

Transcript

Smart Fracking      ["Smart Fracking" Benefits the Environment & Companies \(Fracking Part II\)](#)  
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The issue with fracking is not simply the destruction of a layer within the earth. The problems are greater than that. The problems reach to layers above and below the one which is being mined. The problems reach beyond the act and damage itself to the consequences within the human race financially. And the consequences touch upon the atmosphere. So, how can these issues, which are varied, be addressed in a way that will suit the needs of humankind while maintaining the integrity of the environment.

The answers are simpler than you may initially think. For if that which you call fracking, hydraulic fracturing, is properly done, it can be done without doing as much damage as is currently occurring. It can also be said that it does not need to be done on the wide scale, for it is something that should be not totally eliminated, because you would need some of the minerals and other things that you would gain by doing this, but that it should be narrowed in its use very greatly. However, it should also be noted that most people aren't aware of this, but if... *if* such is done in a proper way, it can be less invasive than the current methods of mining. And it most certainly can be far better than strip mining, which shouldn't be done at all.

So, what can be done to make it better? What makes fracking "smart fracking"? First, you should be using sensors so each vein can be monitored by the density of that vein. And you can tell by doing this where the edges of each layer of sediment that you are going through end and begin. This would allow you then to actually be able to apply fracking in such a way that you are actually targeting a particular vein rather than going in and just destroying wildly in a direction to pull out something. But this would take also controlled pressure, and at the moment fracking is short for "hydraulic fracturing". But there are other ways to fracture, including sonic resonance that can be utilized, as well.

And then there is the question of, if you are monitoring the vein, since taking something out of the vein often creates a weakness that in many instances lead to earthquakes and tremors, how do you keep this from occurring? At the moment, areas that are fracked are often simply filled with a slurry of nastiness. But that which is removed could actually be returned and put back using pressure to restabilize the area. Your science-typic abilities with your technologies and your computers would allow you to do this.

It is also possible that you could create another element, say, a jello-like element, a gelatin of sorts, or even a hardening rock of sorts that would harden, set and format itself to the area in shape and set to a hardness according to the density of what is removed. Think of this similar to a foam that would be squirted into a wall or pouring concrete into a mold depending on the hardness that is needed and what would work.

Now why are we saying that this would be less invasive than some of the mining that is done? Why would this be better? Why is it a potential that is still economically feasible? Because with your computer age, as well as your desire for certain gemstones and minerals—when we say your computer age, we're looking at those things that you need for batteries and to transmit electric impulses, et

cetera, so things such as magnesium and tungsten and the alloys of zinc—these things that you would mine can continue to be mined. Fracking is not something that would just be used for oil or coal or natural gas, but it must be done intelligently. It must be smart fracking, but smart fracking is less dangerous and less harmful than mining. But you also must take into consideration what you are potentially releasing from the ground, because you have viruses and bacteria; you have gases and methane. These things below that are locked into the earth must be considered. Ultimately, many of them should simply be returned. But this brings you back to how do you get that fill that you return to be the right hardness, the right consistency when you have taken it apart and changed its consistency, removing it.

So, these are the issues then for science to look at, so you can actually target your fracking, so you can actually undo the potential damages, and actually create work.

So yes... yes, fracking for energy purposes will continue to decrease. Because of mankind's war-like nature, it will not be eliminated. The needs for gas and oil will not be eliminated because the machinery that is not electric, that you have no other means at this moment to propel, will continue to run for quite some time from gas and oil, although electric will become the way that all of your transportation in the air, on the ground and in the water will eventually occur within this millennium. But that is yet future.

We are dealing with the realities of the here and the now, and because fracking—intelligent, smart fracking—can be used where other mining does greater harm. Even though the energy resources provided by fracking are being phased out, other types of fracking for minerals and gems and elements will continue to increase, and as a viable source of employment within the development of the green industries that will be populating the globe.

So, while some would say eliminate all fracking, we are not telling you that. We are telling you now, as we have addressed this issue, that fracking must change. That is what you must do if you wish to preserve your environment.

There are many other things that you must do, but this is one of the many... one of the many.

We leave you with blessings and with peace.

Peace be with each of you.

Daniel Clay