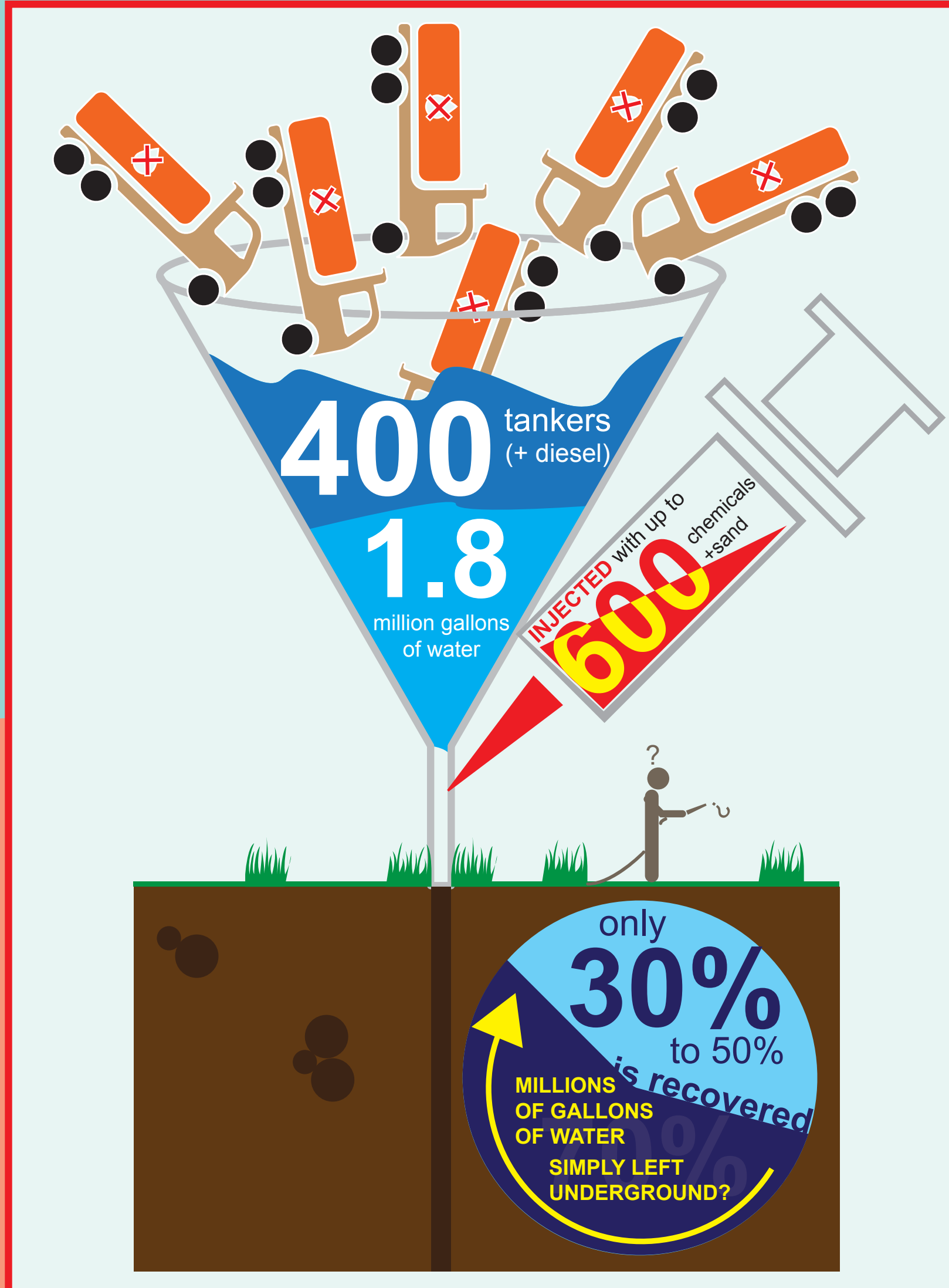
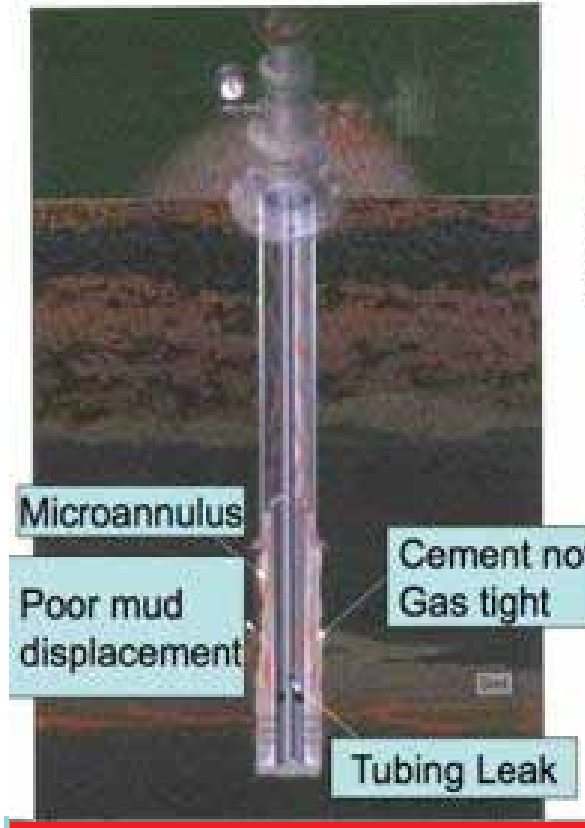


