Water Resource Challenges From Energy Production



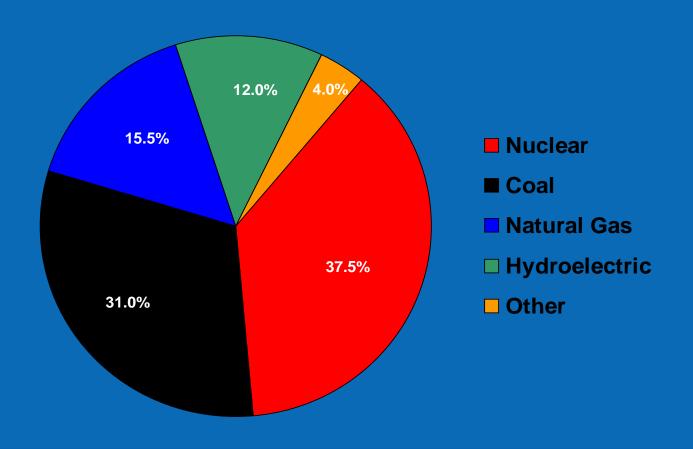








Major Types of Power Generation in SRB - Total 15,300 Megawatts -



Marcellus Shale Gas Development in the Susquehanna River Basin



Susquehanna River Basin

The Basin:

- 27,510-square-mile watershed
- Comprises 43 percent of the Chesapeake Bay watershed
- 4.2 million population
- 60 percent forested
- 32,000+ miles of waterways



The Susquehanna River:

- 444 miles, largest tributary to the Chesapeake Bay
- Supplies 18 million gallons a minute to the Bay

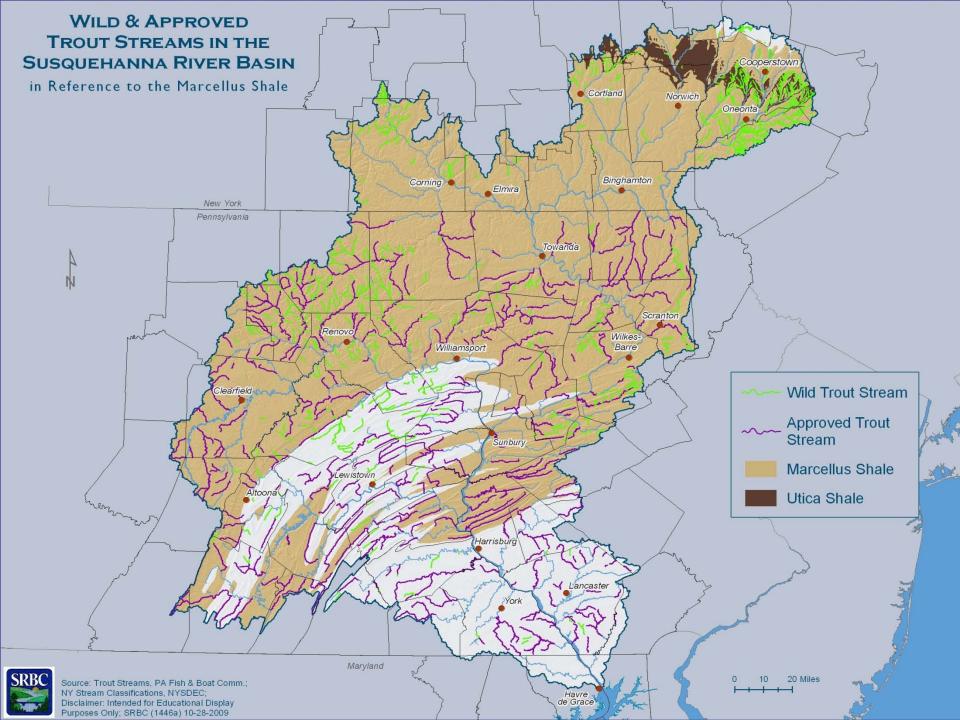
Geographic
Location
of Marcellus
Shale within
Susq. River Basin

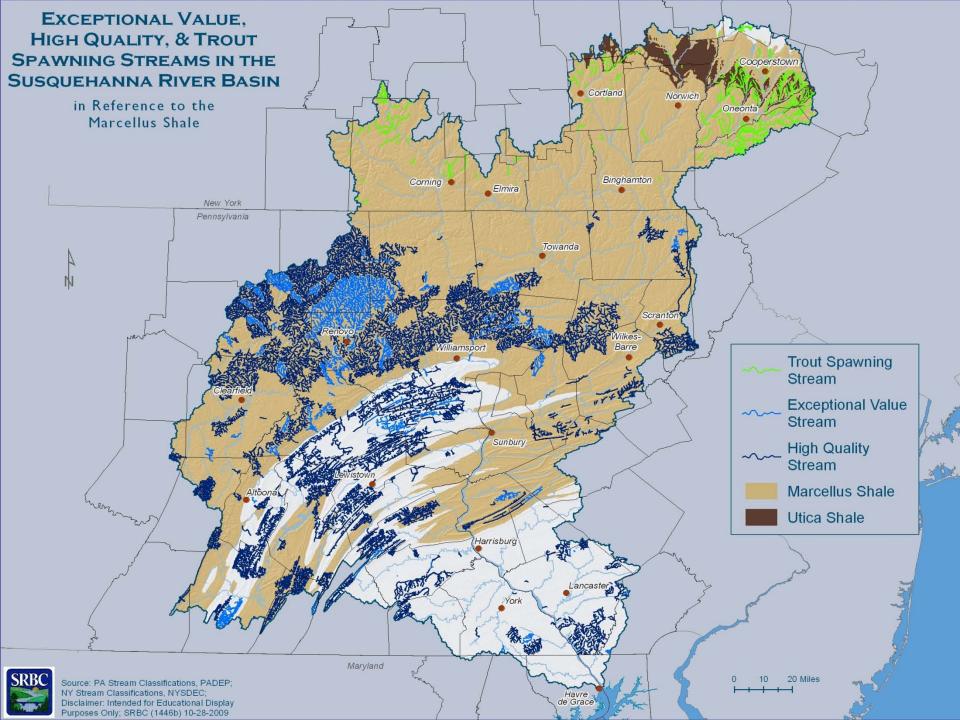
72% of Basin (20,000 Sq. Miles) Underlain by Marcellus Shale



