# Natural Gas Well Drilling – Issues and Impacts in the Delaware River Basin

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# Delaware River Watershed Facts

- Over 15 million people (about 5% of the U.S. population) rely on the waters of the basin
- Drains 13,539 mi<sup>2</sup>, or 0.4 of 1% of the continental U.S. land area







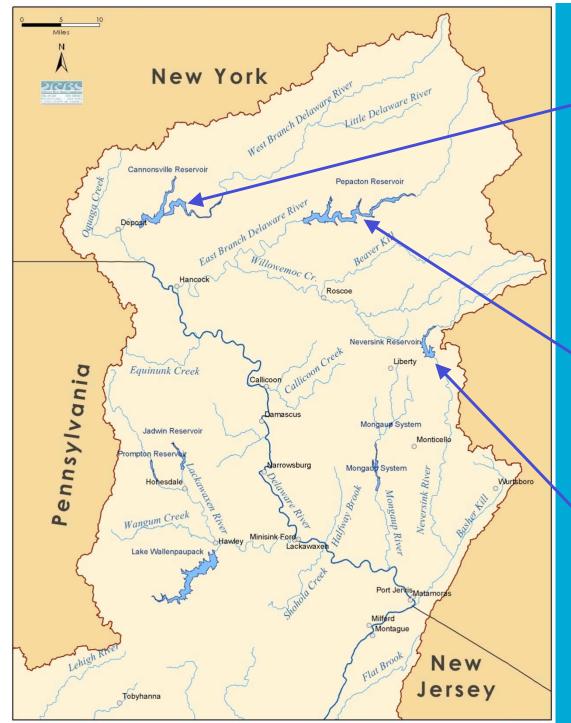
### **Delaware River**

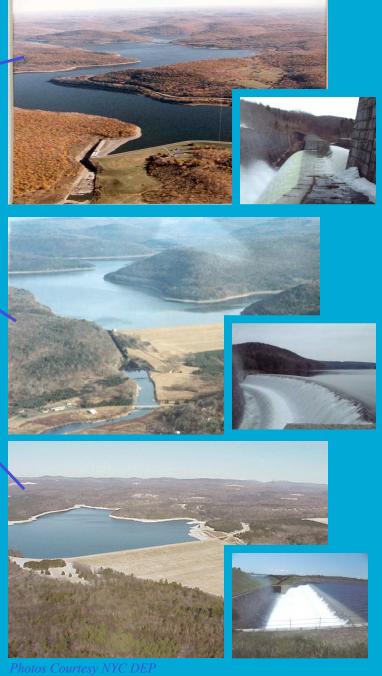
### Longest Undammed River East of the Mississippi

### 330 miles





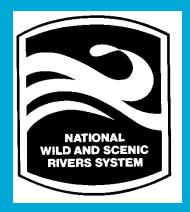




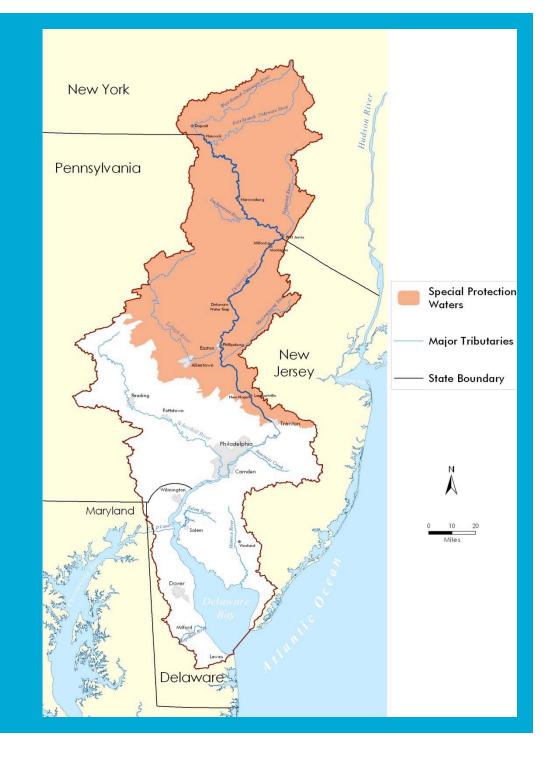


•The U.S. has 3.5 million miles of rivers. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System includes 11,303 miles of this total, or just over one-quarter of one percent.

