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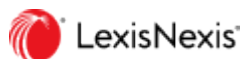
Content Type

news

Narrowed by

-None-

1. Researcher from University of Texas Austin Discusses Findings in Energy (Geoscience-informed evaluation of U.S. natural gas storage reservoirs, aquifers and salt caverns)



Researcher from University of Texas Austin Discusses Findings in Energy (Geoscience-informed evaluation of U.S. natural gas storage reservoirs, aquifers and salt....

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Energy Daily News

June 29, 2026 Monday

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Section: ENERGY

Length: 487 words

Body

2026 JUN 29 (NewsRx) -- By a News Reporter-Staff News Editor at Energy Daily News -- A new study on energy is now available. According to news originating from Austin, Texas, by NewsRx correspondents, research stated, "In the United States, underground natural gas storage (UNGS) represents the world's largest and most established subsurface storage network, with a total capacity of 9.2 Tscf, including 4.7 Tscf of working gas and a deliverability of 117.3 Bscf/day."

Funders for this research include University of Texas At Austin.

The news reporters obtained a quote from the research from University of Texas Austin: "UNGS ensures the reliability and efficiency of the natural gas supply by storing surplus gas during low-demand periods and releasing it during peak demand. Despite their critical role, systematic geoscience-based evaluations of these reservoirs, aquifers and salt caverns, including assessments of lithology, petrophysical properties, and other key subsurface and operational characteristics, remain limited. Here, a national-scale evaluation of U.S. UNGS is presented based on an integrated synthesis of subsurface characteristics, operational attributes, and performance metrics compiled from 131 publicly available and reported sources. Sites are first classified into nine storage classes based on the dominant subsurface controls for each storage setting, including lithology and native fluid for depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs, lithology for aquifer-based storage, and cavern type for salt storage systems. Subsurface, operational, and performance characteristics are then evaluated within and across storage classes and geographic regions."

According to the news editors, the research concluded: "The resulting insights provide a geologically grounded framework to guide new UNGS development, assess the potential repurposing of existing facilities for alternative gases such as CO₂ and hydrogen, and inform the deployment of other gases in analogous geological settings, including CO₂ sequestration and underground hydrogen storage (UHS)."

For more information on this research see: Geoscience-informed evaluation of U.S. natural gas storage reservoirs, aquifers and salt caverns. Earth Energy Science, 2026,2(2):100052. The publisher for Earth Energy Science is KeAi Communications Co., Ltd.

A free version of this journal article is available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ees.2026.100052>.

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Our news journalists report that more information may be obtained by contacting Abouzar Mirzaei-Paiaman, **Bureau of Economic Geology**, Jackson School of Geosciences, University of Texas Austin, Austin, TX 78757, United States.

Keywords for this news article include: University of Texas Austin, Austin, Texas, United States, North and Central America, Energy, Natural Gas, Oil & Gas.

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Classification

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Organization: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS (93%)

Industry: COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (70%); ENERGY DEMAND (78%); OIL & GAS STORAGE FACILITIES (91%); NATURAL GAS PRODUCTS (90%); DATA STORAGE TECHNOLOGY (67%); FINANCIAL MARKET UPDATES (90%); GEOTHERMAL ENERGY (89%); ENERGY & UTILITIES (78%); WRITERS (73%); MEDIA & TELECOMMUNICATIONS (60%); NATURAL GAS (90%); NATURAL GAS PIPELINES (90%); HYDROGEN ENERGY (78%)

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