

**Submission to DETI**

**Fermanagh Fracking Awareness Network**

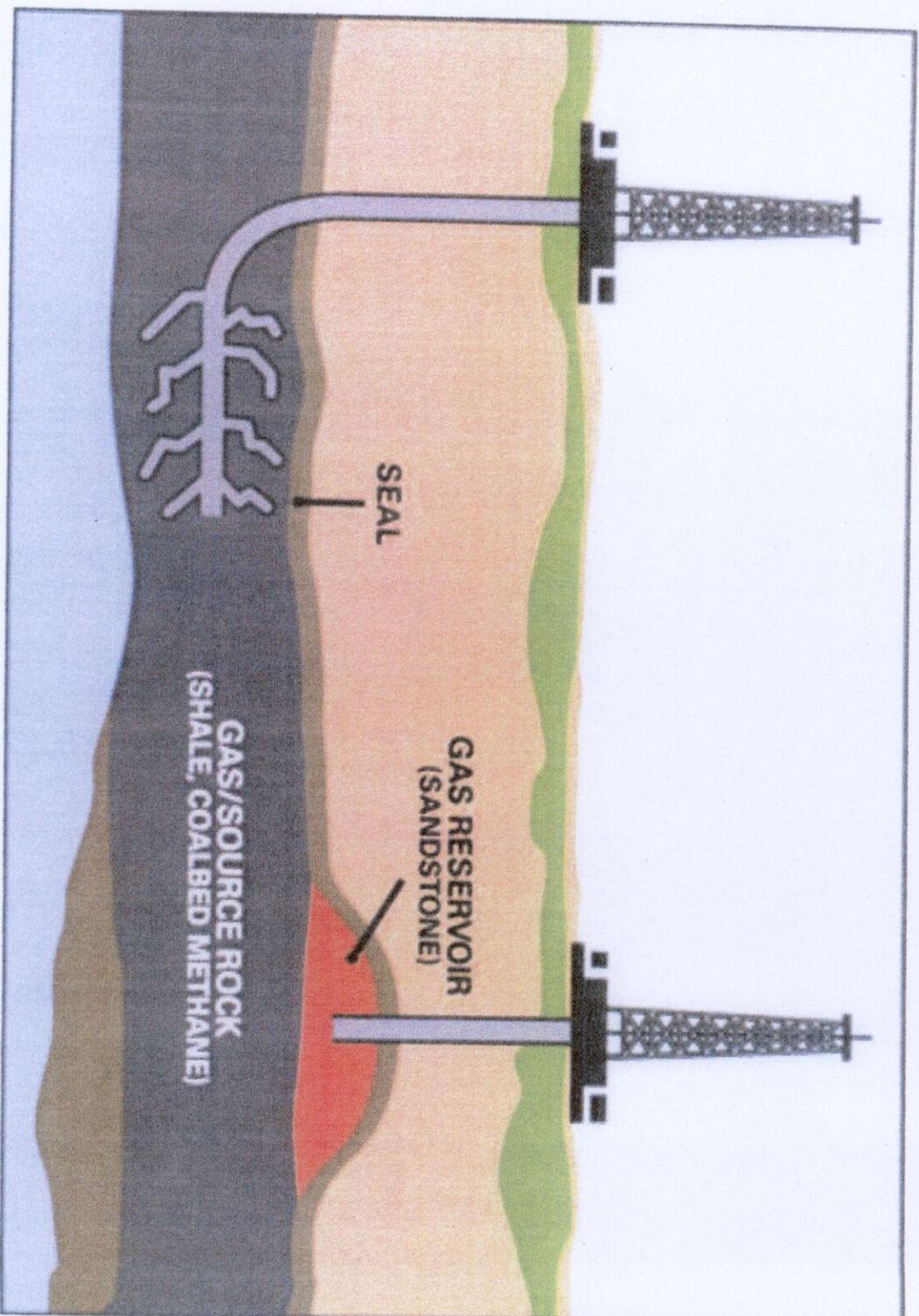
**June 2012**

**APPENDIX 2: FURTHER VISUAL MATERIAL**



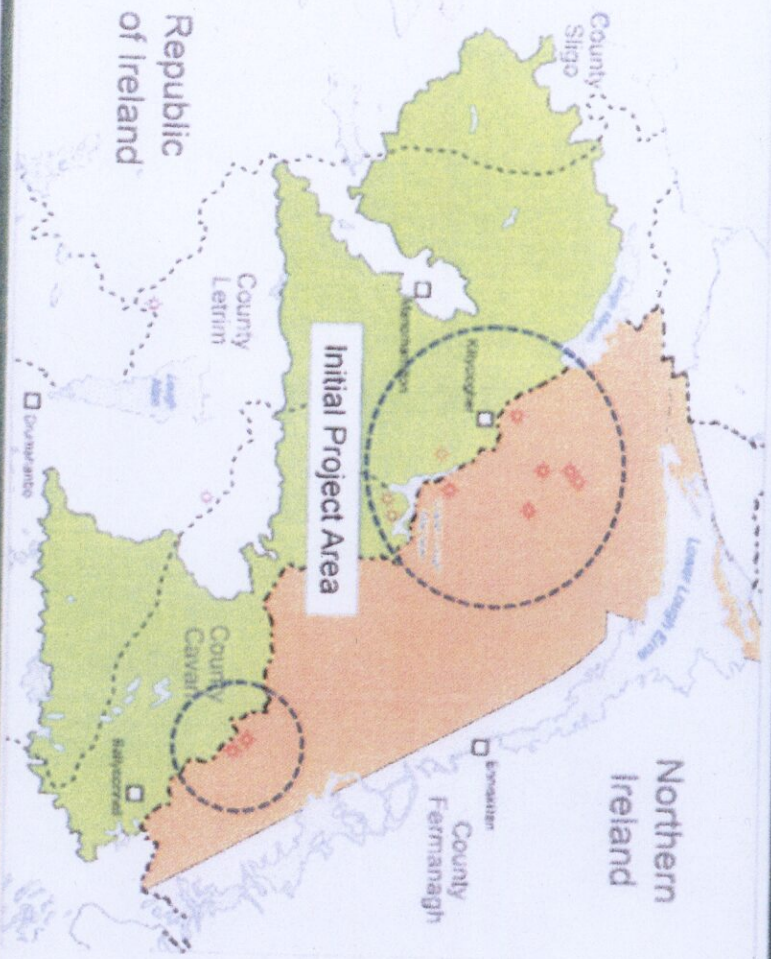
UNCONVENTIONAL GAS.

CONVENTIONAL GAS.





