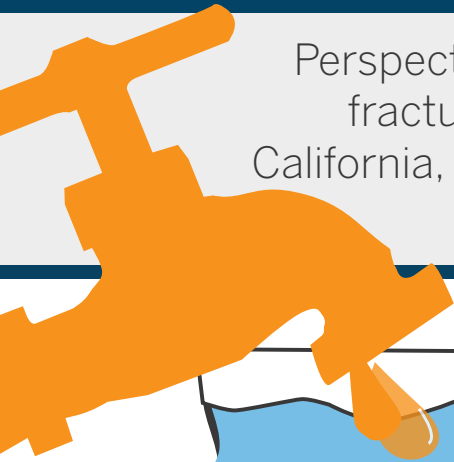




Perspective is critical when discussing shale development, hydraulic fracturing, and water use. Nowhere is this more important than in California, where hydraulic fracturing operations account for a fraction of a percent of total water demand.



“You want to spend your effort on the places where you’re going to save the most water at the least cost.

You should go after problems that really matter and not go after the de minimis things where it’s rhetorically convenient.”

- Jay Lund, director of the Center for Watershed Sciences University of California, Davis (SOURCE)



California used **64 million** acre feet of water in 2012. (SOURCE)



California uses **34 million** acre feet in a typical year for agriculture. (SOURCE)



Residential lawns in California soak up **8.7 million** acre feet of water. (SOURCE)



California's 928 golf courses use approximately **126,000** acre feet a year. (SOURCE)



The 43,000 residential swimming pools in LA use a total of **2,375** acre feet. (SOURCE)



The CA Department of Conservation estimates that about **300** acre feet of water were used for hydraulic fracturing operations in California during 2013. (SOURCE)

