Edge Debate 49 – Shale Gas ICE, 23 April 2012

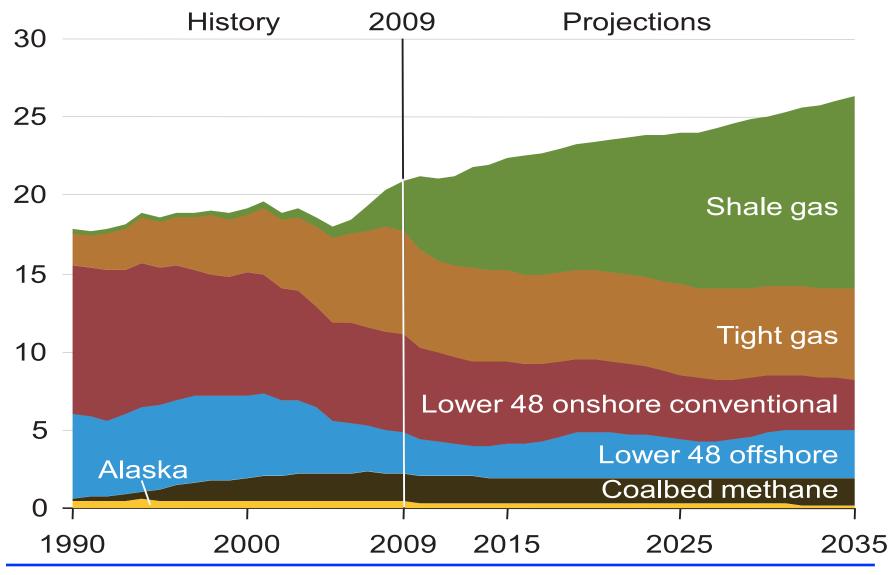
Shale gas: Bane or blessing?

Bill Bordass

the **USABLE BUILDINGS TRUST**

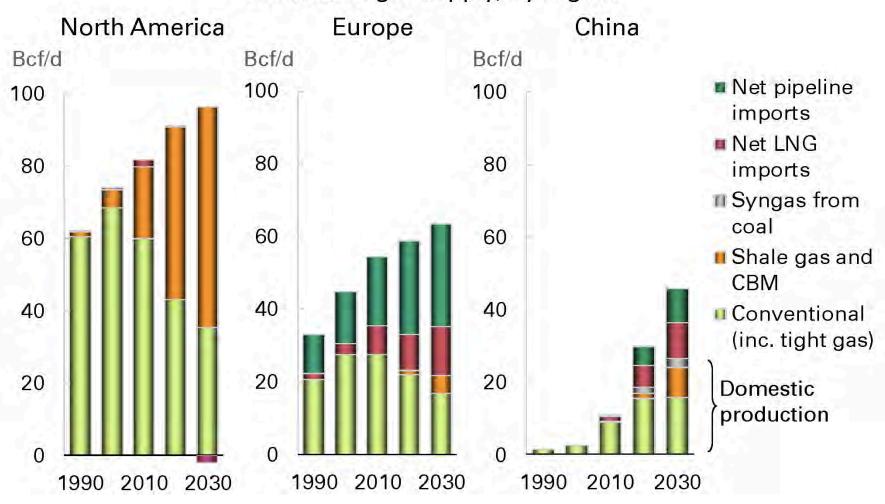
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US Projections of shale gas production



BP projections of regional gas production

Sources of gas supply, by region



SOURCE: BP Energy Outlook 2030, page 34 (2012)

But since then ...

Lord Browne, a director of shale gas "fracking" company Cuadrilla, said in an interview with The Independent:

"Lancashire has huge potential ... If they had the will they could perhaps become the centre of shale gas for Europe, much as Aberdeen became the centre of oil and gas for Europe. It is not inconceivable."

Lord Browne hoped the Government will approve Cuadrilla's plans to resume fracking:

"We could potentially double the reserves of gas in the UK, we could add 50,000 jobs maybe, and probably even reduce the price of gas."

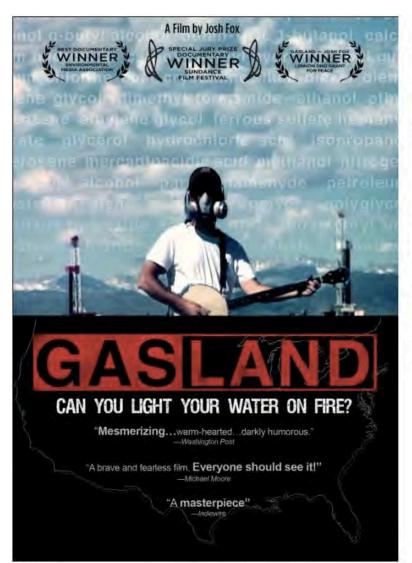
17 April 2012. Report to DECC on seismic effects recommends resumption, subject to cautious seismic procedures.