## Project Focus Areas

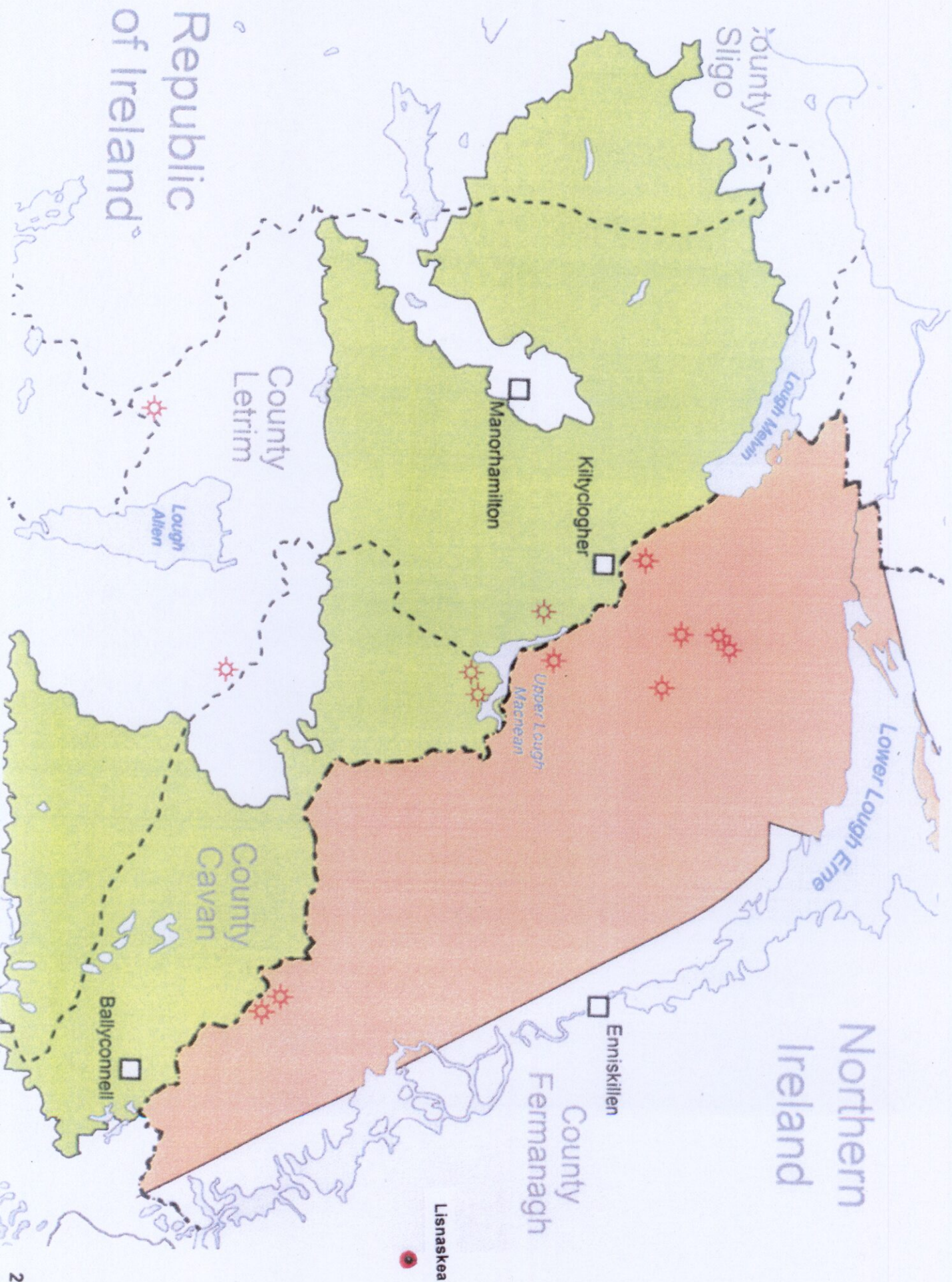


Likely to be the only