

treat_press	<i>[MPa] Pressure of the treatment</i>
gravity	<i>[m/s²] Gravitational acceleration (sea-level)</i>
vol_flow_rate	<i>[m³/sec] Volumetric flow rate</i>
density	<i>[kg/m³] Density of slurry (assume density of water)</i>
pump_eff	<i>[Dimensionless] Efficiency of pump - assume triplex, positive displacement</i>
time_per_stage	<i>[hrs/stage] Time required to pump fluid during fracture treatment for each fracture stage</i>
ch4_em	<i>[kg/pcs] Total methane emissions during flowback period</i>
fract_ch4_em	<i>[dimensionless] Fraction of total available methane that is emitted to atmosphere</i>

Tracked Input Flows:

Fracturing fluid	<i>[Technosphere] Fracturing fluid</i>
Mechanical Energy [Mechanical energy]	<i>[Technosphere] Shaft energy</i>

Tracked Output Flows:

Hydraulic fracturing completion	<i>Reference flow</i>
Methane	<i>Emission</i>
Methane	<i>Technosphere</i>

Section II: Process Description

Associated Documentation

This unit process is composed of this document and the data sheet (DS) *DS_Stage1_C_Lateral_hydraulic_fracture_2015.01.xlsx*, which provides additional details regarding relevant calculations, data quality, and references.

Goal and Scope

This unit process provides a summary of relevant input and output flows associated with fracturing a natural gas or oil well. Inputs include fracturing fluid and the energy for the pumps. Emissions include methane emissions. The reference flow of this unit process is: 1 pcs of Hydraulic fracturing completion

Boundary and Description

Figure 1 provides an overview of the boundary of this unit process. In order to generate the necessary parameter values for this unit process, three calculations were performed:

Stage length (parameter `frac_length`) values were obtained from three separate sources (Range Resources, 2014; PTTC, 2011; Grieser *et al.* 2009). These values can be found within the `Stage_Length` tab in the DS file for this unit process. These values were used to generate a representative range of natural gas well stage lengths.

Pump power values were retrieved from multiple sources (ASME, 2012; DI, 2014; Halliburton, 2010) to generate a list of hydraulic pump horsepower typically found in use for shale hydraulic fracture completions. However, as an alternative to using the nominal horsepower ratings of the completion equipment above, the amount of hydraulic horsepower required was calculated based on flow rate and required pressure. For this method, it is assumed that fracking fluid must be raised from atmospheric pressure to the stated treatment pressure. This method supplies a more generic process that still falls in line with the nominal powers provided by the source above: the power calculated by the default parameters - 9.2 MW and the range specified by the sources above - 1.1 to 37 MW.

The next step in estimating the energy required is to look at how long the high power requirements are needed. Treatment plot data (see the `Pump_power` tab in the corresponding DS file) obtained from Lohoefer *et al.* (2006) and Borstmayer *et al.* (2011) show that open hole packing stimulation only requires 3-4 hours/stage; however, it makes some sense that a typical plug and perforate completion would pump for the same amount of time. The assumed key difference between the technologies is the actual time it takes between stages. Therefore, 3-4 hours/stage can be used to estimate the operating time for all pumping equipment, assuming that pumps are triplex, positive-displacement pumps. The treatment plot data can also be used to estimate fracture fluid requirements per stage. Note that the amount of slurry used is fairly consistent for these Barnett wells (~15,000 - 16,000 bbl/stage). Therefore the fluid pumping rate and assumed time on station can be used to estimate water use. The resultant water use (3.528 million gal/completion) can be checked with typical water demands of the Barnett shale, 3-5 million gallons/well.

