



<p><b>WHERE?</b></p> <p>1. <b>Where are they proposing to drill?</b></p>	<p>We only currently know...<b>Map in leaflet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arreton 2 prospects</li><li>• <b>Offshore</b> M Prospect but <b>from onshore</b> and</li><li>• <b>Onshore</b> the whole south region marked but specific areas still not confirmed or explored.</li></ul>
<p><b>WHAT?</b></p> <p>2. <b>What has happened so far on IOW?</b></p>	<p><b>UKOG</b> says they want to be taking oil from Arreton by the end of 2017, but nothing has been confirmed yet about any other areas. <b>NOTHING PHYSICALLY IS HAPPENING YET</b> however once planning permission is submitted, we need to respond quickly so it is important to be prepared.</p> <p>Licences have been taken up by the industry and pre planning discussion has taken place. The companies state they are preparing planning permission although <b>no formal process for planning permission</b> has been started yet.</p> <p>Planning permission can take a long time to prepare to present to the MPA and has to be prepared for each stage of the drilling and extraction process.</p>
<p>3. <b>What are they hoping to extract?</b> So far we know...</p>	<p><b>Oil</b> (117million barrels) <b>Approx 83 days supply for the UK (up to 30 yrs to extract.)</b> <b>Gas</b> (197 billion cubic feet ) <b>Approx 24 days supply for the UK (up to 30 yrs to extract.)</b></p>
<p>4. <b>What are Conventional and Unconventional Wells ?</b> <b>There is a lot of confusion about this for the public.</b> <b>According to the industry and government criteria</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Conventional</b> extraction can take place above 1000m and doesn't use massive hydraulic fracturing.</li><li>• Usually used for limestone and sandstone strata, which is very permeable but not for tight oil or gas or in shale.</li><li>• No environmental impact assessment is mandatory for this type of drilling</li><li>• Conventional drilling is a vertical shaft which penetrates the strata into the reservoirs of oil and gas which flow naturally and do not require additional stimulation.</li><li>• Conventional wells can be drilled from the surface anywhere (AONBs and all sensitive areas). <b>Conventional oil and gas wells in the UK and abroad are slowly running out of fuel and for this reason Unconventional forms of extraction in more difficult strata are being promoted</b></li><li>• <b>Unconventional</b> wells are drilled vertically and then horizontally into deeper less permeable strata for oil and gas extraction and multiple horizontal wells can be drilled from one well pad. The strata is much denser than in conventional wells and require additional stimulation.</li><li>• Depending on the type of formation this stimulation can be <b>Hydraulic Fracturing (Fracking)</b> or high pressure <b>Acid Stimulation</b> using Hydrochloric and sometimes Hydrofluoric acids &amp; chemical gels (and sometimes silica) to stimulate the flow.</li></ul>
<p><b>The Industry and government claim that wells using acid stimulation with horizontal drilling in limestones and sandstones are Conventional wells and that only Hydraulically fractured wells are Unconventional, but this is not the case.</b></p> <p>In fact these techniques are newer than and more similar to FRACKING than the conventional wells that have been used for the last hundred years and can have very similar devastating impacts. (See questions 8 &amp; 9)</p>	
<p>5. <b>What is Fracking?</b> 2 ANSWERS</p> <p>a) Fracturing and stimulating rock formations</p>	<p>a) Fracking is a term sometimes used for wells that are drilled horizontally from a vertical shaft into formations requiring <u>fracturing</u> or stimulation of fuel bearing source rocks to help release the fuel or improve flow rates. Small explosive charges are set off from within the well structure to create holes through well casing and often to create small fractures into strata.</p>



<p>b) High Volume Hydraulic FRACKING. It is a form of Unconventional fossil fuel extraction. It is the only form that has a government definition.</p> <p>Wells that use more than 10,000<sup>3</sup>metres of fluid for the complete process.</p> <p>However if the definition is to be believed then all of the wells that have been hydraulically fracked in the USA between 2011 and 2013 would not be seen as FRACKING since they used less than this amount of fluid but were still fracked.</p>	<p>b) FRACKING, according to industry &amp; government criteria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• takes place in multiple horizontally drilled shafts, below 1000m in dense shale and tight rock formations using more than 10,000 cubic metres of water for each fracked well.</li><li>• after fracturing the strata, an average 4.5 million gallons of fresh water and 40,000 gallons or more of chemicals and silica <b>per well</b> are pumped at extreme high pressure to force the cracks open</li><li>• <b>this cannot take place from the surface of AONBs and sensitive areas unless it can be demonstrated that both exceptional circumstances exist and such development is in the public interest, but wells can be drilled horizontally beneath them from well pads at the borders of them.</b></li></ul>
<p>6. What about our stringent regulations?</p>	<p>We do have stringent regulations on paper for the planning process and the monitoring of activities during the process to prevent accidents and incidents up to decommissioning.</p> <p>However the HSE requires the industry to be <b>self regulating</b>. UK Records show that this is impacted and negated by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of compliance to regulations</li><li>• Permit breaches</li><li>• Human error and poor standards of work</li><li>• Complacency</li><li>• Economic short cutting</li><li>• Lack of sufficient resources for long term monitoring into the future</li><li>• Lack of sufficient resources to monitor multi contractors over large scale projects</li></ul>
<p>7. What regulations have been broken in the past or recently then?</p>	<p>The oil and gas industry's global environment and safety track record is unimpressive.</p> <p>1768 <b>reported</b> incidents on Offshore UK rigs between 2013 and 2016 .</p> <p>40 known incidents on 7 exploration Onshore sites in UK include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• permit breaches,</li><li>• chemical fluid spills,</li><li>• illegal waste run-offs into agricultural ditches,</li><li>• oil blow outs,</li><li>• faulty equipment,</li><li>• dumping of waste into canal,</li><li>• excessive methane emissions,</li><li>• earthquakes and seismic shocks,</li><li>• lack of safety monitoring, use of illegal rigs and drilling equipment,</li><li>• failure to report major incidents to the appropriate authority.</li></ul>



