

Subject: Water Needed In Texas.

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Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy.area-51

Subject: Water Needed In Texas.
July 27, 2011.

Two years ago I asked you people to help to make in rain in:
1. Northern Calif. Sierra Mountiains and it has set record of raining and filling up our lakes.
2. Southern Texas around Galveston and Houston where it completely got rid of the drought.
3. Manila, Phillipeans where it has come some rains that help fill their lakes
so they wouldn't have to call for brown-out to conserve power.

I just got a phone call from my sister and they say they have having a drought that is worse than the dust bowl times. They are also have some oil wells drilled in the Meadow, Lubbock area that may make some people rich. They say that if they show up in a new airplane then I'll know where it came from.

Now if you will be so kind, as you have in the past, please p-ay or send out positive thoughts that they will recieve enough rain to fill there underground aquifers, lakes and wells, in Texas. I know some people will say I didn't do the correcting of the rain in the past but it still happened.

Here is something about the drought in all of Texas.

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Subject: Worst Drought in More Than a Century Strikes Texas Oil Boom - Bloomberg

Date: Wed, 27 Jul 2011

"Drought Threatens Texas Oil Boom "

http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/data?pidavimage&iidi_j4S8qa2WcKs

photographer_attr>Eddie Seal/Bloomberg

The water crisis in Texas, the biggest oil- and gas-producing state in the U.S., highlights a continuing debate in North America and Europe over the impact on water supplies of an oil and gas production technique called hydraulic fracturing.

Photographer: Eddie Seal/Bloomberg

The worst

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/texas/>

Texas drought since record-keeping began 116 years ago may crimp an oil and natural- gas drilling boom as g-vernment officials ration water supplies crucial to energy exploration.

In the hardest-hit areas, water-management districts are warning residents and businesses to curtail usage from rivers, lakes and aquifers. The shortage is forcing oil companies to go farther afield to buy water from farmers, irrigation districts and municipalities, said Erasmo Yarrito Jr., the state's overseer of water supplies from the Rio Grande River.

Concern over water usage is especially acute in southern Texas's Eagle Ford Shale area because drilling there is more water-intensive than other regions, said Robert Mace, a deputy executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board.

It's pretty dry down here and a lot of oil companies are looking for water, Mace said.

The water crisis in Texas, the biggest oil- and gas- producing state in the U.S., highlights a continuing debate in

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/north-america/NorthAmerica> and

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/europe/>

Europe over the impact on water supplies of a production technique called hydraulic fracturing. Environmental groups are concerned the so-called fracking method may pose a contamination threat, while farmers in arid regions like south Texas face growing competition for scarce water.

Fracking-Led Boom

In fracking, drillers shoot high-pressure jets of sand- and chemical-infused water into the ground to crack rock and release trapped deposits of crude oil

and gas. The technique has spurred a new onshore drilling boom from British Columbia to

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/poland/>

Poland as prospectors revisit geologic formations previously passed over, said

Robert Ineson, senior director of global gas at

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerIHS:US>

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/ihs-inc/IHS> Inc.

Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

Along the Rio Grande River, where border towns such as Laredo supply workers and equipment for the drilling boom, most areas have received less than 2 inches

(5 centimeters) of rain since Oct. 1, the

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/national-weather-service/>

National Weather Service said.

To compensate,

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerXOM:US>

"XOM:US"

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/exxon-mobil-corp/>

Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM) is recycling fracking fluids to reduce the amount of water needed for future drilling.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerAPC:US>

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/anadarko-petroleum-corp/>

Anadarko Petroleum Corp. (APC)

is replacing dirt roads leading to its wells with limestone to preserve water

that otherwise would be used to keep down the dust.

Farmers, landowners, environmental activists and state oil industry regulators gathered on June 10 at the University of Texas Health Center in Laredo to discuss the potential impact of fracking on water, air and public health, one of several such meetings that have been held across the state this year.