viable drilling areas for Tamboran



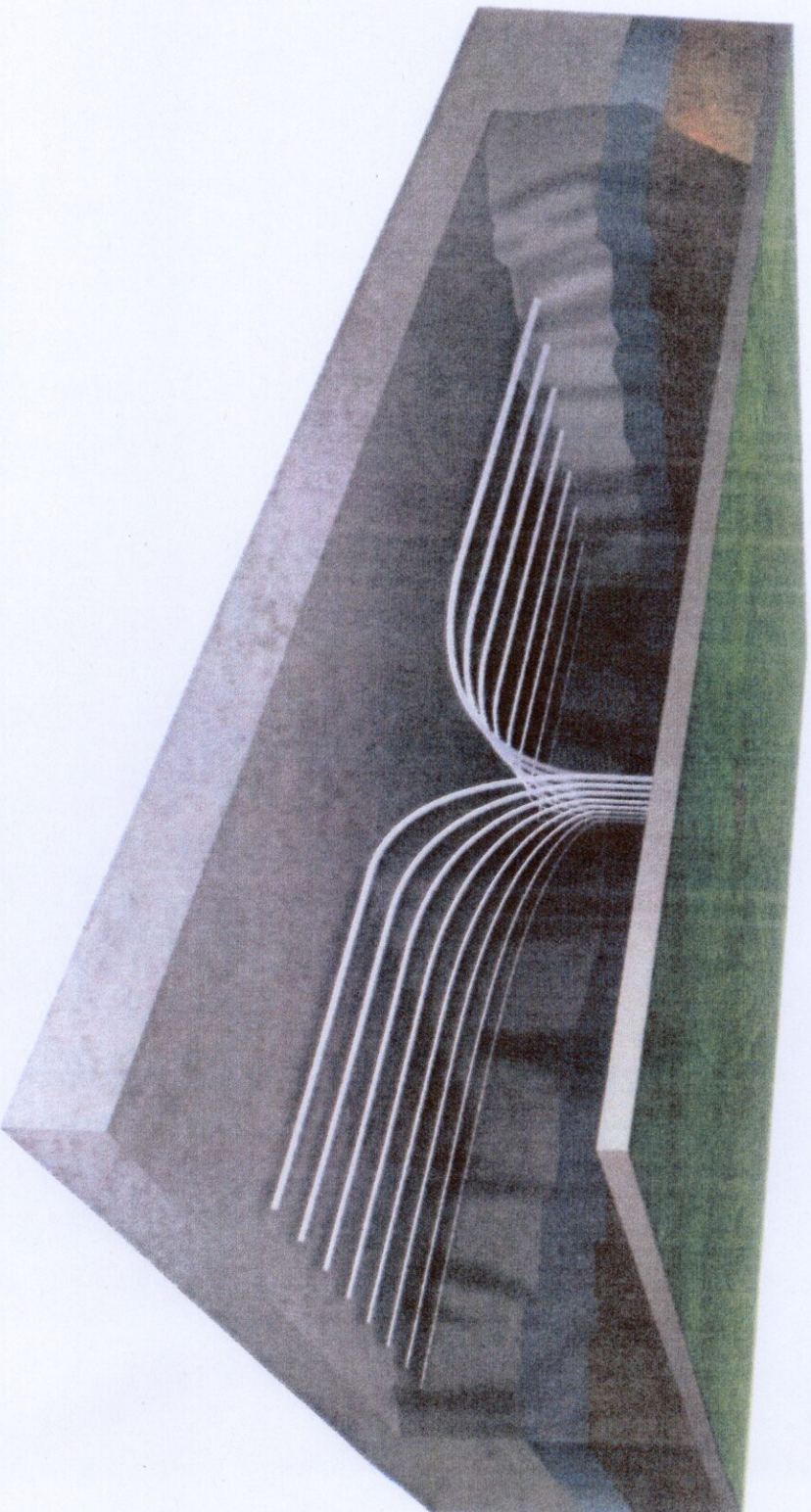
