Fracking Facts

Skepticism is the first step to Truth – D. Diderot
Albemarle County BOS

July 2, 2014 presentation

by

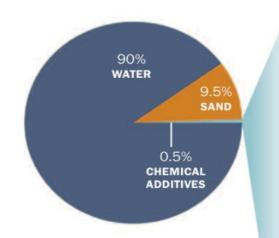
Charles Battig, MD

VA-Scientists and Engineers for Energy and Environment

U.S. EPA, GAO...

- EPA secretary Lisa Jackson: "I'm not aware of any proven case where [hydraulic fracturing] itself has affected water," Jackson said in May 2011.
- April 2012, Jackson said, "In no case have we made a definitive determination that [hydraulic fracturing] has caused chemicals to enter groundwater."
- U.S. Govt. Accountability Office (GAO): "[R]egulatory officials we met with from eight states Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas told us that, based on state investigations, the hydraulic fracturing process has not been identified as a cause of groundwater contamination within their states." (September 2012)

Not So Secret Fracking Fluid



Compound	Purpose	Common application
Acids	Helps dissolve minerals and initiate fissure in rock (pre-fracture)	Swimming pool cleaner
Sodium Chloride	Allows a delayed breakdown of the gel polymer chains	Table salt
Polyacrylamide	Minimizes the friction between fluid and pipe	Water treatment, soil conditioner
Ethylene Glycol	Prevents scale deposits in the pipe	Automotive anti-freeze, deicing agent, household cleaners
Borate Salts	Maintains fluid viscosity as temperature increases	Laundry detergent, hand soap, cosmetics
Sodium/Potassium Carbonate	Maintains effectiveness of other components, such as crosslinkers	Washing soda, detergent, soap, water softener, glass, ceramics
Glutaraldehyde	Eliminates bacteria in the water	Disinfectant, sterilization of medical and dental equipment
Guar Gum	Thickens the water to suspend the sand	Thickener in cosmetics, baked goods, ice cream, toothpaste, sauces
Citric Acid	Prevents precipitation of metal oxides	Food additive; food and beverages; lemon juice
Isopropanol	Used to increase the viscosity of the fracture fluid	Glass cleaner, antiperspirant, hair coloring

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

Natural Gas Wellheads





Wind Turbines, Laurel Mountain, WV



http://www.windturbinesyndrome.com/2011/wind-turbines-on-ridgelines-is-madness-w-va/

Attention: Sierra Club, SELC, 350.org



Ridgeline Bird Killers



Wind Turbine Land Grab

- A nuclear plant has a power density of about
 2,500 watts per square meter.
- Large gas turbines (>100 MW) stationary set-ups can easily deliver 4,000-5,000 W/m2.
- Most large modern coal-fired power plants generate electricity with power densities ranging from 100 to 1,000 W/m2, including the area of the mine, the power plant, etcetera
- Compare that to the power density of wind energy, which is one watt per square meter

Renewable Corn Ethanol And Biodiesel Require Massive Amounts Of Water

- According to the U.S. Department of Energy, fracking requires just 0.6 to 5.8 gallons of water per million Btu of energy produced.
- "Renewable" and "sustainable" corn-based ethanol requires 2,510 to 29,100 gallons per million Btu of usable energy, and biodiesel from soybeans consumes 14,000 to 75,000 gallons of water per million Btu.

Solar Energy Farm Displaces Farm Land



http://www.lightsource-re.co.uk/operational-assets/case-studies/shipton-bellinger-solar-farm-4-5-mwp/