

Experts Tout Safety of Hydraulic Fracturing



University of Michigan

“Data gathered from hydraulically stimulated wells in other states does not show evidence of hydraulically-induced fractures extending into overlying fresh water aquifers.”



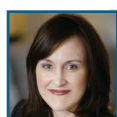
U.S. Geological Survey

“This new study is important in terms of finding no significant effects on groundwater quality from shale gas development within the area of sampling.”



Dr. Mark Zoback, Stanford University:

“Fracturing fluids have not contaminated any water supply and with that much distance to an aquifer, it is very unlikely they could.”



Heather Zichal, former Climate Advisor to President Obama:

“We know that natural gas can safely be developed, and to the credit of the industry there are many companies that are leaning into this challenge and promoting best practices for safer and more efficient production.”



Dr. Stephen Holditch, Texas A&M University:

“I have been working in hydraulic fracturing for 40 plus years and there is absolutely no evidence hydraulic fractures can grow from miles below the surface to the fresh water aquifers.”



Dr. Donald Siegel, Syracuse University:

“[T]here has been hardly any evidence, if at all, for groundwater contamination from fracking or gas wells.”



21 Scientists' Letter to California Governor Jerry Brown:

“In our research, we have found nothing to suggest that shale development poses risks that are unknown or cannot be managed and mitigated with available technologies, best practices and smart regulation.”



Max Luke and Alex Trembath, The Breakthrough Institute:

“While natural gas production does pose serious environmental challenges, we believe that denouncing the shale gas revolution on environmental grounds is misguided.”



Dr. Richard Muller, University of California - Berkeley:

“Environmentalists who oppose the development of shale gas and fracking are making a tragic mistake.”



U.S. Government Accountability Office:

“[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.”



Center for Rural Pennsylvania:

“[S]tatistical analyses of post-drilling versus pre-drilling water chemistry did not suggest major influences from gas well drilling or hydrofracturing (fracking) on nearby water wells...”



Public Health England:

“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.”