<p>8. <b>What are the risks?</b></p>	<p><b>We risk</b> losing our health, quality of life, polluting our water supply and environment and leaving an impoverished long term environmental legacy for future generations.</p> <p><b>The industry risks nothing.</b> It doesn't matter which type of unconventional extraction is used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Both types of extraction industrialise the environment (see impacts).</li><li>• Both can produce toxic waste materials and fluids requiring disposal and risking water pollution.</li><li>• Both can require multiple wells drilled from a well pad.</li><li>• Both need to be fractured and stimulated under high pressure with chemicals.</li><li>• Both have underground structures left to disintegrate over time allowing fluids, oil and gas migration.</li><li>• Both can be used as disposal wells for toxic waste from other wells after production.</li></ul>
<p>9. <b>What damage can extraction processes do?</b> If there is environmental or water pollution or an ecological event it could impact the entire island, after all our land mass is tiny compared to the size of USA, Australia, Africa and Russia which have all suffered devastating impacts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Possible Environmental Impacts</b></p> <p><b>Industrialisation</b> of the island environment, air pollution (HGV traffic, chemical vapours and drilling), noise and light (24 hours) pollution, destruction of greenbelt land and eco systems.</p> <p><b>Disturbance</b> of local fauna migration and separation of habitats</p> <p><b>Water and land pollution</b>, domestic water, rivers and streams from HGV spills from leaks or accidents on roads and land and migration of gas and fluids from leaking well structures as they disintegrate.</p> <p><b>Soil</b> pollution and agricultural losses from above. Loss of organic status for farmers whose land is above wells</p> <p><b>Seismic shifts</b> and earthquakes from drilling processes and high pressure waste fluid re-injection into unstable geology close to fault lines.</p> <p><b>Water depletion</b> if extraction happens form source. OR huge numbers of HGV vehicles on roads - up to 50 movements per day to bring water to the sites if imported from mainland.</p> <p><b>Damage</b> to roads and traffic congestion across the Island. Multiple oil tanker trips per day during the lifetime of the wells until decommissioned. Increase of possible accidents.</p> <p><b>Possible</b> construction of multiple pipelines to link to ports or Southampton refinery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Possible Health Impacts</b></p> <p>There is evidence now from across the globe of long term effects of living near oil and gas field sites and along pipeline and HGV routes to sites. Increases have been identified in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cancers</li><li>• Asthma and lung diseases,</li><li>• Skin and immune system illnesses,</li><li>• Hormone disruption, risks during pregnancy,</li><li>• Nausea and headaches due to proximity of sites,</li><li>• Depression and sleep deprivation</li></ul> <p><b>NHS</b> Possible increases in pressures on our already stretched NHS facilities due to illnesses and health related impacts. This has been evidenced in medical studies and reports from the USA and Australia.</p>	