13 Million Gallons

The Eagle Ford's peculiar geology means it takes three to four times as much water to fracture as the Barnett Shale near

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/fort-worth/>

Fort Worth, said Mace, of the state water board. Fracking a single Eagle Ford well

requires as much as 13 million gallons of water, enough to supply the cooking,

washing and drinking needs of 240 adults for an entire year, he said.

This is not the drilling your grandparents knew in west Texas, said Sharon Wilson, an organizer for Earthworks Oil and Gas Accountability Project,

which

lobbies for tougher government regulation of oil drillers.

It's a heavy industrial activity with massive amounts of water and chemicals.

About 94 percent of Texas was in a state of severe, extreme or exceptional drought as of June 7, according to the

http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/DM_state.htm?TX,S" relexternaldensity

U.S. Drought Monitor compiled by the U.S. Agriculture Department and the National Drought Mitigation Center. The

<http://tamunews.tamu.edu/2011/06/07/texas-drought-continues-to-set-records-no-relief-in-sight/>

October-through-May period was the state's driest since record-keeping began in 1895, said Texas State Climatologist John Nielsen-Gammon.

Waiting For Rain

Municipal water departments, farmers, ranchers and oil drillers near Laredo are relying on water from two reservoirs and underground aquifers filled by last

summer's tropical storm season, said Yarrito, whose job title is

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/rio-grande/>"density"sparse

Rio GrandeWatermaster.

Unless storms bring more rain soon, we'll be in trouble, said Sonny

Hinojosa,

general manager of Hidalgo Irrigation District No. 2 in

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/san-juan/>

San Juan, Texas.

The drought has decimated crops, with about 79 percent of the state's winter wheat, 72 percent of its oats and 36 percent of its corn classified as poor or very poor as of June 6, according to the Agriculture Department in

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/washington/>

Washington.

The Edwards Aquifer Authority, which oversees underground water supplies around

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/san-antonio/density>

SanAntonio and along the northern edge of the Eagle Ford Shale, on June 2 declared a Stage 2 emergency requiring a 30 percent cut in water usage.

Other water districts have imposed similar restrictions.

No Relief Coming

There's no relief in sight, according to today's forecast from the National Weather Service. Temperatures across southern Texas will reach 108 degrees Fahrenheit (42 degrees Celsius) June 15 through June 19 and precipitation will remain below- normal through June 27.

Water consumption by Eagle Ford Shale drillers is forecast to explode during the next 25 years, Mace said. A study to be released later this summer by the Texas Water Development Board and the University of Texas's Bureau of Economic. Geology estimates fracking-water demand in the area will jump 10-fold by 2020, and double again by 2030, he said. Since

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerHK:US> "

"HK:US"

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/peetrohawk-energy-corp/>

Petr-hawk Energy Corp. (HK) drilled the first discovery in the Eagle Ford Shale in 2008, oil explorers have sought to gain footholds in the 20,000 square-mile (51,800 square-kilometer) formation. E-xon spent \$34.9 billion last year to buy XTO Energy Inc. to capture fracking expertise and U.S. assets including Eagle Ford leases.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerMRO:US>

"MRO:US"

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/marathon-oil-corp/>

Marathon Oil Corp.

(MRO) agreed on June 1 to pay KKR & Co.-backed Hilcorp Resources Holding LP \$3.5 billion for assets in the area.

Buying Water

Anadarko and Houston-based

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/quote?tickerSFY:US>

"SFY:US"

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/swift-energy-co/>

Swift Energy Co. (SFY) are among the companies buying water for fracking from Hidalgo Irrigation District No. 2, which also supplies water to 400,000 acres of sugar cane, cotton, peppers and cantaloupe, Hinojosa said. If rain doesn't arrive in the next four months to replenish the reservoirs, Hinojosa said he'll have to reconsider whether to continue selling to the

<http://topics.bloomberg.com/oil-companies/>

oil companies.

(JW Of course you know I don't believe in the taking of oil from the Earth and I believe the energy can be harvested from the atmosphere, but until that happens I guess I'll have to drive my car using regular gasoline.)

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