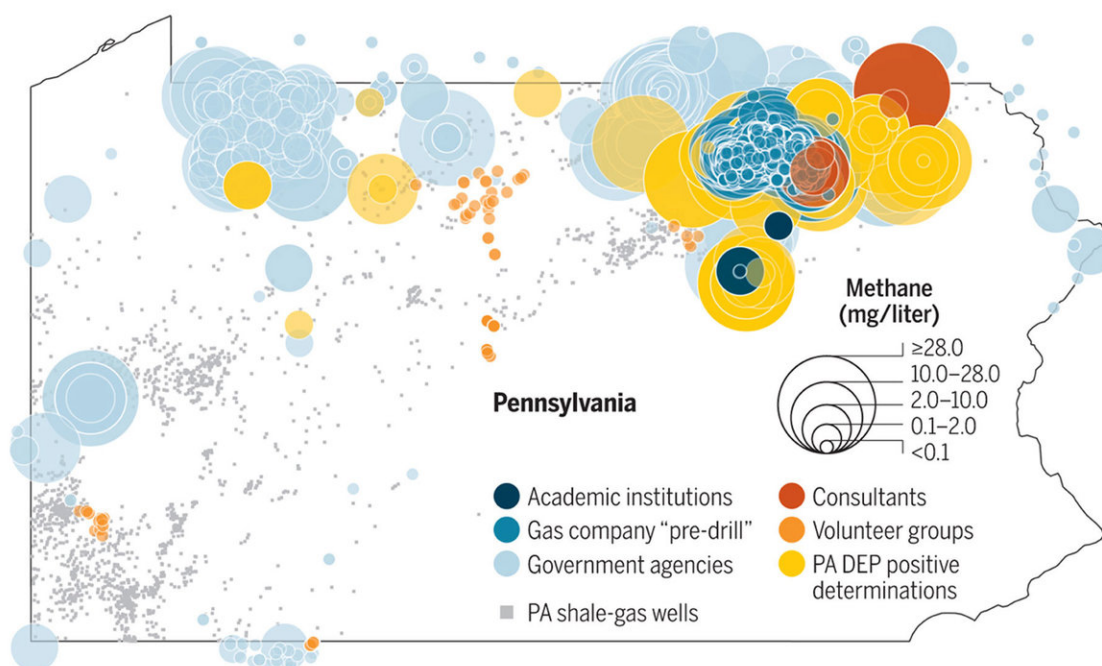


Data-driven shale dialogue

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This is data showing locations of wells drilled since 2004 are from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Methane data are from the Shale Network database (2), contributed by sources as indicated in the legend. All methane data describe groundwater, except data from volunteer groups that measured surface water. PA DEP positive determinations indicate that the PA DEP investigated and concluded that a shale-gas company was presumed responsible for contamination. Concentrations above 10 mg/liter in drinking water wells are considered by the USGS as requiring action. Credit: *Science* 26 Jan 2018: Vol. 359, Issue 6374, pp. 395-397. DOI:

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It's been a decade since the start of the Marcellus Shale gas boom in Pennsylvania, and today more than 10,000 unconventional gas wells dot the state's hills and valleys.

The industry's rapid development created economic opportunities for many, but also brought environmental concerns, and sometimes led to contentious conversations.

A team of researchers studying [water quality](#) around hydraulic fracturing, the process used to extract gas from rock deep underground, have found a blueprint to move those conversations forward.

Shale Network for the past six years has fostered a dialogue about shale drilling between concerned citizens, watershed groups, government regulators and personnel from large energy companies by focusing on publicly available [water](#) quality data.

An annual workshop hosted at the Penn State's University Park campus gives people a chance to come together, learn about the latest water quality research and data, and talk about ways to move forward together.

"I don't believe that anyone else was able to bring such a diverse group of people together to discuss this extremely complex problem from their unique perspectives, with a common goal to jointly advance the understanding of this problem and rationally discuss possible ways forward," noted Radisav Vidic, the William Kepler Whiteford Professor and Chair of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh and a Shale Network member.

A shared interest in gathering, discussing and improving water quality data among diverse groups can lead to productive conversations that data alone cannot address, the scientists reported in "Engaging over data on fracking and water quality," published in the journal *Science* ([DOI: 10.1126/science.aan6520](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aan6520)).

"We've been trying to figure out how to pull people together and look at numbers to understand impacts," said Susan Brantley, distinguished professor of geosciences and director of the Earth and Environmental Systems Institute at Penn State. "That can lead to better decisions."



Susan Brantley, distinguished professor of geosciences and director of the Earth and Environmental Systems Institute at Penn State, shows a participant of the 2017 Shale Network workshop how to use a database that helps scientists track water quality in the Marcellus Shale region. Credit: Matt Carroll

"That's really what Shale Network is all about," said Brantley, who is lead investigator of the group. "We want to help everyone understand what the numbers—in this case water chemistry numbers—mean related to shale gas development."

For the past six years, Shale Network researchers have collected and published water quality data online. Their database contains more than a million pieces of data from 28,000 locations across the state, some never available before. The Consortium of Universities for the Advancement of Hydrologic Science (CUAHSI) hosts the public database with funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF).

"We have all these data points that are starting to be at our fingertips, and we have computational tools to work with the data," Brantley said. "Yet, the numbers don't mean anything unless you are working together. Not just with geologists or geochemists, but people who live in the area the data comes from. You need that collaboration to understand what the numbers mean. Local community members teach us about their landscapes and their needs."

Brantley said people know what is happening in their backyards. Watershed groups near Pittsburgh, for instance, know to look out for discharge from old coalmines, which wouldn't be a factor in other parts of the state.

The database has proven useful, but even more important has been the process of building it, the researchers said in the paper. Collaborations between diverse stakeholders have helped forge a social network with diverse perspectives and concerns.

"We may have developed a blueprint for how to engage different

stakeholders and develop a commonality of purpose even in something as controversial and complicated as unconventional gas extraction," Vidic said. "Perhaps this blueprint can be applied for the same problem elsewhere in the world or for other complex problems."

Shale Network researchers act as honest brokers in discussions like those that take place at the group's annual workshops.

"We are not trying to prove fracking is bad," Brantley said. "We are not trying to prove water [quality](#) is perfect. We are trying to look at what the water chemistry looks like in the areas where fracking is occurring and help all kinds of people talk about that together."

More information: S. L. Brantley et al, Engaging over data on fracking and water quality, *Science* (2018). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aan6520](#)

Provided by University of Pittsburgh

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