## Tamboran Resources







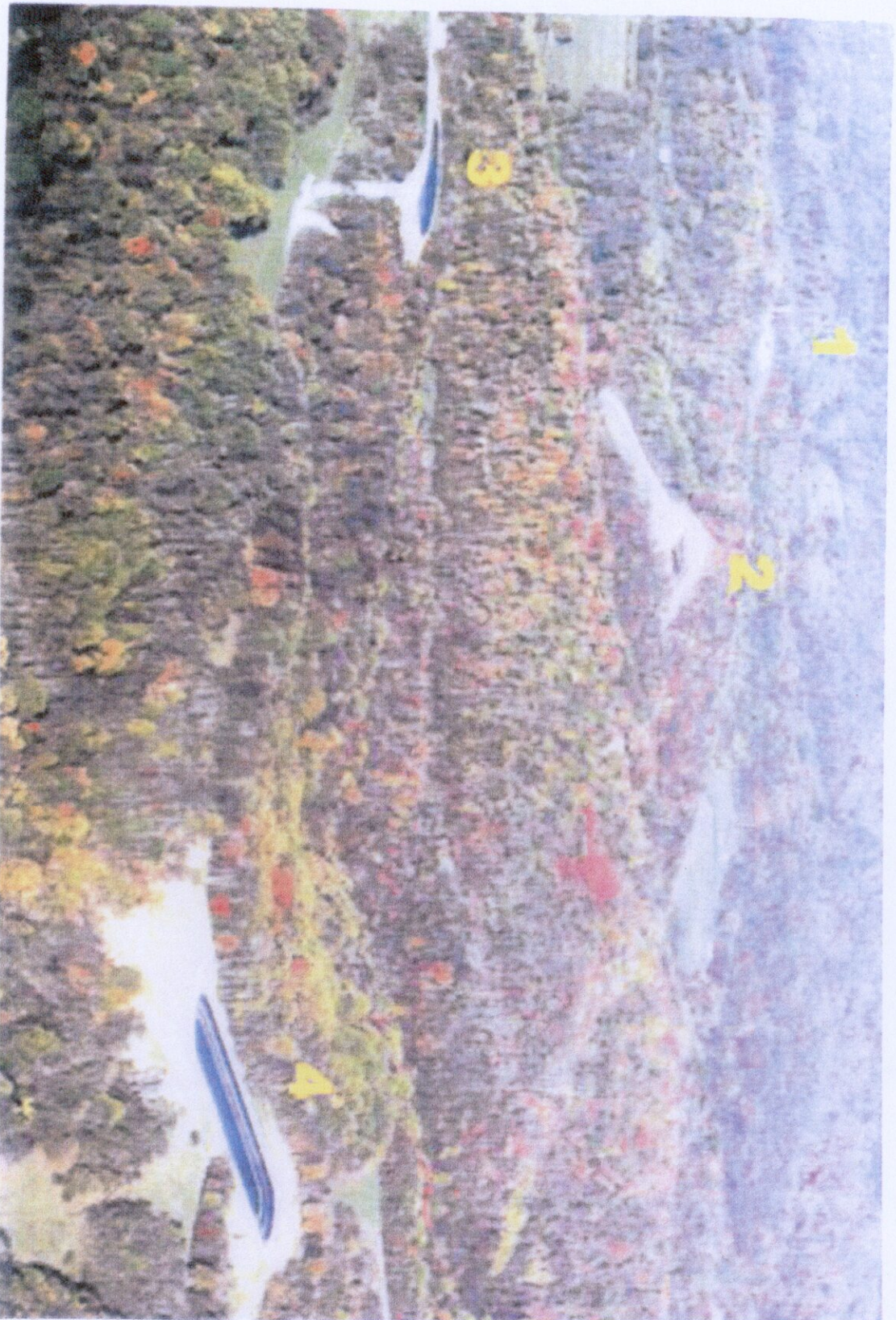
## 16 DRILL WELLPAD (TAMBORAN)



