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## Abstract

- Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) is a method of gathering oil from the shale formations underground. The process works by drilling a mile underground into shale and injecting millions of gallons of water, mixed with sand and chemicals, at a very high pressure. While the water mixture is being injected, the shale breaks and releases the natural gases and oil.
- Fracking has both positive and negative effects for the United States, more specifically Ohio.
- On the positive side, it can be used to make the US less dependent on foreign oil and create jobs.
- However, since waste water injection began near Youngstown there was an increase in earthquake activity with approximately 130 seismic activities with magnitudes as high as 4.0.
- Fracking or the disposal of waste fluids may also cause pollution of groundwater. This poster will outline the risks and benefits fracking poses to Ohio.

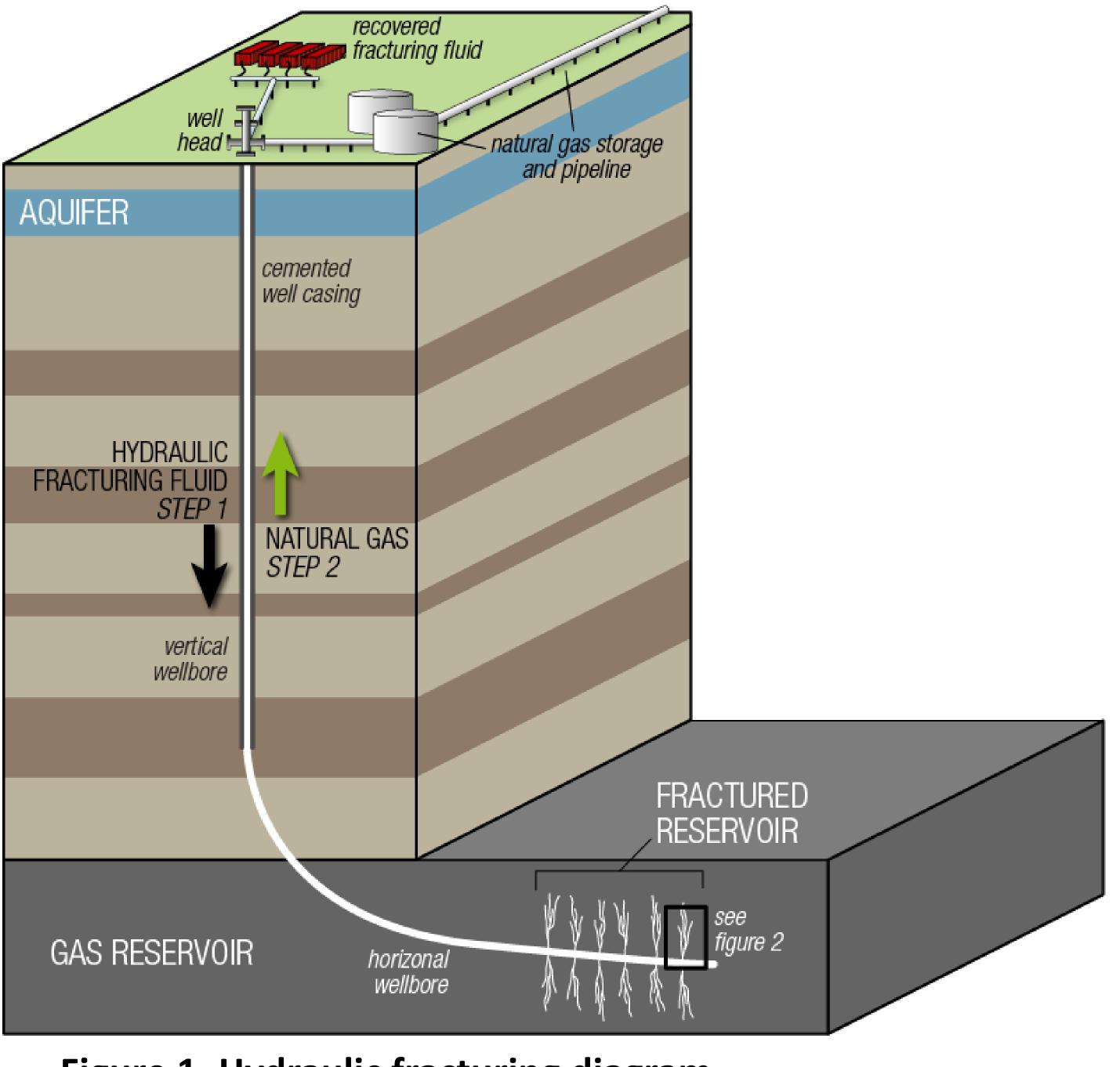


Figure 1. Hydraulic fracturing diagram

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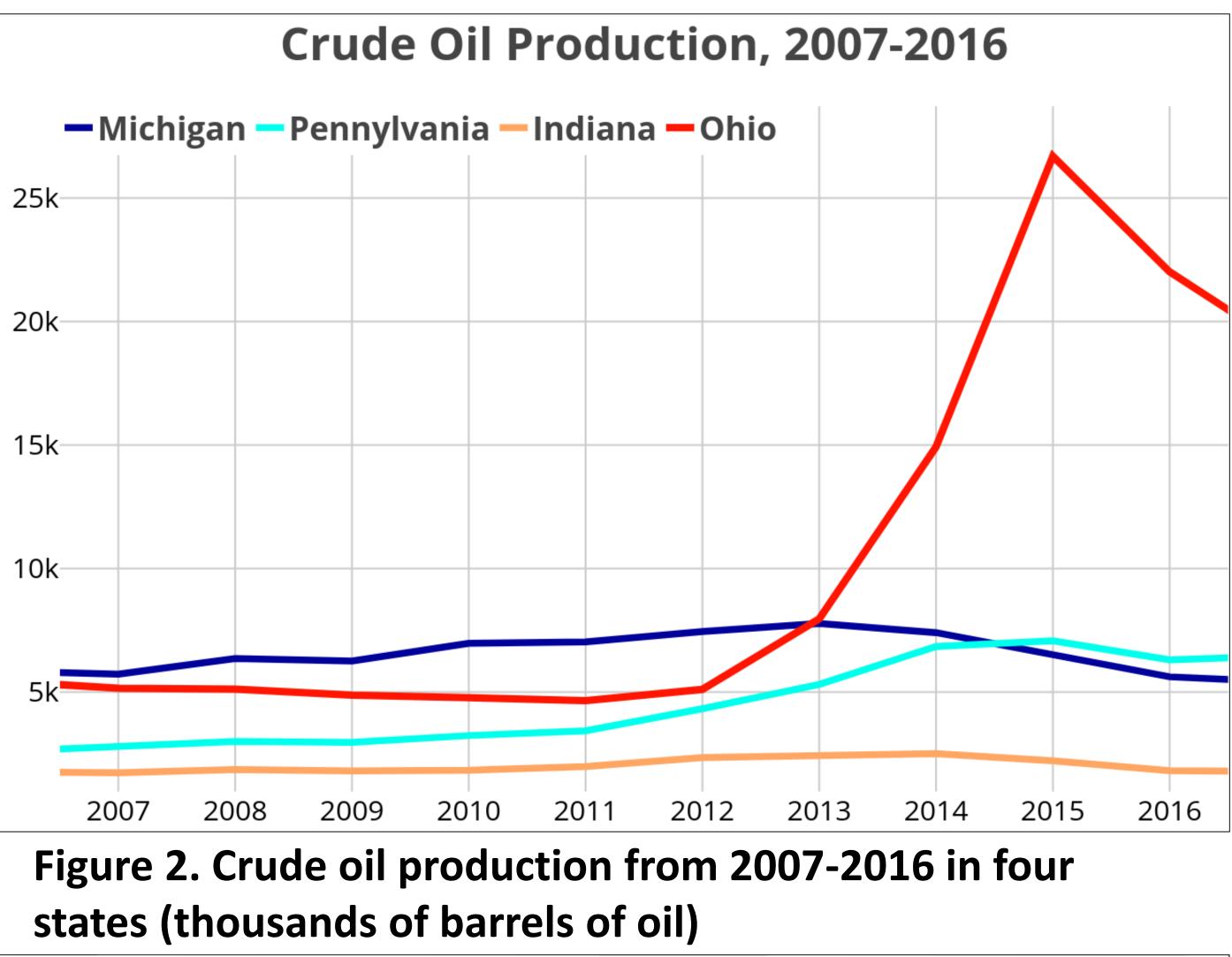
## Hydrofracking In Ohio

