

Using Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing to Evaluate the Environmental Performance of Onshore E&P Products

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Outline

- Onshore E&P product testing
- Choosing a test organism
- Method description and modifications
- Results
- Comparison with other regulatory limits
- Conclusions

Onshore E&P Product Environmental Safety

Clear guidelines exist for testing offshore products and fluids because there are discharges into the marine environment.



No guidelines currently exist for onshore products or fluids because there are no intentional discharges.



New onshore test method development focused on accidental drilling fluid spills on site

The Test Species:

Pimephales promelas – Fathead Minnow

- Entire life in water column
- Easily cultured
- Medium sensitivity level
- Abundance of background information



Exploring Two Different 96-hr LC50 Test Methods



- **Modified EPA 1619**

- Used to set limitations for offshore drilling fluids

- **Modified EPA WET 2000**

- Similar method used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- Similar method used by the California department of Toxic Substance control

Methods Details

EPA 1619

- Suspended particulate phase (SPP) from 1:9 mixture
- Concentrations: 1%, 3%, 10%, 25%, 50% ppm SPP
- pH adjustment- 7.8 ± 0.1

Modifications:

- Dilution medium: Saltwater → Freshwater
- Test Species: Mysid → Fathead minnow
- Number of organisms per concentration: 20 → 10

EPA WET 2000

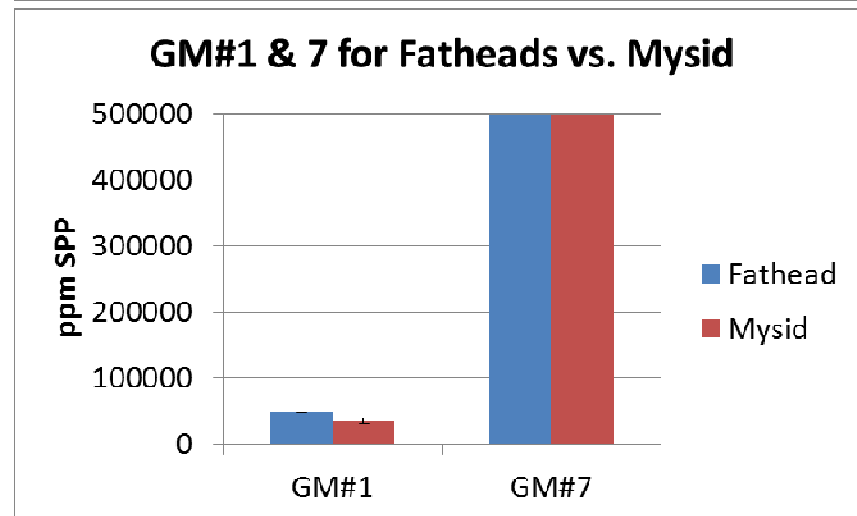
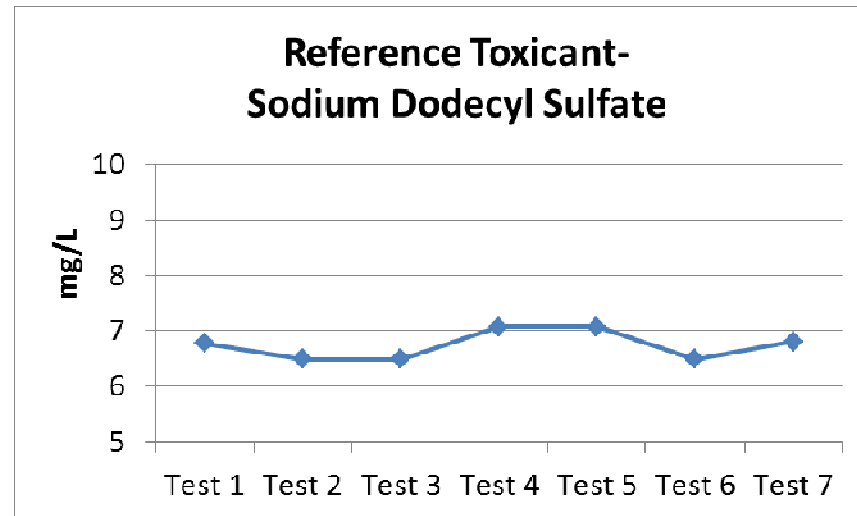
- Direct Dosing
- Concentrations: 0.05%, 0.1%, 0.5%, 1% 5% ppm
- No pH adjustment