Methane emissions & capture data were retrieved from Allen *et al.* (2013), and include a 95% confidence interval for the average methane emissions. This confidence interval was obtained by randomly sampling 1,000 sets of 24 and then taking the average of each set to form a larger sample population (bootstrapping). This process was repeated

within the corresponding DS file for reference. However, in order to provide a 95% confidence for the fraction of potential methane emissions that are emitted, the process was repeated for the total methane available and the sum of emissions was divided by the sum of potential methane. Excel is then used to provide the 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles of the resulting 1,000 fractions. The Excel functions (randombetween) have been replaced by static values in the random number section. This process served to provide a realistic boundary of uncertainty around the expected value provided by Allen et al. (2013).

Figure 1: Unit Process Scope and Boundary

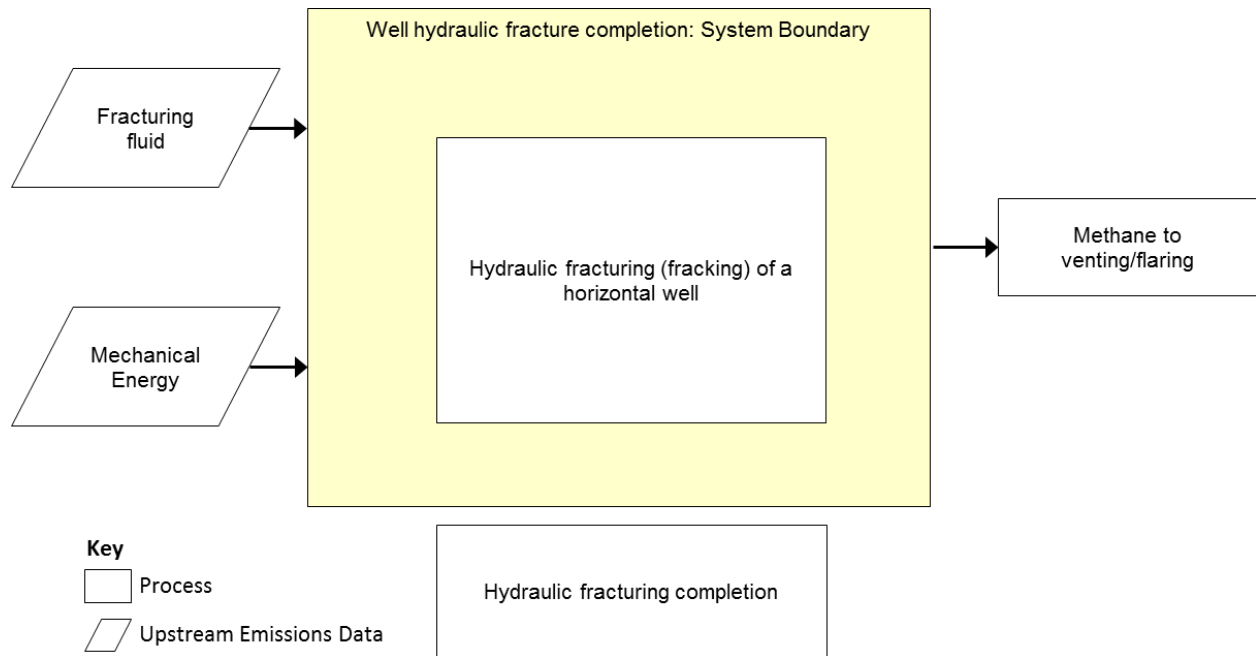


Table 2: Unit Process Input and Output Flows

Flow Name	Value	Units (Per Reference Flow)
Inputs		
Fracturing fluid	3.34E+04	m ³
Mechanical Energy [Mechanical energy]	4.04E+02	MWh
Outputs		
Hydraulic fracturing completion	1.00E+00	
Methane [Organic emissions to air (group VOC)]	1.70E+03	kg
Methane [Intermediate product]	1.20E+05	kg

* **Bold face** clarifies that the value shown *does not* include upstream environmental flows.

Embedded Unit Processes

None.

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Grieser, W. V., Shelley, R. F., & Soliman, M. Y. 2009. Predicting Production Outcome From Multi-stage, Horizontal Barnett Completions. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/120271-MS

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Section III: Document Control Information

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