#### Rockingham County, Virginia





## **DMME** Communications

- Call from Gas and Oil to County Administrator in late 2009
- County felt like we were brought into the process very late
- Not the same mining/drilling/etc. familiarity as southwest VA, but treated as such
- Seemed like County process was perfunctory

## **DMME** Communications

- County was hungry for information, but couldn't get answers
- **n** Where can we see wells under development?
- Where can we see fracking?
- **n** County had to do our own research
- Gas and Oil Division referred us to the Virginia
   Gas and Oil Association (Worried somewhat by relatonship
- DMME had essentially approved the permit without local input

## Carrizo Communications

- County felt like we were brought into the process very late
- Not the same mining/drilling/etc. familiarity as southwest VA, but treated as such
- **n** Not the same as West VA, but treated as such
- Learned of Carrizo well fracking just across state line in West Virginia

#### Sec. 17-27. - Special uses.

When, after review of an application and hearing thereon, in accordance with article VII, in this chapter, the board of supervisors finds as a fact that the proposed use is compatible with surrounding uses, is not detrimental to the character of the adjacent land, is consistent with the intent of this chapter, and is in the public interest, the following use may be permitted with a special use permit:

- (a) Cemetery;
- (b) Child care center;
- (c) Taxidermy, accessory to residence;
- (d) Sawmill, temporary or permanent, or commercial wood yard;
- (e) Livestock sales pavilion;
- (f) Quarry, gravel, shale, or sand operation,
- (g) Well drilling and related pumping stations and pipelines;
- (h) Telecommunications facility as provided by Article VII, Division 6A of this chapter.
- (i) Telephone exchange with above-ground dimension exceeding one hundred ninety-two (192) cubic feet; telephone exchange building; electric generation substation or transmission tower. As a part of the special use permit application, a landscaping and maintenance plan for the site shall be include, and the site shall be landscaped and maintained pursuant to such plan (or amended plan as approved by the board of supervisors as a part of the special use permit approval).
- Raising fur-bearing animals and pelt processing;
- (k) Circus, carnival, fair, sideshow, tent meeting, music festival of a temporary nature, flea market or book fair;
- (I) Shooting range;
- (m) Two-family dwelling, but only if converted from a single-family residential structure existing on a parcel at the time of enactment of this chapter;
- (n) Railroad station or yard;
- (o) Animal hospital;
- (p) Auction sales or auction house;
- (q) Boarding house operation;
- (r) Family day-care home;
- (s) Group home;
- (t) Home for adults or nursing home;
- (u) Kennel operation;
- (v) Feed mill or seed and feed store;
- (W) Recreation or amusement enterprise, outside a building, for profit and not otherwise listed;
- (X) Riding stable or horse show ring;
- (y) Airport, heliport, or flight strip;
- (Z) Auto graveyard or junkyard;
- (aa) Auto convice station:

## Well Drilling History

n 23 wells drilled from 1950 to 1983
n Well depths to 10,000 feet
n Not determined viable at the time and were plugged and abandoned
n Carrizo request was different

	CKINGHAM COUNTY	
SPECIAL	USE PERMIT APPLICATION	V

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(8) Specify proposed use of area (if not contained in building).

Applicant Signature DAVID SCHNITZ 0

X Ruby Ennes Landower's Signature (if different from applicant)

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n This is a land-use issue

 Is it compatible
 Impact on community and adjoing land owners

 n Balance rights of those who own land and mineral rights with potential impact on community
 n Not just a single well consideration
 n Vacuum of information

**County Research** n DMME/Gas and Oil **n** James Madison University n Arkansas State geologist **n** Penn State **n** Numerous Forums **n** Wetzel County, West VA **n** Washington County PA n Southwest VA

**n** Multiple Online reports, studies, news articles, etc.





### **Drilling Phase**



#### Water for fracking Erosion and Sediment Control 05/24/2010 12:14







### Fracking

## **Compressor Station**

05/24/2010 13:22

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#### MARCELLUS SHALE NATURAL GAS MINING LEASES: Rockingham County, July 2010





865

-Lavs-Run-Rd

K

2006

ur Guide

Ennis Site

Bergton, VA 22811, USA

Image Landsat © 2013 Google

Bergto

Feess Rd

820

Image NOAA



Google







- **n** Site in flood plain
- **n** Native trout streams
- VDOT, DEQ, DCR/FEMA, Game and Inlands Fisheries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- **n** Risk of spills
- Bonding/Insurance only covers restoration of the site, what about other risks?
- n Industrial type impact during development

n Fracking runs around the clock
n Potential groundwater impact?
n Where does the fracking water come from?
n Wastewater from fracking – Where does it go?
n Impact on Roads – Sand, water, wastewater
n Cumulative Impact of Added Wells

Fear/Concern more with what happens above ground than below ground.