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10. <b>What will happen to the oil and gas?</b>	If full production actually takes place there is, as yet, nothing to assure us that it will remain in the UK.
11. <b>What about the jobs on the Island?</b>	<p>There are very few jobs predicted. (12 so far for Arreton according to UKOG according to CEO Stephen Sanderson.) Specialist jobs will be imported.</p> <p>Most jobs are only very short term, and mainly in the exploration stage.</p> <p>However there is no proof at all of all the jobs that the government claims this would bring.</p>
12. <b>What about the economic benefits to the UK and the Island?</b>	<p>In general none whatsoever.</p> <p>This is because the oil and gas industry taxes and business rates have been slashed. <b>Business Tax, Supplementary Charge and Petroleum Revenue Tax have been cut to levels below 2003 and the industry also receives government subsidies</b></p> <p>The OBR predicts that the taxpayer will be paying the oil and gas industry more than <b>£1.1 billion each year</b> for the next 10 to 15 years to remove and sell our fossil fuels.</p> <p>The general public of the Island will not benefit at all and we believe that businesses that rely on <b>Tourism</b> will be hardest hit if the island loses its eco status.</p> <p><b>Gas and Oil Prices</b></p> <p>There is no evidence that Gas and Electricity prices will fall because of UK extracted fossil fuels.</p> <p>The Committee for Climate Change has stated that the opposite is true and that energy prices will <b>increase with continued reliance on gas</b> but will increase to a much lesser degree if we focus on a transition to and development of green sustainable energies.</p> <p><b>Industry and Government payouts</b></p> <p>The government currently says there is a chance of £100,000 community payment per well and 1% of final profits paid <u>if wells are massively hydraulically fracked for shale gas or oil</u>. Also there may be a possible community payout from a Shale Gas Wealth fund if that ever emerges.</p> <p><b>But nothing for claimed ‘conventionally’ drilled oil wells.</b></p>
<b>HOW?</b> 13. <b>How are they planning to get the stuff off the Island?</b>	<p>As yet not confirmed.</p> <p>Normally this would be either by pipeline to a port or or by road and sea tankers, (estimated to be around 25 x 44 ton road tanker journeys per day for current identified sites and the life of the wells. 10 to 30 years)</p>
14. <b>How close will the drill sites be to housing or villages?</b>	<p><b>There are no statutory set back distances for well site proximity to habitations.</b></p> <p>In Arreton the closest properties are estimated by FFIOW to be about 1/3 mile.</p> <p>We don't know about the south coast locations yet.</p>
15. <b>Can the IWC stop it from happening?</b>	<p>The MPA can refuse planning permission if they deem it appropriate to do so and/or make a list recommendations for improvement to the plan to be made for further consideration.</p> <p>If this is again refused the Secretary of State for Communities is now able to overthrow the decision.</p> <p><b>It is imperative that objections by organisations, agencies, relevant departments and individuals in communities are made in writing during the consultation period of the planning stage.</b></p> <p><b>IF the council then rejects the permission and the industry appeals, there are grounds for a judicial review and possible legal proceedings against the decision.</b></p>



<p><b>WHY?</b></p> <p>16. Why is it better to say the wells are conventional?</p>	<p><b>FRACKING HAS A BAD REPUTATION GLOBALLY</b></p> <p>Conventional operations traditionally receive less resistance but can be just as damaging.</p> <p>It is a very real possibility that companies can target ‘conventional’ resources initially, and only when the well is in place will we learn the full extent of their intentions, whether it be to target the unconventional resources themselves, or sell on to others who will.</p> <p>Also as previously stated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No community payment of £100,000 for well pads and 1% of profits is paid for conventional wells</li><li>• No portion of the Shale wealth fund is paid for conventional wells</li><li>• They can be drilled from the surface of AONBs and other protected sites</li><li>• Environmental Impact Assessments are not mandatory</li><li>•</li></ul>
<p>17. Why is FFIOW against us having our own supply of Oil and Gas? Don't we need it?</p> <p>We have had our own supplies for generations from conventional sources but they have been used up by ever increasing exploitation and aggressive expansionist economic policies. For 40 years the glut of our home grown energy supplies have been sold off in the rush for profits which were not wisely used to help secure sustainability at home in technologies and energy independence.</p> <p>Over the past decade, however, successive UK governments realised that the joy ride would not last and wisely began to invest in developing green energy solutions. But that has changed now. Many MPs across the parties, influential party funders and members of the House of Lords have direct or indirect ties to the oil and gas industry. Our economy, investments, banks and even our pension funds are tied up with oil and gas shares. It's all about money and everything else is window dressing.</p> <p>So the government has paved the way over the past 3 years for the industry to fast track the exploration of unconventional fossil fuels across the UK as a 'quick fix' for our depleting resources and to protect investments for industry and particularly for fossil fuel industry investors.</p> <p>The dash for gas and oil has taken precedence whereas some other fossil rich nations have, over time, wisely invested profits in their country's own public infrastructure to develop technologies and create new alternative energies to add to the mix for the future. This is not about NIMBYism it is about planning and development of a sustainable future energy mix that can become a safer and greener legacy for generations to come.</p> <p><b>We understand the global need to use existing supplies of Oil and Gas.</b></p> <p>There are still plenty of available supplies for the next 50 years or more from around the globe.</p> <p>According to UKOG 70% of the UK's oil consumption is for transport and 30% is for petrochemical feed stocks (plastics, heating and others).</p> <p>So we <b>DO</b> have to educate ourselves and others to change our perception and reduce consumption to make these reserves last longer.</p> <p>We <b>DO</b> have to develop a willingness to make the transition to renewable energies, improve energy storage and create alternatives for plastics and fuels.</p>	



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Scientists agree that we have to keep 70% of the remaining supplies of fossil fuels in the ground so that we can prevent adding to a 2°C temperature increase in global terms.

That means stopping new extraction and beginning to lessen our reliance on them **NOW**.

We need to use existing supplies wisely and responsibly and begin a long-term strategy of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels to ensure we maintain a habitable planet for future generations.

Acting locally will have a global impact.

We should therefore follow the example of so many countries and states across the globe and oppose any drilling on the Island and across the UK. We should encourage local initiatives for alternative sources of energy and make a pledge to reduce our personal consumption in any way possible. This would be possible if government policy was to halt new fossil fuel extraction in the UK to focus funding into increased development of the new sustainable technologies and energies that we need for the future.