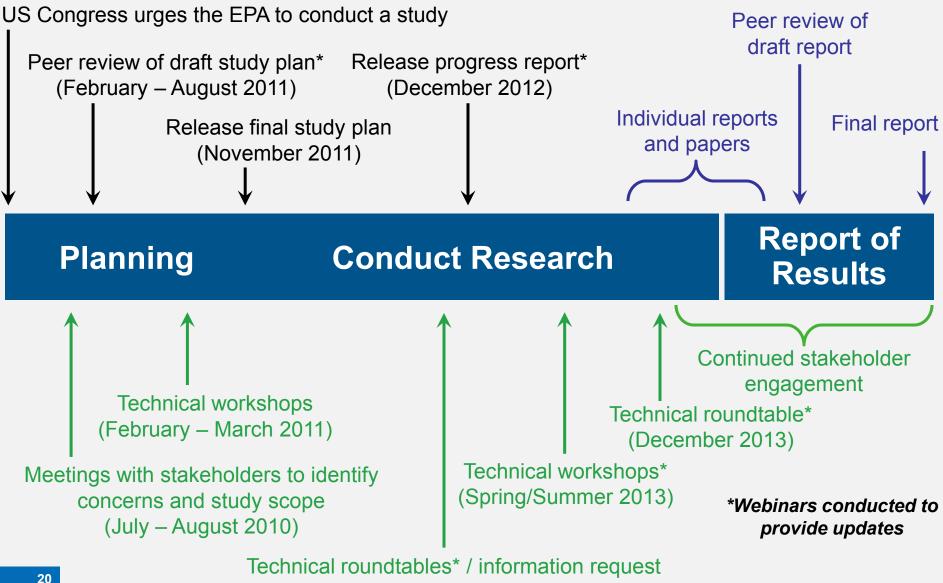
Progress Report

- Includes project-specific updates
 - Research approach
 - Status as of Sept. 2012
 - Next steps
- Does not include research results
- Available at www.epa.gov/hfstudy





Study Timeline







EPA will continue to conduct research, analyze information and literature, and engage stakeholders

- Exchange information with industry, academia, states, NGOs, tribes, and public
- Completed research will undergo peer review
- Release draft report in late 2014
 - -The SAB Panel will peer review the draft report
 - The public will have an opportunity to provide written and oral comments





For more information: www.epa.gov/hfstudy