#### **Carrizo withdrew request.**

### QUESTIONS



# 15 compressor stations feed the processing plant - \$1B





#### **Processing plant removes wet gases.**

#### Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy

#### Hydraulic Fracing

Simplified Steps In Hydraulic Fracturing

1. Water, sand and additives are pumped at extremely high pressures down the wellbore.

2. The liquid goes through perforated sections of the wellbore and into the surrounding formation, fracturing the rock and injecting sand or proppants into the cracks to hold them open.

3. Experts continually monitor and gauge pressures, fluids and proppants, studying how the sand reacts when it hits the bottom of the wellbore, slowly increasing the density of sand to water as the frac progresses.

4. This process may be repeated multiple times, in "stages" to reach maximum areas of the wellbore. When this is done, the wellbore is temporarily plugged between each stage to maintain the highest water pressure possible and get maximum fracturing results in the rock.

5. The frac plugs are drilled or removed from the wellbore and the well is tested for results.

6. The water pressure is reduced and fluids are returned up the wellbore for disposal or treatment and re-use, leaving the sand in place to prop open the cracks and allow the gas to flow.



<sup>3</sup> Additional steel casing and cement to protect

Municipal Water Well: < 1,000 feet

**Private Well** 

Treatable Groundwater Aquifers

and cement to protect groundwater

Protective Steel Casing

Approximate distance from surface: 8,000 feet

#### Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy

#### Hydraulic Fracing

#### What chemicals are used in fracing?

Approximately 99.5% of the volume of materials used during the fracing of deep shale gas wells consists of water and sand. Other typical ingredients include a friction reducer, gelling agent and antibacterial agents. A typical deep shale fracturing mixture and a list of typical additives are provided below:



#### FRACTURING INGREDIENTS

Product Category	Main Ingredient	Purpose	Other Common Uses	
Water	<b>99.5%</b> water & sand	Expand fracture and deliver sand	Landscaping and manufacturing	
Sand		Allows the fractures to remain open so the gas can escape	Drinking water filtration, play sand, concrete and brick mortar	
Other	approximately 0.5%			

**Source: Chesapeake Energy** 



#### Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy

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Acid	Hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid	Helps dissolve minerals and initiate cracks in the rock	Swimming pool chemical and cleaner				
Antibacterial agent	Glutaraldehyde	Eliminates bacteria in the water that produces corrosive by-products	Disinfectant; Sterilizer for medical and dental equipment				
Breaker	Ammonium persulfate	Allows a delayed break down of the gel	Used in hair coloring, as a disinfectant, and in the manufacture of common household plastics				
Corrosion inhibitor	n,n-dimethyl formamide	Prevents the corrosion of the pipe	Used in pharmaceuticals, acrylic fibers and plastics				
Crosslinker	Borate salts	Maintains fluid viscosity as temperature increases	Used in laundry detergents, hand soaps and cosmetics				
Friction reducer	Petroleum distillate	"Slicks" the water to minimize friction	Used in cosmetics including hair, make-up, nail and skin products				
Gel	Guar gum or hydroxyethyl cellulose	Thickens the water in order to suspend the sand	Thickener used in cosmetics, baked goods, ice cream, toothpaste, sauces and salad dressings				
Iron control	Citric acid	Prevents precipitation of metal oxides	Food additive; food and beverages; lemon juice ~7% citric acid				
Clay stabilizer	Potassium chloride	Creates a brine carrier fluid	Used in low-sodium table salt substitute, medicines and IV fluids				
pH adjusting agent	Sodium or potassium carbonate	Maintains the effectiveness of other components, such as crosslinkers	Used in laundry detergents, soap, water softener and dishwasher detergents				
Scale inhibitor	Ethylene glycol	Prevents scale deposits in the pipe	Used in household cleansers, de-icer, paints and caulk				
Surfactant	Isopropanol	Used to increase the viscosity of the fracture fluid	Used in glass cleaner, multi-surface cleansers, antiperspirant, deodorants and hair color				

Hydraulic Fracing

**Source: Chesapeake Energy**