Why oppose unconventional gas?

From Schlumberger, Oilfield review 2003

Poor cementing and tubing failures lead to gas migrating to surface, causing:

- Sustained casing pressure
- Soil contamination
- Aquifer contamination



Water Contamination

The fracking industry frequently claims that there are

“no proven incidences of water contamination to have occurred due to hydraulic fracturing”

This relies on a narrow definition of “hydraulic fracturing” that excludes incidents from drilling damage, failed well casings, spills, tanker accidents....

Flow back water from Cuadrilla’s Preece Hall fracking well in Lancashire:

Lead approx **1438 times** normal tap water content.

Cadmium approx **150 times** normal tap water content.

Magnesium approx **43 times** normal.

Chromium (µg/l). **636 times** normal.

Aluminium approx **197 times** normal.

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material – **90 times** maximum permissible limit.

Industrialisation of landscape

- Frack sites, access roads and pipelines **change huge areas dramatically** including farming, leisure, nature reserves, residential.
- Increase of **traffic, noise, activity and light** 24/7/52 with exhaust fumes from pumps, flaring etc
- **Reductions in the quality of life get reflected in falling house prices.** Insurance premiums are likely to rise.

A load of spin! The ‘Public Health England’ Report on Fracking

British Medical Journal Editorial on ‘Public Health England’ Report

“...the report incorrectly assumes that many of the reported problems experienced in the US are the result of a poor regulatory environment. This position ignores many of the inherent risks of the industry that no amount of regulation can sufficiently remedy, such as well casing cement failures and accidental spillage of waste water. There is no reason to believe that these problems would be any different in the UK and the report provides little evidence to the contrary....”

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Press release Shale gas extraction emissions are a ‘low’ risk to public health

Organisation: Public Health England
Page history: Published 31 October 2013
Policy: Planning for health emergencies
Topics: Public health, + 2 others

The risks to public health from exposure to emissions from shale gas extraction are low if operations are properly run and regulated, according to a PHE report.

This list of hazards

is on the European Union website.

The British Government opposed tighter regulations of fracking from Europe – even though this was recommended by a Royal Society/Royal Academy of Engineering report on fracking.

AEA Support to the identification of potential risks for the environment and human health arising from hydrocarbons operations involving hydraulic fracturing in Europe