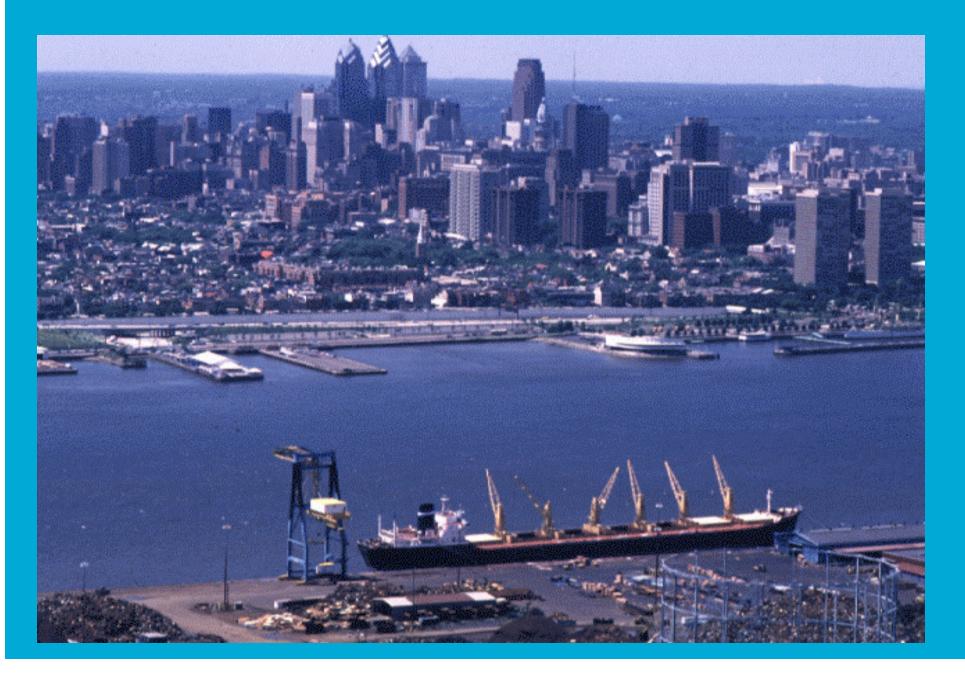
•Three quarters of the Non-Tidal Delaware is designated in the Wild and Scenic Program



Special Protection Waters (SPW)

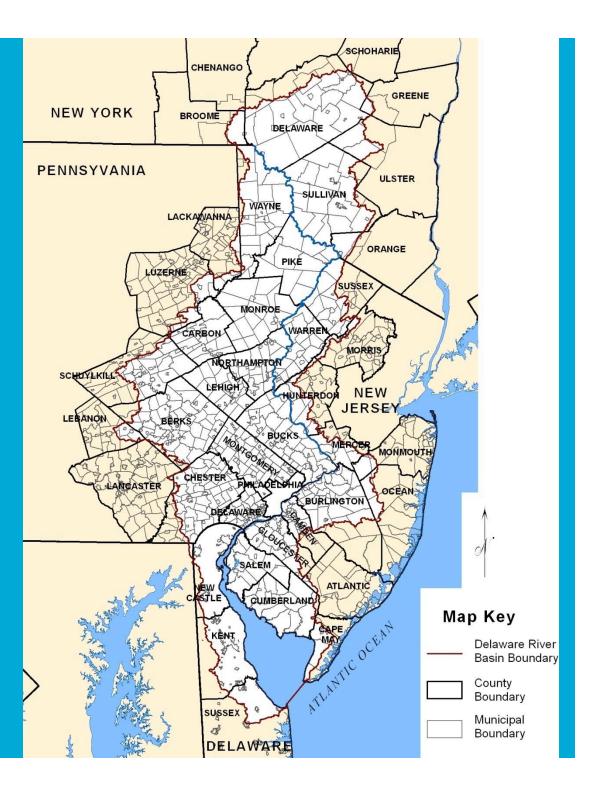


### **Delaware River Port Complex – Largest Fresh Water Port**



### The Need for Basin-Scale Planning

- 4 States
- 25 Congressional Districts
- 42 Counties
- 838 Municipalities



## Delaware River Basin Commission





## WHAT DOES DRBC DO?

✓ Manages Resources on a Watershed Basis ✓ Regulates Water Quality & Quantity ✓ Directs a Fair Distribution of Water ✓ Plans for Best Use of Water Resources ✓ Coordinates / Facilitates ✓ Educates about Water Resources ✓ Is a Forum for Adaptive Management





