Supporting Information (SI) for
Prospects for Shale Gas Production in China: Implications for Water Demand

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1. Schematic diagram for lateral well spacing ($d$) at Fuling Field

![Schematic diagram for lateral well spacing (d) at Fuling Field](image)

Figure s1. Schematic diagram for lateral well spacing ($d$) adopted in the development of shale gas wells at Fuling Field (from Zhou [s1]).

2. Estimation of temporal water use at Fuling

To estimate the water use from 2015 to 2020, we employ equations (1) and (2) to connect water use with the number of new wells required to achieve the annual production goal set by Sinopec.

\[
P_{gasn=t} = 1nNt fn-t+1
\]

(1)

\[
WUn = Nn \times L \times I
\]

(2)

$P_{gas(n)}$: total production of shale gas production in $n^{th}$ year since 2014; $Nn$: the number of new wells developed in $n^{th}$ year since 2014;

$L$: the average lateral length of wells developed in China, 80 m;
**I**: water intensity estimated for shale plays in China

\( f(n-t+1) \): a function defines the production of shale gas varies with the operating years of the shale wells. It is expressed as \( f(x) = 0.0011x^4 - 0.07x^3 + 1.7x^2 + 17.9x + 79.6 \).

It is assumed that the function follows a declining curve as in Figure s1. The production curve for shale-gas wells in Fuling was drawn according to the data supplied by Sinopec’s managers. Fuling shale gas wells generally reach their maximum output during the first two years after completion, with production declining by a factor of 2 in each of the following three years and decreasing more slowly during later years. This is described by a four order polynomial function shown in Figure s2. We estimate the number of new wells required to achieve production goals using equation (1). Results are shown in Figure s3. Finally, we can calculate the water use over time.

![Figure s2](image.png)

**Figure s2**: Production curve of a single shale gas production well at Fuling Field
Figure s3. Estimation of the number of newly drilled wells

3. China’s Seven Most Promising Shale Gas and Shale Oil Basins

According to EIA/ARI’s assessment report [s2], seven shale basins are most promising in China in terms of both shale gas and shale oil, i.e., Jianghan, Junggar, Sichuan, Songliao, Subei, Tarim, and Yangtze Platform. The geologic properties of these seven basins are summarized in Table s1. The other three potential shale basins, Turpan, Qaidam and Ordos, are not included in this paper due to lack of data.

Table s1. The geologic properties of China’s seven most prospective shale basins (Source: EIA/ARI report, 2013 [s2])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shale Basin</th>
<th>Gross Area (km²)</th>
<th>Prospective Area (km²)</th>
<th>Average Depth (km)</th>
<th>Thickness (m)</th>
<th>Risked Recoverable (tcm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>192,955</td>
<td>97,047</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarim</td>
<td>606,578</td>
<td>163,792</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangtze</td>
<td>1,582,490</td>
<td>21,458</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Subei</td>
<td>142,450</td>
<td>48,355</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junghgar</td>
<td>160,839</td>
<td>41,440</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jianghan</td>
<td>37,400</td>
<td>18,156</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songliao</td>
<td>279,720</td>
<td>17,871</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. National analyses: estimation of total water demand and temporal water use

Applying the low (high) well spacing, high (low) water intensity and the prospectivity (p) values to equation 2 in section 2.2 for all plays, we derive an estimate of projected total water use for all major shale-gas basins in China upon full development (Figure s4).

![Figure s4. Projections of total fracking water use for 7 Chinese shale-gas basins](image)

The differences in water demands for the different basins relate primarily to geographic size, as basins with larger prospective areas – namely the Tarim, Sichuan, Junggar and Songliao basins – are likely to have more wells at full development and thus greater demand for water.

Based on the national shale-gas production goal of 30 bcm by 2020 [s3], we define high, medium, and low scenarios for nationwide shale-gas production and associated water consumption through 2020, as summarized in Table s2.

**Table s2.** Shale-gas production and water consumption scenarios for China
We assume that the Sichuan Basin will account for 26 bcm of the 30 bcm national production goal for 2020, with 15 bcm and 11 bcm from Sinopec and PetroChina respectively, consistent with their announced plans. It is assumed that the rest of the target (4 bcm) will be met from the other six basins in proportion to their technically recoverable resources (TRR) as reported in the EIA/ARI’s assessment report [s2], and that all of this production will increase from zero in 2014, again subject to the constraint of a smooth drilling trajectory from 2014 to 2020 for practical logistical and financial reasons. The estimated production and number of new wells required in the seven shale basins are shown in Figure s5 and s6 respectively.
**Figure s5.** Estimation of shale gas production in China’s shale gas basins

**Figure s6.** Estimation of newly drilled well number

**References:**
