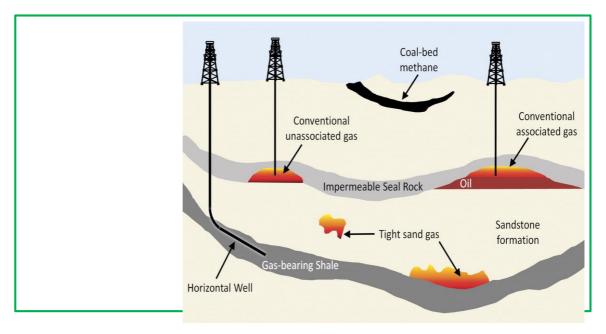
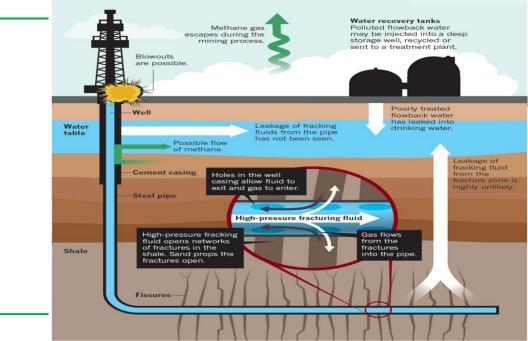
Shale Gas World+ India

Shale Gas

- Shale gas is a mixture of lot of methane, ethane, propane, & butane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and hydrogen sulphide.
- Shales are fine-grained sedimentary rocks formed of organic-rich mud at the bottom of ancient seas.
- The resultant heat and pressure transformed the mud into shale and also produced natural gas from the organic matter contained in it.
- Over long spans of geologic time, some of the gas migrated to adjacent sandstones and was trapped in them,
 forming conventional gas accumulations. The rest of the gas remained locked in the nonporous shale

Extraction is done through **horizontal drilling** through the shale seam, followed by **hydraulic fracturing** of the rock by the **injecting fluid at extremely high pressure.**

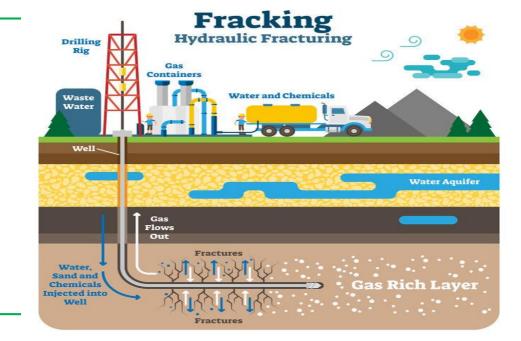






Guar gum

- Guar gum can quickly turn water into a **very thick gel**.
- Adding guar gum increases viscosity of water and makes highpressure pumping and the fracturing process more efficient.
- The guar been is grown mainly by farmers in **Rajasthan** and **Haryana**.





By Sudarshan Gurjar



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Problems associated with shale gas exploitation

- Environmentalists have objected to fracking because of the damage to forest cover and possible contamination of ground water.
- However, industry officials say that the treated water can be re-used for further fracking and need not be disposed of at all.

Country	Shale gas reserves (in TCF)	Technically recoverable Shale gas reserves (in TCF)
1. China	1275	1,115
2. USA	862	623
3. Argentina	774	802
4. Mexico	681	545
5. South Africa	485	390
India	100-200 TCF	World Total 7576