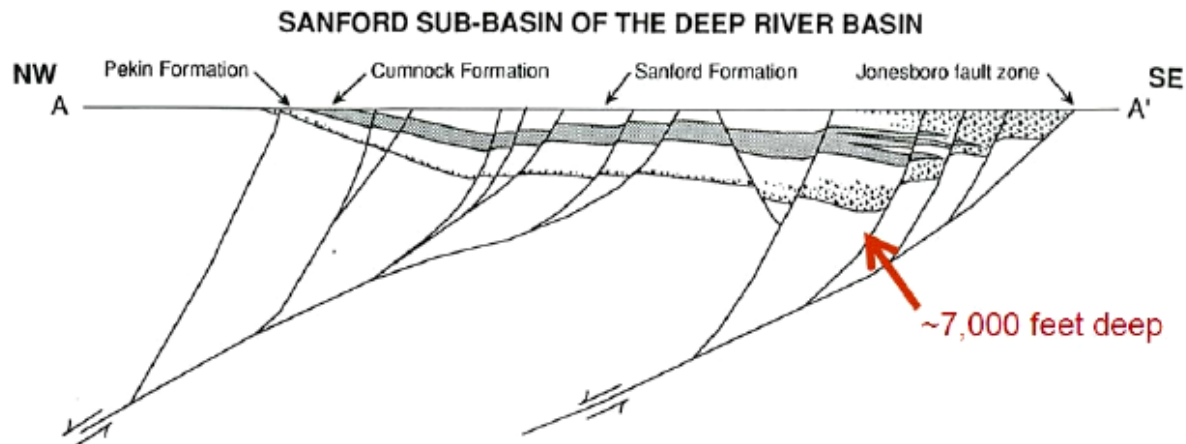
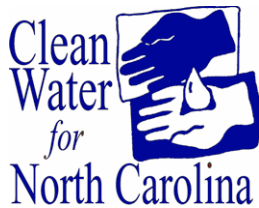


Why would NC be especially vulnerable to fracking impacts?

- The Triassic Basins of NC are shallow, discontinuous, fractured compared to major shale formations in other states. These formations are close to groundwater supplies used for drinking water wells. Movement of toxic natural chemicals from the shale like benzene, heavy metals and radio-active materials could more easily contaminate groundwater after high pressure fracturing occurs.



- NC's shale basins have numerous fractures and faults that can interconnect; allowing fluids and shale contaminants to move to groundwater too, and these fractures may even be widened or disturbed by the fracking process itself. NC basins have dikes (rock formations that cut across pre-existing rocks) that are oriented perpendicular to faults in the region, which can also cause easier migration of contaminants to drinking water.
- The shale gas basins have the highest population density of any region in North America that has been proposed for fracking, including tens of thousands of private well users. Small land owners and non-owners surrounded by drilling leases could be caught up – against their will – in “forced pooling” of drilling units as well as drinking water contamination, toxic air emissions, industrialization of the landscape and heavy truck traffic.
- Widespread disturbance and eminent domain takings would be required to build pipelines to get gas to market.
- NC has sensitive facilities (nuclear power, high hazard coal ash dams) which could be vulnerable to seismic effects in an already faulted region.



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