APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL VISUAL MATERIAL

Shale Gas Extraction



The life cycle of on-shore shale gas extraction includes

- construction of a pad;
- drilling;
- hydraulic fracturing (pumping high pressure high-volume water and chemicals (frac fluids) deep underground to 'fracture' the gas-bearing rock);
- flowback frack fluids and wastes from underground returning to the surface and needing treatment;
- gas extraction and transportation.

The term "Fracking" can be used to describe the whole life cycle OR the stage of hydraulic fracturing.

CROSS-SECTION OF THE TARGET AREA OF FERMANAGH



Fracking between 500m and 1,250m is very shallow compared to the main gas-producing areas in US. Greater risk of contaminating ground water either above or below the shale layer.

POLLUTANT PATHWAYS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDRAULIC FRACTURING (UK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2011)



"SUPER-FRACKING" PAD – 24 WELLS PER PAD – ONE EVERY 2 MILES AS PLANNED FOR FERMANAGH.



WASTEWATER FLOWING INTO A CONTAINMENT PIT (US).



MAP OF TARGET AREA OF FERMANAGH AND LEITRIM SHOWING 120 PADS



- In the target area of Fermanagh are the communities of Garrison, Belleek, Cashel, Boho and Derrygonnelly.
- In the target area of Leitrim are the communities of Manorhamilton, Glenfarne, Kiltyclogher and Rossinver.
- These do not include the number of people that live outside those villages in the countryside, mainly farmers.
- 100,000 acres of countryside will be turned into an industrialised zone, unsuitable for farming or tourism.

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT THROUGH PHASES OF WELL DEVELOPMENT FOR WYOMING – THE PATTERN IS THE SAME WHEREVER THIS INDUSTRY OPERATES.



At development stage -400 contract workers needed, many low-skilled. Jobs in general not full-time. Those jobs only last while the wells are being drilled.

After that, only 3 jobs per pad (Tamboran figures). 60 pads = 180 full-time jobs. This industry is not labour intensive in the long-term.



PREPARING FOR FRACKING

