

Science - Environmental Science and Technology; New Environmental Science and Technology Study Findings Recently Were Reported by Researchers at University of Texas - Austin (Projecting the Water Footprint Associated with Shale Resource Production: Eagle Ford Shale Case Study)

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2017 DEC 15 (VerticalNews) -- By a News Reporter-Staff News Editor at Ecology, Environment & Conservation -- Current study results on Science - Environmental Science and Technology have been published. According to news reporting originating in Austin, Texas, by VerticalNews journalists, research stated, "Production of oil from shale and tight reservoirs accounted for almost 50% of 2016 total U.S. production and is projected to continue growing. The objective of our analysis was to quantify the water outlook for future shale oil development using the Eagle Ford Shale as a case study."

The news reporters obtained a quote from the research from the University of Texas - Austin, "We developed a water outlook model that projects water use for hydraulic fracturing (HF) and flowback and produced water (FP) volumes based on expected energy prices; historical oil, natural gas, and water-production decline data per well; projected well spacing; and well economics. The number of wells projected to be drilled in the Eagle Ford through 2045 is almost linearly related to oil price, ranging from 20 000 wells at \$30/barrel (bbl) oil to 97 000 wells at \$100/bbl oil. Projected FP water volumes range from 20% to 40% of HF across the play. Our base reference oil price of \$50/bbl would result in 40 000 additional wells and related HF of 265 ? 10 gal and FP of 85 ? 10 gal."

According to the news reporters, the research concluded: "The presented water outlooks for HF and FP water volumes can be used to assess future water sourcing and wastewater disposal or reuse, and to inform policy discussions."

For more information on this research see: Projecting the Water Footprint Associated with Shale Resource Production: Eagle Ford Shale Case Study. Environmental Science & Technology, 2017;():. (American Chemical Society - www.acs.org; Environmental Science & Technology - www.pubs.acs.org/journal/esthag)

Our news correspondents report that additional information may be obtained by contacting S.A. Ikonnikova, The Bureau of Economic Geology, Jackson School of Geosciences, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78713-8924, United States. Additional authors for this research include F. Male, B.R. Scanlon, R.C. Reedy and G. McDaid.

The direct object identifier (DOI) for that additional information is: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.7b03150>. This DOI is a link to an online electronic document that is either free or for purchase, and can be your direct source for a journal article and its citation.

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