DECC is considering its decision over the next six weeks.

Shale gas some advantages and disadvantages

POSITIVES	NEGATIVES
A new fuel	A fossil fuel
UK extraction can reduce fuel imports	At what environmental cost?
Buys us time	Business as usual can continue
Reduced emissions from fuel burning	Effect of methane leakage
Can fill in for intermittent renewables	Postpones investment in renewables
Lower energy costs	Less incentive to reduce demand
Local employment	Much less labour intensive than local efficiency and renewables
Fracking releases tightly bound gas	Could threaten reservoirs proposed for carbon dioxide storage.

Environmental effects of fracking have been well publicised, e.g. on aquifers



The Halliburton-developed drilling technology of "fracking" or hydraulic fracturing has unlocked a "Saudia Arabia of natural gas" just beneath us. But is fracking safe? When filmmaker Josh Fox is asked to lease his land for drilling, he embarks on a cross-country odyssey in the USA uncovering a trail of secrets, lies and contamination

"Air sampling reveals high emissions from gas field" — NATURE 7 Feb 2012

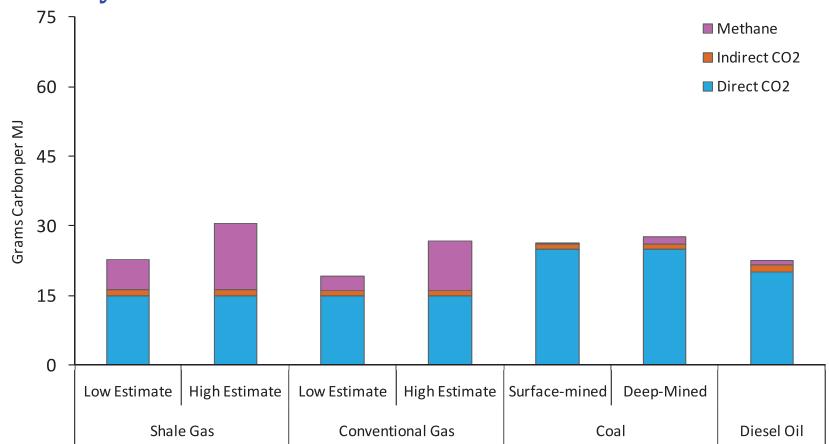
"When US government scientists began sampling the air from a tower north of Denver, Colorado, they ... eventually linked the mysterious pollution to a nearby natural-gas field.

"The study estimates that natural-gas producers in ... the Denver-Julesburg Basin are losing about 4% of their gas to the atmosphere—not including additional losses in the pipeline and distribution system. This is more than double the official inventory, but roughly in line with estimates made in 2011 that have been challenged by industry.

... "releases of that magnitude could effectively offset the environmental edge that natural gas is said to enjoy over other fossil fuels."

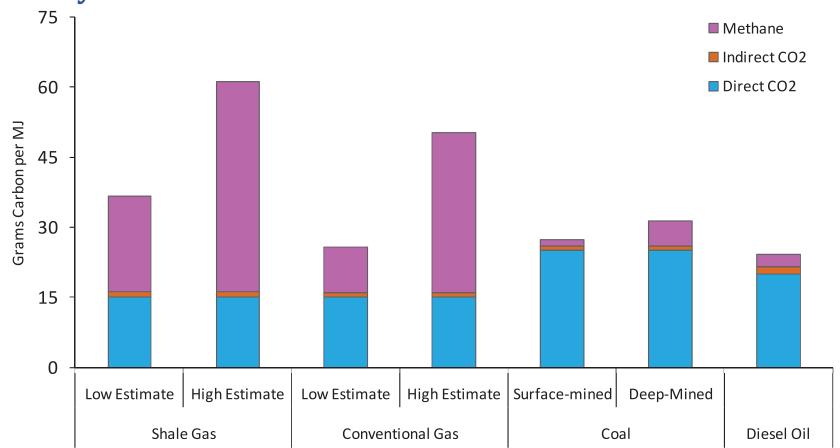
Greenhouse effects of shale gas (3.6-7.9% lifetime methane leakage @ GWP 25)

B. 100-year time horizon



Greenhouse effects of shale gas (3.6-7.9% lifetime methane leakage @ GWP 72)

A. 20-year time horizon



Things for the Edge to consider related to UK buildings and energy policy

- Historically, the UK has enjoyed a wealth of fossil fuels: coal, oil and natural gas.
- We only became a nett fossil fuel importer in 2005.
- We could have used North Sea gas and oil profits to invest to wean ourselves off fossil fuels ... but we didn't.
- Instead we have a less energy-efficient building stock and infrastructure than in the northern European countries that were more dependent on oil imports in 1973 ... plus
- a costly backlog to deal with, in a more constrained situation physically, economically, legally, environmentally.
- Will shale gas stop us biting the bullet yet again?
- Or could we use it wisely to help make the transition?



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