## **Extent of Marcellus Shale Formation within** the Delaware River Basin



36% (4,937 mi<sup>2</sup>) of the Delaware Basin is underlain by the Marcellus Shale

### 100% of the DRB Headwaters

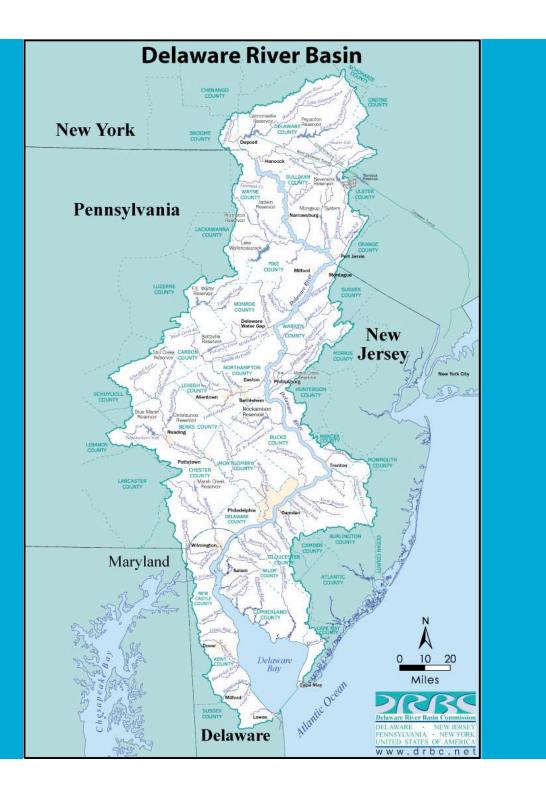


# Value of Natural Gas Play

- Economic Value to Country, State, Region and Land Owners
- However, after the Play is finished this region will again depend on recreation, tourism, and the natural environment that has attracted people to the area.
- So.....We need to make sure the operations minimize impacts to the Upper Basin environment.

elaware River Basin Commission

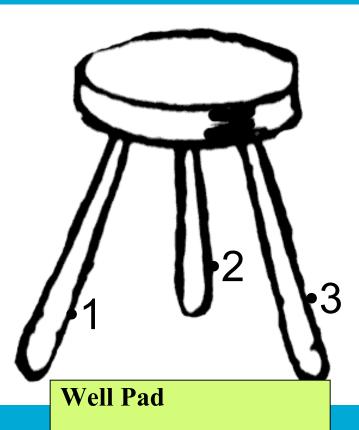
Delaware River Basin



### **DRBC Natural Gas Regulatory Strategy**

#### Water Withdrawal

- Protect surface and groundwater supplies
- Preserve ecological flows
- Ensure assimilative capacity for discharges



- Protect forests that produce clean water
- Manage water use & disposal
- Ensure operations to protect surface & ground waters

