

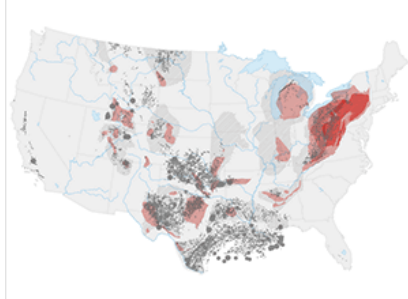
## Rediscovering Natural Gas By Hitting Rock Bottom

by TOM GJELTEN

September 22, 2009

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### Interactive Map



► [Natural Gas: Traditional Drilling Areas And Shale Basins](#)

In recent years, natural gas producers in the United States have struggled, mostly in vain, to be taken more seriously in the energy world. Big oil companies like Exxon had concluded that natural gas reserves in the United States were not sufficiently abundant to warrant big investments in exploration and drilling. When small independent gas producers argued otherwise, they were often ridiculed.

"I once had to tell the Exxon people in front of a congressional committee that I respectfully disagreed with every single thing they had presented," recalls Robert Hefner, 74, a veteran

gas producer from Oklahoma.

But the natural gas folks now have numbers on their side due to new successes in getting gas out of shale rock. Geologists have always known that shale rock, often found in combination with coal and oil deposits, holds substantial amounts of natural gas. If a piece of shale rock is broken and lit with a match, it will actually burn for a few moments with a small flame.

The shale gas was previously considered unreachable, but advances in drilling techniques have changed that assessment. The result is a dramatic increase in estimated natural gas reserves. The Potential Gas Committee, loosely affiliated with the Colorado School of Mines, reported in June that natural gas reserves in the United States are actually 35 percent higher than believed just two years ago, and some geologists say even that estimate is too conservative.

### Drowning In Natural Gas



Tom Gjelten/NPR

A deep drilling rig at the site of a shale rock formation in southwestern Pennsylvania. The rig, which was set up by Range Resources, a leading shale gas player, serves as a brace to support the drill.

"I used to say the nation is awash in natural gas," Hefner says. "Now I say we're drowning in it."

One area getting new attention is the Marcellus basin, a 400-million-year-old shale formation stretching from New York to West Virginia. That basin alone is believed to hold as much as 500 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, the equivalent of about 80 billion barrels of oil. (There are also large shale gas basins in Texas, Wyoming, Arkansas and Michigan.) It is not clear how much of the shale gas is recoverable, but the new production techniques have boosted all previous estimates.

Shale formations are deep underground — 6,000 feet or more — and the rock is relatively impermeable. Deep drilling is expensive, and in the past the amount of gas that could be reached was not considered sufficient to justify the cost.

### Horizontal Drilling

In recent years, however, gas producers expanded the use of "horizontal" drilling. After boring more than a mile below the Earth's surface to reach the shale layer, a drill operator will slowly "steer" the drill bit to one side, until it is heading sideways across the shale layer, thus achieving access to more of the shale than a traditional vertical well could provide.



Tom Gjelten/NPR

Even so, the tightness of the shale rock would mean that relatively little of the trapped gas would seep into the pipeline. Gas producers therefore fracture the rock by forcing a water and sand mixture into the formation at very high pressure. This "water fracturing" technique opens millions of tiny cracks in the rock, enabling more of the gas to seep out.

Horizontal drilling and water fracturing are not new techniques in the oil and gas business, but only in recent years have producers used the procedures in combination to produce shale gas, and the results have been dramatic.

The drilling platform on a shale gas drilling rig. The shaft in the center is turning a drill bit deep underground. The drilling operation continues 24/7.

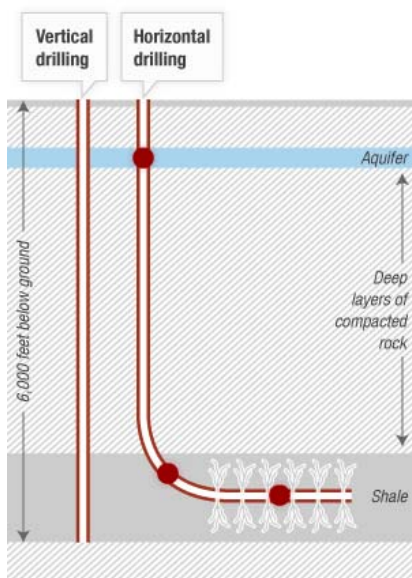
"It's the biggest thing I've ever even heard of," says Ray Walker, vice president of Range Resources, a gas exploration and production company. "It's huge. The ability to produce these shale reservoirs is going to revolutionize this industry all over the world."

Walker moved to Pennsylvania from Texas two years ago to direct his Fort Worth-based company's exploration of the Marcellus basin. Since then, Range Resources has dug more than 40 horizontal wells in Pennsylvania, and several dozen more are in preparation. In Texas, Wyoming and other areas, it's the same story.