TAMBORANS LATEST SCENARIO [MAY 2012] IS THREE LEVEL FRACKING ALSO KNOWN "SUPER-FRACKING". EACH LEVEL WOULD HAVE 8 WELLS, THUS 24 WELLS PER PAD. INITIAL AREA FRACKED WOULD BE 40,000 ACRES OF FERMANAGH.



## Building more pads



"PICTURE POSTCARD" FRACKING.









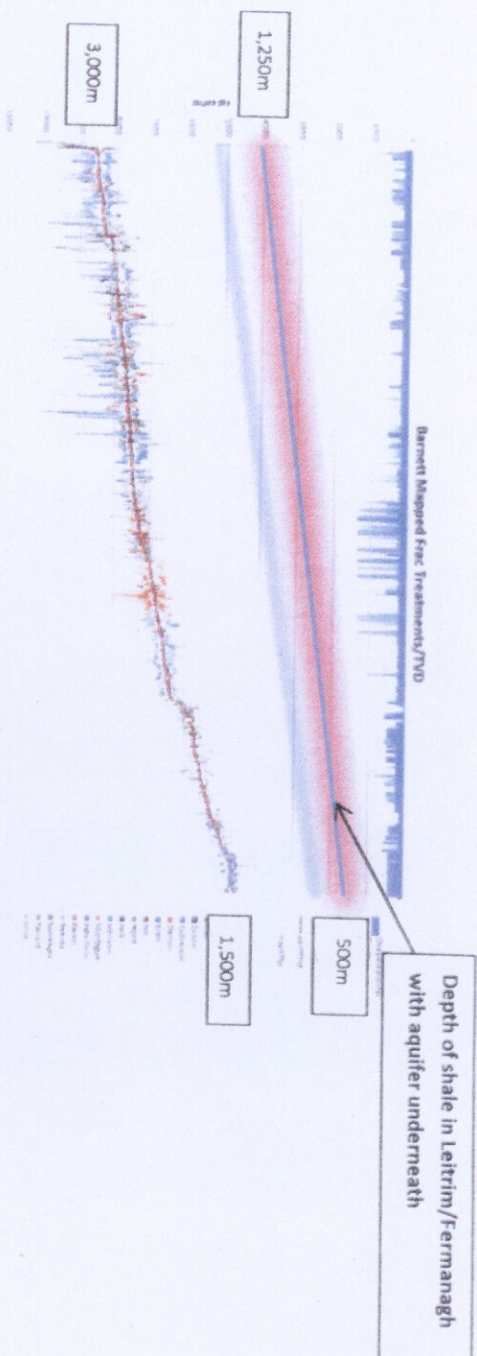
NON-PICTURE POSTCARD FRACKING.



[illegible]

INDUSTRY GRAPH THAT SHOWS THE DISTANCES THAT "ROGUE" FRACKS CAN SPREAD. UP TO 2,000FT [650M] WHEN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF 9,000 FT. [3,000M] OF OVERLYING ROCK.





The proposal in Fermanagh is to frack between 500 and 1,250m underground, "shallow fracking" (see diagram above). If one of these fractures penetrates an aquifer, groundwater will be contaminated. In Leitrim and Fermanagh there are two aquifers – both above and below – the gas-containing rock layer. There is obviously a risk that fractures could penetrate either the shallow aquifer or the Ballyshannon Limestone aquifer located directly under the target shale layer. Shallow fracking was implicated in groundwater contamination in Wyoming reported by the US EPA in 2011<sup>2</sup>.

**"ROGUE" FRACKS IN SHALLOW FRACKING AREAS, SUCH AS FERMANAGH, CARRY MUCH HIGHER RISK OF SPREADING TO WATER-AQUIFERS THAN WHEN THESE SAME 650M "ROGUE" FRACKS OCCUR AT MUCH DEEPER LEVELS [3,000M IN MUCH OF USA].**