#### **Wastewater Disposal**

- Protect receiving water bodies
- Protect groundwater

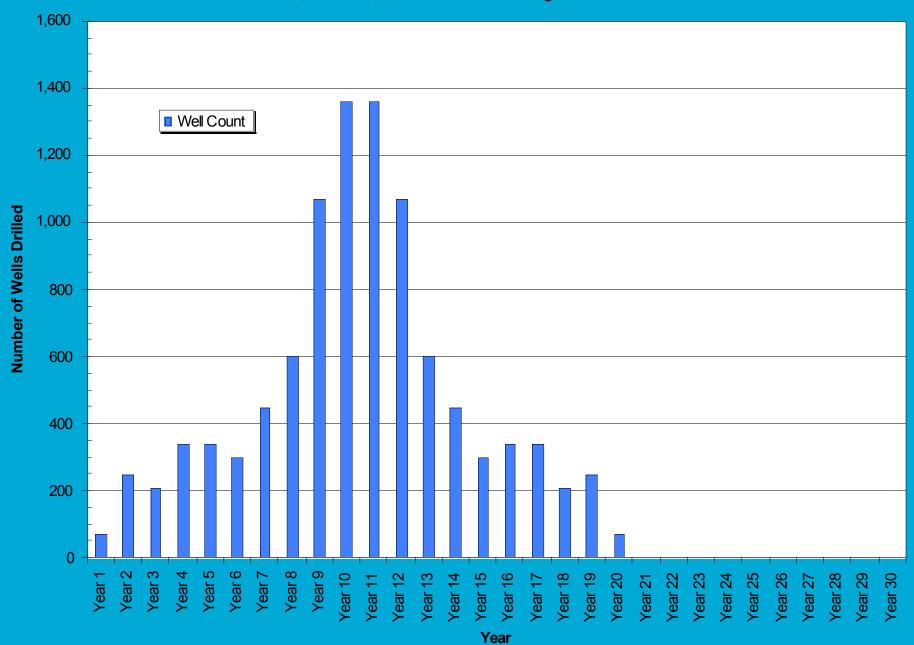


## Estimation of Number of Wells

- Geologic constraints
  - Appalachian structural front
  - Other structures
  - TOC, pore space, unknown w/o exploration
- Regulatory constraints
  - Could slow development pace
  - Areas designated as no drill zones
  - State spacing units
- Number of Drill Rigs
- Our estimates 7,200-28,000 wells
- Assume 10,000 Wells (all water consumptive)



#### Well Count Estimate Total of 10,000 Wells, 1,361 Wells Drilled During Peak Years



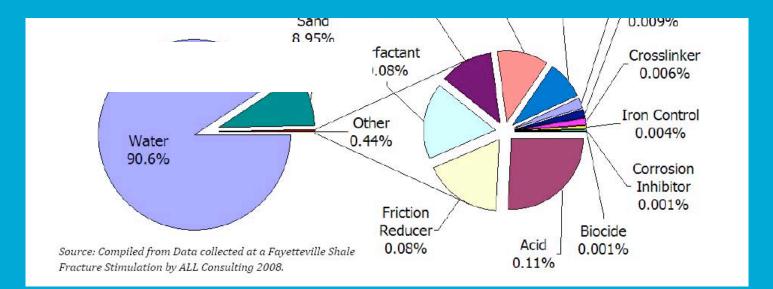
## **Other Estimates Corrected for DRB**

- DRBC Estimate 15 19 mgd
- ALL Consulting 75 mgd (4.0 mgd in DRB)
   calculated for entire Marcellus 95,000 miles<sup>2</sup>
- SRBC 25 mgd (6.25 mgd in DRB)
  - calculated for entire Marcellus in SRB 19,807
     miles<sup>2</sup>
- Daily Water Withdrawal in DRB= 8.7 BGD



### **Typical Components of Frack Fluid**

For a 1.5 million frack job, the 0.5 percent is equivalent to 7,500 gallons of "chemistry".

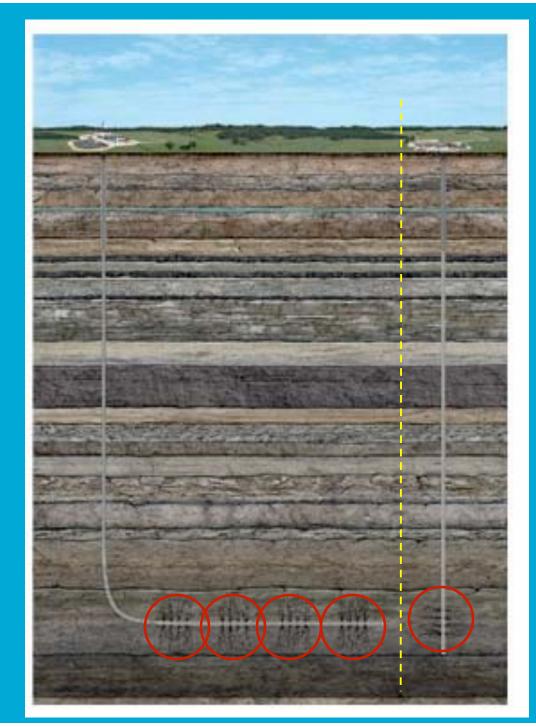


(Arthur, Bohn, Layne, 2008, ALL Consulting) http://www.all-llc.com/shale/GWPCMarcellusFinal.pdf



