



WHAT PEOPLE HAVE SAID

Hydraulic fracturing is a 60-year-old technology that has been used safely in more than 1 million wells. The industry and regulators are doing a good job managing its risks, and there has not been a single documented instance of groundwater contamination of subsurface formations from hydraulic fracturing.



**Richard Ranger, Senior Policy Advisor
American Petroleum Institute**

Letter to EPA Administrator
Lisa Jackson

"I do not believe that the price for energy extracted from deep beneath the earth's surface should include a risk to the health of those who live above it."



Edward J. Markey
U. S. Congress
Massachusetts, 7th District

“Natural gas drilling has led to job creation, strengthened the economy and reduced dependence on foreign oil.”



“However, the highly variable and unpredictable nature of hydraulic fracturing that can lead to the contamination of drinking water is of great concern.”

Robert Casey
United States Senator
Pennsylvania

“As we recognize the need for energy independence and alternative sources to power our nation, natural gas is an important economic driver and a critical bridge fuel,”

“However, it is incumbent upon us to ensure the process for extracting natural gas from our land is done safely and responsibly.”



**U.S. Rep. Diana DeGette
Colorado First District**

“We are burning the furniture to heat the house. In shifting away from coal to natural gas we are trying for cleaner air but we are producing massive amounts of toxic wastewater.”



John H. Quigley, former Secretary
Conservation and Natural Resources,
Pennsylvania

“The vast majority of wells completed in the last 10 years have had no significant impact on the environment. True, a very few well operations have had problems because of errors in operations.”



**David Burnett, Petroleum Engineer
Director of Technology
Texas A&M University
Global Petroleum Research Institute**

“If carbon sequestration works, coal based power emissions could drop by 90%.

Natural gas may not be the solution to the nation’s energy needs but rather a transitional fuel that bridges the gap to cleaner technologies.”



Nick Akins, President
American Electric Power

Hydraulic fracturing can be “safe” when done in the right place, on the right scale, with the right safeguards, and as part of a “drill, maybe drill” philosophy.



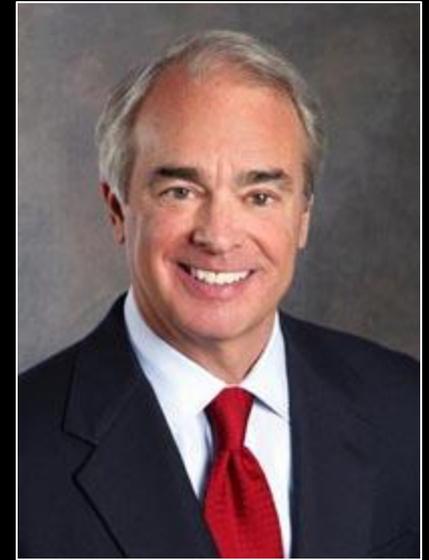
Federal research should fill necessary knowledge gaps and sort out information from misinformation.

**Ben Grumbles, President
Clean Water America Alliance**

“EPA data suggest that natural gas offers a modest improvement over coal and oil

.....

.... if that is true – gas is not the panacea.”



James Rogers, CEO
Duke Energy

We need scientific analysis and data on the full impacts to water supplies, air quality, and local communities — how they occur, and how they can be prevented or reduced. Until we have a better understanding of the risks, we can't know with certainty if oil and gas reserves in shale formations can be accessed without significant impacts.



**Amy Mall, Senior Policy Analyst
Natural Resources Defense Council**

Over the past 60 years, more than 1.1 million wells have been enhanced thanks to the fracturing process — oil wells, gas wells, but also water wells and even geothermal wells. Some folks like to argue that harvesting natural gas from shale is different, that it requires a dramatically different and particularly risky form of fracturing to make it work. But they're wrong.



**Lee Fuller, Executive Director
Energy in Depth**

(An association of companies involved in hydraulic fracturing of natural gas and oil)

“When total emissions of greenhouse gases are considered, natural gas and coal from mountaintop removal probably have similar releases, and in fact natural gas may be worse in terms of consequences on global warming.”



Robin Howarth
Cornell University

"His, (Professor Howarth's) analysis is based on extremely weak data, and also has a severe methodological flaw (plus some other questionable decisions), all of which means that his bottom line conclusions shouldn't carry weight."



**Michael Levi
Senior Fellow for Energy and Environment
Director of the Program on Energy Security and
Climate Change, Council on Foreign Relations**

“When scientists evaluate the greenhouse gas emissions of energy sources over their full lifecycle and incorporate the methane emitted during production, the advantage of natural gas holds true only when it is burned in more modern and efficient plants. But roughly half of the 1,600 gas-fired power plants in the United States operate at the lowest end of the efficiency spectrum.”

Climate Benefits of Natural Gas May Be Overstated
ProPublica, January 25th, 2011

Factual data on how much methane is emitted from gas fields – and what the warming affect of that methane is – should be locked down before major policy decisions are made to shift the nation towards more reliance on gas.

ProPublica 3/27/11

REGULATOR COMMENTS

“No solution will be bullet proof or iron-clad.....

.....There has been an increase in instances of verifiable gas migration

....The migration cases scare the heck out of me”

Scott Perry, Pennsylvania DEP (Sept 27, 2010)

“We need to encourage the industry to seek excellence – we will not get perfection”

Joe Lee, Pennsylvania DEP (Sept 27, 2010)

BALANCE EVENLY

RISK - COST
COST - RISK