Approximate Amount of Natural Gas in Marcellus Shale

- U.S. currently produces approx. 30 trillion cubic feet per year of natural gas.
- Estimates range from 200 to 1,000 trillion cubic feet contained in Marcellus Shale.
- Approx. 10% of that is recoverable.
- Approx. 20 to 100 trillion cubic feet available from Marcellus.





Shale Gas Well Development

Year # Pads Approved

2008 ~50

2009 321

2010 (est.) ~1,000

2015 ????



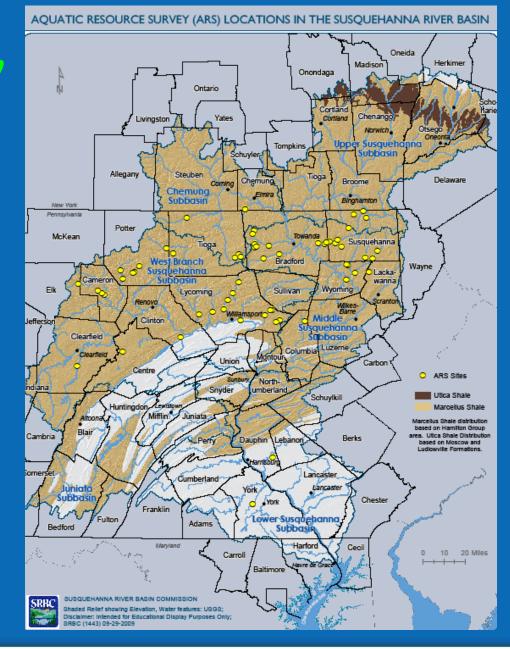
Actual Water Use Marcellus Gas Wells

- Total Water Withdrawn (6/08 3/10): 433.0 MGal
 - Approximately 200 wells drilled to date
 - 177.2 MGal from public water supply (41%)
 - 255.8 MGal from surface water sites (59%)
- Average Total Vol. of Fluid Used per Well: 2.8 MGal
 - Average fresh water used per well: 2.4 MGal (86%)
 - Average flowback reuse per well: 0.4 MGal (14%)
- Average Recovery of Fluids: 11.9% (First 30-days)
 - Reuse Approx. 60 %
 - Disposal Approx. 40 %

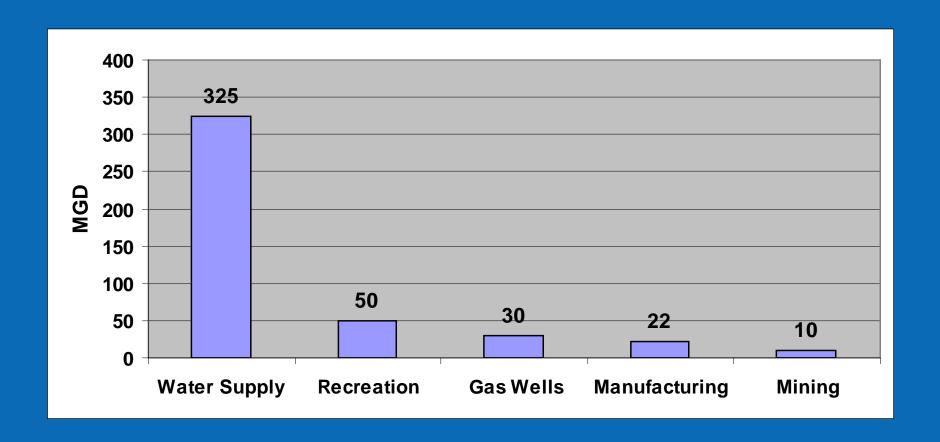
184 Wells Reported

Surface Water Review

- Waterbody classification
- Aquatic resource survey
- Passby evaluation
- Natural diversity inventory
- Land access agreement
- Cumulative impact evaluation
- Aquatic invasive species
- Intake design & metering plan



Maximum Daily Consumptive Use in Susquehanna River Basin



Current Consideration

- Science-based decision making,
- Cumulative impacts data driven,
- Timing and location of withdrawals important,
- Disposal of produced fluids and brines,
- Remote real-time water quality monitoring,
- The move from exploration to production may necessitate yet more regulatory changes,
- Water use can be accommodated.

Shale Gas Development in the Susquehanna River Basin

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