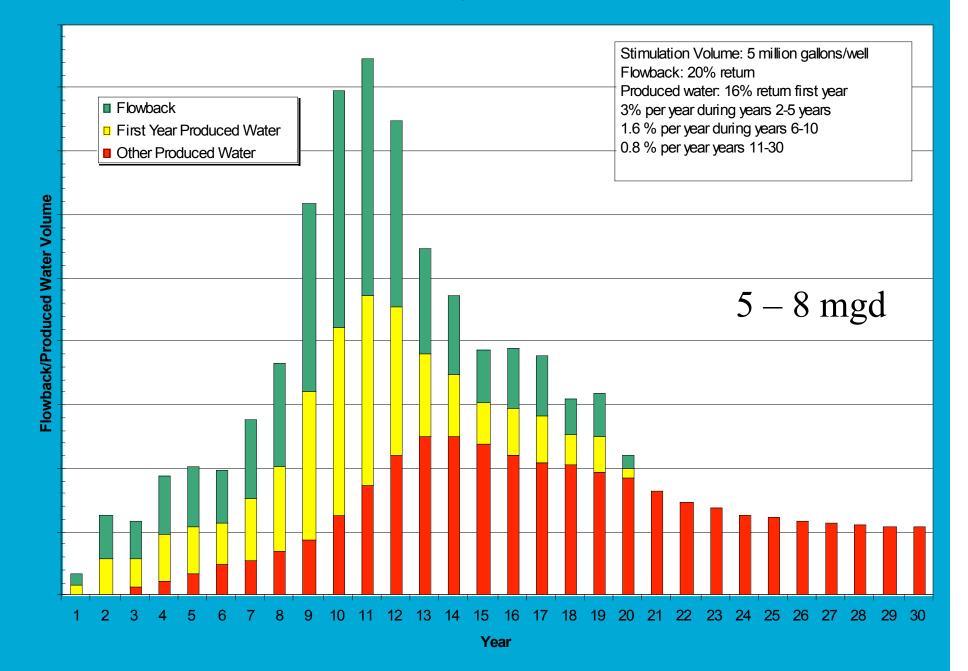
Typical well with horizontal leg and multiple sets of hydrofractures

Marcellus Shale



Typical vertical well with hydrofractures

#### Wastewater Type and Trend



### Vulnerability of Headwaters

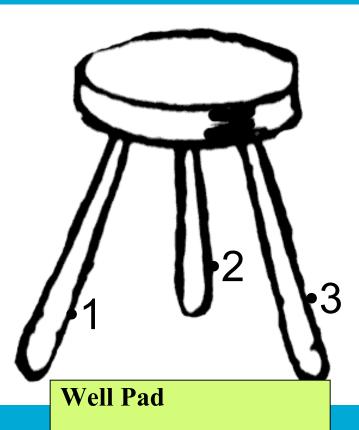
- Headwaters are the most sensitive areas of a watershed
- Existing contiguous forest is critical to water quantity and quality
- Multiple Factors
  - Increasing Impervious
     Cover development
  - Road cuts, pipeline connections,
- Forest Fragmentation
- Philadelphia Source Water Protection Analysis
  - #1 Change in Delaware River Headwaters



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## **DRBC** Intent

- Not to prevent appropriate natural gas activities.
- Ensure proper environmental protections are in place and understood by natural gas developers.
- (Provide Directional Signals, Not Stop Signs –unless warranted)



### **Relevant DRBC Regulatory Requirements**

- Section 3.8 of the DRBC Compact "No project having a substantial effect on the water resources ..... Unless it shall have been first submitted to and approved by the Commission..."
- Section 3.40 Groundwater Protection
- Special Protection Waters Regulations
- Floodplain regulations



Executive Director Determination Natural Gas Well Activates Within the Drainage Area of SPW May, 2009

- Shale formations within the drainage area of SPW
- Natural gas well activities (NGWA) covered regardless of DRBC thresholds in RPP and Water Code (WC)
- NGWA may not commence without obtaining DRBC approval



# May 5, 2010 Public Business Meeting

- Commissioners direct Staff to draft regulations for natural gas well pad projects in shale formations in the Delaware River Basin.
- Natural gas well pad applications will be reviewed after the new regulations are in place.
- Water withdrawals related to natural gas extraction projects to proceed in accordance with existing DRBC regulations.
  - Stone Energy, West Branch Lackawaxen River Withdrawal was approved at July 14, 2010 hearing.



# **Proposed Regulations**

- Three Legged Stool
- Prohibited Areas (Floodplains, etc.)
- Setbacks
- Natural Gas Development Plan
- Monitoring
- Working with PA & NY to reduce redundancy Well Construction/Operation
- Available to Public October, 2010



## Take Home

- Need to Take a Watershed Approach
- Need to Protect Your Headwaters
- What Happens on the Land Affects the Water
- Natural Gas has high value to many, but we need to make sure it is done smartly!
- The regional economy will need other drivers in the future.
- Get involved!



# **QUESTIONS?**

### • www.DRBC.net