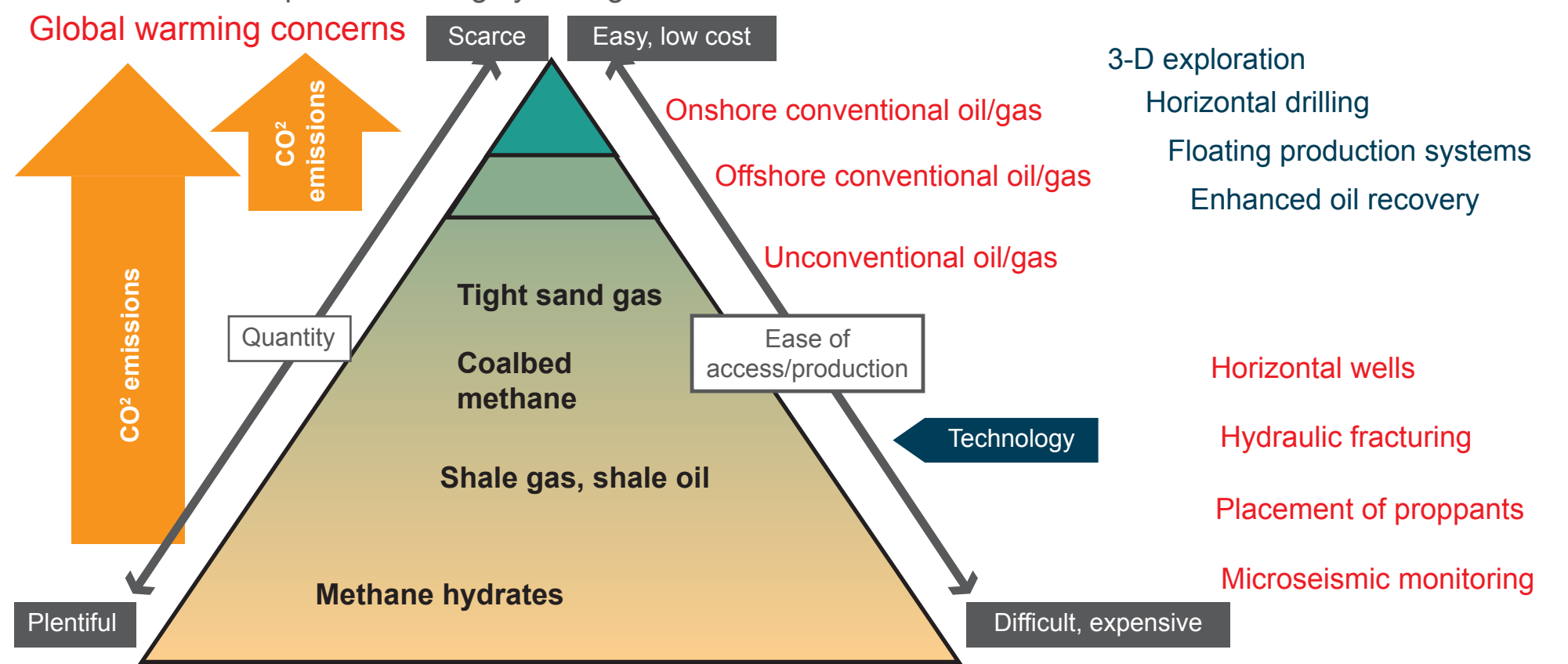
Table ES1: Summary of preliminary risk assessment

Environmental aspect	Site identification and preparation	Well design drilling, casing, cementing	Project phase				Overall rating across all phases
			Fracturing	Well completion	Production	Well abandonment and post-abandonment	
Groundwater contamination	Not applicable	Low	Moderate-High	High	Moderate-High	Not classifiable	High
Surface water contamination	Low	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	Low	Not applicable	High
Water resources	Not applicable	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not applicable	Moderate
Release to air	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Land take	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Moderate	Not classifiable	Moderate
Risk to biodiversity	Not classifiable	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Not classifiable	Moderate
Noise impacts	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Not classifiable	Low	Not applicable	Moderate-High
Visual impact	Low	Low	Low	Not applicable	Low	Low-moderate	Low-Moderate
Seismicity	Not applicable	Not applicable	Low	Low	Not applicable	Not applicable	Low
Traffic	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Not applicable	Moderate
Cumulative							
Groundwater contamination	Not applicable	Low	Moderate-High	High	High	Not classifiable	High
Surface water contamination	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	Moderate	Not applicable	High
Water resources	Not applicable	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not applicable	High
Release to air	Low	High	High	High	High	Moderate	High
Land take	Very high	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	High	Not classifiable	High
Risk to biodiversity	Not classifiable	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Not classifiable	High
Noise impacts	Low	High	Moderate	Not classifiable	Low	Not applicable	High
Visual impact	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not applicable	Low	Low-moderate	Moderate
Seismicity	Not applicable	Not applicable	Low	Low	Not applicable	Not applicable	Low
Traffic	High	High	High	Moderate	Low	Not applicable	High

Not applicable: Impact not relevant to this stage of development
Not classifiable: Insufficient information available for the significance of this impact to be assessed

Ref: AEA/ED5728/Issue Number 17

Fossil fuel resources are natural gas, oil or other hydrocarbon energy deposits occurring in “economically recoverable” concentrations and locations. However, many deposits once excluded by that definition have proven economically recoverable when oil prices rose highly enough.



Air Contamination

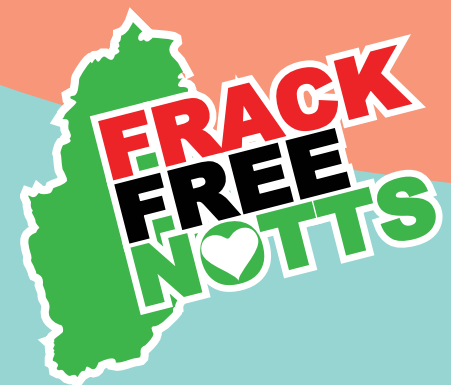
“Environmental exposures include outdoor air pollutants i.e. volatile organic compounds, tropospheric ozone, and diesel particulate matter... Known occupational hazards include airborne silica exposure at the well pad.”
The Lancet 1st March 2014



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