### Horizontal Drilling And Water Fracturing: The Keys To Shale Gas Production

Gas embedded in shale rock formations deep below the Earth's surface has long been considered inaccessible, due to high drilling costs. New horizontal drilling methods, combined with techniques to fracture the rock, have for the first time made shale gas production practical.

Roll over the red dots below for more information about the drilling methods.



Credit: Tom Gjelten, Alyson Hurt and Avie Schneider/NPR

electrical power now generated by burning coal could instead come from natural gas, and a switch to natural gas-powered automobiles would produce dramatic results.

"If we were to convert half of our existing vehicle fleet [to natural gas], we would eliminate a little over half our oil imports," Hefner contends. He and other natural gas advocates have been supported in recent months by environmental organizations.

"There's a huge capacity of natural gas that is lying idle," says Timothy Wirth, a former Democratic senator from Colorado who now heads the United Nations Foundation. "That makes absolutely no sense at all when what we're trying to do is clean up the atmosphere."

### A 'Transition' Fuel

Natural gas is still a fossil fuel, and when burned it does produce greenhouse gases. Environmentalists working for the use of renewable energy sources nonetheless see natural gas as a transition fuel. One idea is to build mini-power generating stations, each connected to the natural gas pipeline infrastructure. A station attached to a hospital or a shopping mall could produce heat as well as electrical power, cutting energy costs dramatically.

"You can combine that with improvements in end-use efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources, and really see these as a partnership," says Christopher Flavin, president of

### Spreading The Word

"[Shale gas] is the most important energy development since the discovery of oil," says Fred Julander, founder and chief executive of his own Denver-based gas company, Julander Energy.

But the word has not yet spread as far as gas advocates would like. Ian Cronshaw, the top gas analyst at the Paris-based International Energy Agency, highlighted the jump in estimated gas in his most recent energy outlook report, but noted that the news had gotten little notice. "If that had happened in the oil industry, it would be a headline item," Cronshaw said at a recent meeting in Washington. "But because it happened in gas, nobody seems to be paying any attention."

As an energy source, natural gas is cheaper than oil, and when burned it produces only about half the carbon dioxide that comes from burning coal. As long as natural gas reserves in the United States were believed to be nearing depletion, the fuel did not get much attention, but with the upward revision of estimated reserves, that has changed.

"Natural gas is the fuel that can change everything for our nation," says Robert Hefner, who lays out his case in a new book, *The Grand Energy Transition*. Hefner argues that a big boost in the use of natural gas would dramatically lower greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Much of the nation's

Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research organization.

"Even the International Energy Agency is saying the path for oil is downward, and suddenly we've got this very different picture for natural gas," says Flavin. "I think it's unfortunately not fully percolated into the understanding of what's possible among policymakers. But I think as that takes hold in the next few years, it's really going to change the game."

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I am not aware of any aquifer that has been damaged by this drilling. They've been drilling in PA for 120 years.

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Fantastic reporting.  
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- It will drive the power plants for electric hybrids  
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- Full disclosure, small time investor in EOG who is helping N Dakota thrive

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**Russ Cowles (russcow)** wrote:

The environmental impacts of hydrofracing Marcellus are huge- there is a lot more to "dirty" fuel than the emissions from burning it. Yes- I think we should develop Marcellus, no I don't think the impacts are widely known, yes I think you'll cover the negatives- on another day when some won't be listening. Marcellus development is a huge issue for us in Northcentral PA. Please give a balanced overview at the beginning of each segment

Tuesday, September 22, 2009 9:25:45 AM

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**Katrinka Moore (Aknirtak)** wrote:

Talk about hitting rock bottom. This reads like a press release from the oil and gas industry. Perhaps you should do a little research into the so-called water and sand mixture used in hydraulic fracturing: it contains toxic chemicals that the industry is not required to disclose. It's almost funny that you use Range Resources as a source. Just a little research would have made you aware that in June 2009 a leaking waste water pipe from a Range Resources gas well polluted a tributary of Cross Creek Lake in Washington County, PA. The spill killed fish, salamanders, crayfish, and aquatic insects (Pittsburgh Post Gazette "Waste from Marcellus" [6/05/09]).

The gas industry is getting its message out very well (including Exxon's national TV and magazine ads touting natural gas). What is needed is some professional investigative journalism on the water contamination and air pollution caused by hydraulic fracturing. The environmental costs of extraction far outweigh the "clean" burning of the gas.

Tuesday, September 22, 2009 9:23:16 AM

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**Brian Johnston (PaddyJnpr)** wrote:

Good article this morning. I must say I was surprised that NPR would raise this issue at all,