

The **SCIENCE** on Fracking and **PUBLIC HEALTH**

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“Shale gas production activities have not resulted in community-wide exposures to ... VOCs at levels that would pose a health concern.”

The Barnett Shale: From Problem Formulation to Risk Management Study, 2015



“The overall findings of the detailed Human Health Risk Assessment of oil and gas activity in NE BC suggest that, while there is some possibility for elevated COPC [chemicals of potential concern] concentrations to occur at some locations, the probability that adverse health impacts would occur in association with these exposures is considered to be low.”

British Columbia Human Health Risk Assessment, 2014



“Long-term VOC levels were all below their health-based comparison values.”

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Study, 2015



“The monitored concentrations of benzene, one of the major risk driving chemicals, are well within acceptable limits to protect public health, as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The concentrations of various compounds are comparatively low and are not likely to raise significant health issues of concern.” *Colorado Department of Public Health Study, 2012*



“Public health trends in the area surrounding the field were consistent with public health trends throughout the L.A. Basin. It is reasonable to conclude that the conduct of hydraulic fracturing during the analyzed period did not contribute or create abnormal health risks.”

Inglewood Oil Field (CA) Study, 2012



“A comprehensive evaluation of gas exploration and production sites ‘did not reveal any significant health threats.’” *City of Fort Worth Natural Gas Air Quality Study, 2011*



“When looking at the individual operations, the emissions do not seem to create ambient air pollution conditions where acute adverse health impacts are expected.”

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Report, 2011



“The currently available evidence indicates that the potential risks to public health from exposure to the emissions associated with shale gas extraction are low if the operations are properly run and regulated.” *Public Health England Study, 2013*



“Based on a review of completed air studies to date, including the results from the well pad development monitoring conducted in West Virginia’s Brooke, Marion, and Wetzel Counties, no additional legislative rules establishing special requirements need to be promulgated at this time.”

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, 2013

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING



“There’s a strong case that people in the U.S. are already leading longer lives as a consequence of the fracking revolution.”

- Dr. Michael Greenstone, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2013



“[T]he pollution that I’m looking at is traditional pollutants as well as carbon. And natural gas has been a game changer with our ability to really move forward with pollution reductions that have been very hard to get our arms around for many decades.”

- Gina McCarthy, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, 2013



“Shale gas is a wonderful gift that has arrived just in time. It can not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also reduce a deadly pollution known as PM2.5 that is currently killing over three million people each year, primarily in the developing world.”

- Dr. Richard Muller, University of California-Berkeley, 2013



“Health records indicate that while [Barnett shale] production increased, fewer residents were diagnosed with serious illnesses such as cancer, respiratory disease, strokes, and heart disease. This improvement occurred even as the population of residents age 65 or older increased by over 13,000, a significant uptick for any population segment.”

- Sue Mickley MPH, North Wayne Property Owners Alliance, Assessment of Denton County, 2011



“With proper regulation and enforcement, gas provides a very substantial health benefit in reducing air pollution.”

- Dr. Daniel Schrag, Director, Harvard University’s Center for Environment, 2013



“Still, the use of natural gas is reducing pollution at a rapid pace and is much safer, cleaner, and more economic than the alternatives today. In addition, as fracking continues to innovate, the techniques will reduce land use, water requirements, and airshed impact.”

- Dr. Stefan Heck, Resource Revolution, 2014