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## Economic

A 2015 study by Brookings Institution, estimated • Natural gas prices were 47 percent lower in 2013 • Residential consumer gas bills decreased \$13 billion per year from 2007-2013 due to fracking In 2017, 1,869 shale wells out of 45,000 total wells in Ohio produces,

- ~97% of natural gas (1,725,495,877 mcf)
- ~85% of oil (16,535,808 barrels of oil)



## **Ohio Regulations**

The Division of Oil and Gas Resources within the **Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) is** responsible for regulating fracking in Ohio.

- The disclosure of the types of fluids, the volume, and a description of each chemical additive
- The maximum amount of surface and injecting pressure
- Well siting, construction, design, and operation
- The monitoring of induced seismicity

• The transportation and disposal of fracking waste Ohio requires fracking operators to submit a list of chemicals used to FracFocus.org. Chemicals or concentrations that are considered a trade secret are allowed to withheld these from public disclosure.

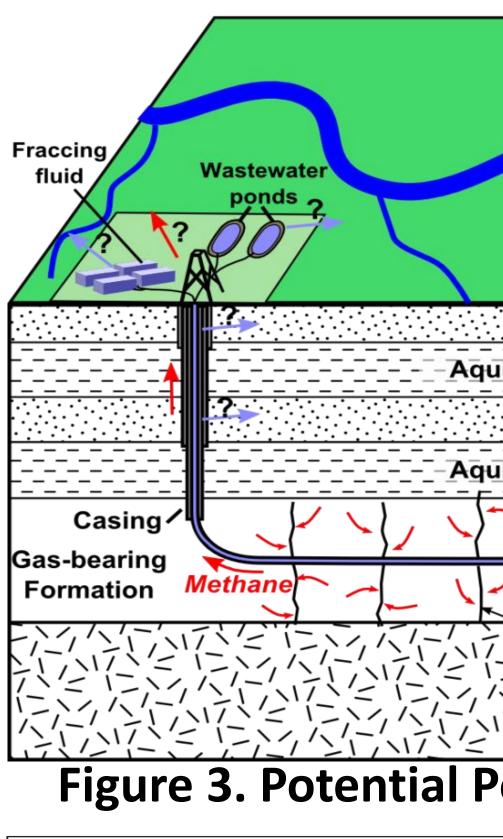
## **Environmental Concerns**

According to a 2016 EPA study, Fluid and chemical spills that contaminate 

- groundwater
- leak

Fracking can result in induced seismicity from high pressure on rocks. An ODNR preliminary reported of an injection well near Youngstown concluded,

- to 4.0, earthquakes



**Future Work** 

- the use of water
- fracking fluids

## Acknowledgments Cleveland State University

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 Injection of fluids into wells with inadequate mechanical or casing features that allow fluid to

Disposal of fracking wastewater into unlined pits, resulting in contamination of groundwater

Northstar #1, injected saline waste water 1 km within Youngstown starting on 28 December, 2010 From March 2011 to March 2012, Youngstown experienced 12 low-magnitude, ranging from 2.1

Shallow aquifer Aquiclude (impermeable laver) Deep aquifer Aquiclude (impermeable layer) Pre-existing fault Induced **Figure 3. Potential Pollution from Fracking Diagram** 

LPG (liquified petroleum gas) is a potential as an alternative fluid to fracture the rock that lessens

Membrane filtration technology is a possibility as a method to filter out contaminants and reuse