Modifications:

- Number of organisms per concentration: 20 → 10
- Test renewal at 48hrs → Non-renewal at 48hrs

Learning to Work with a New Test Species in Our Lab

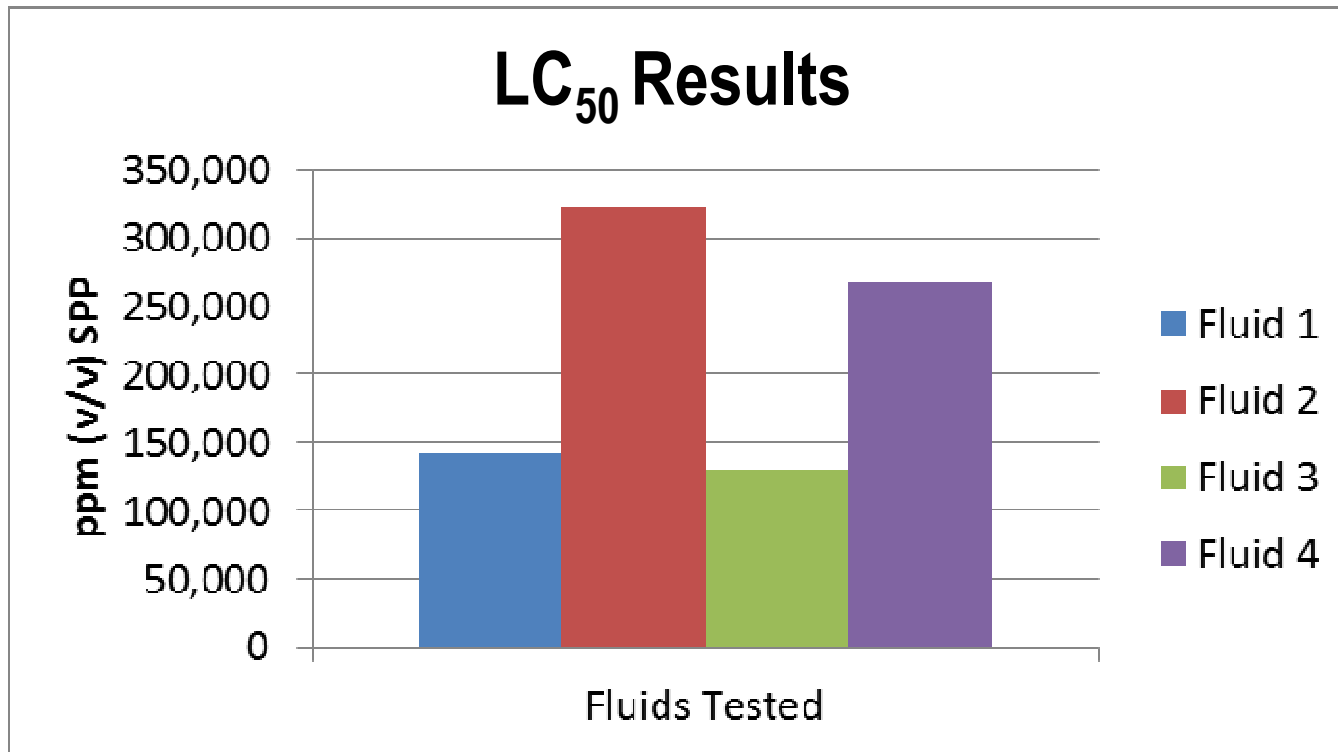
- Reproducibility
- Ranks known substances correctly



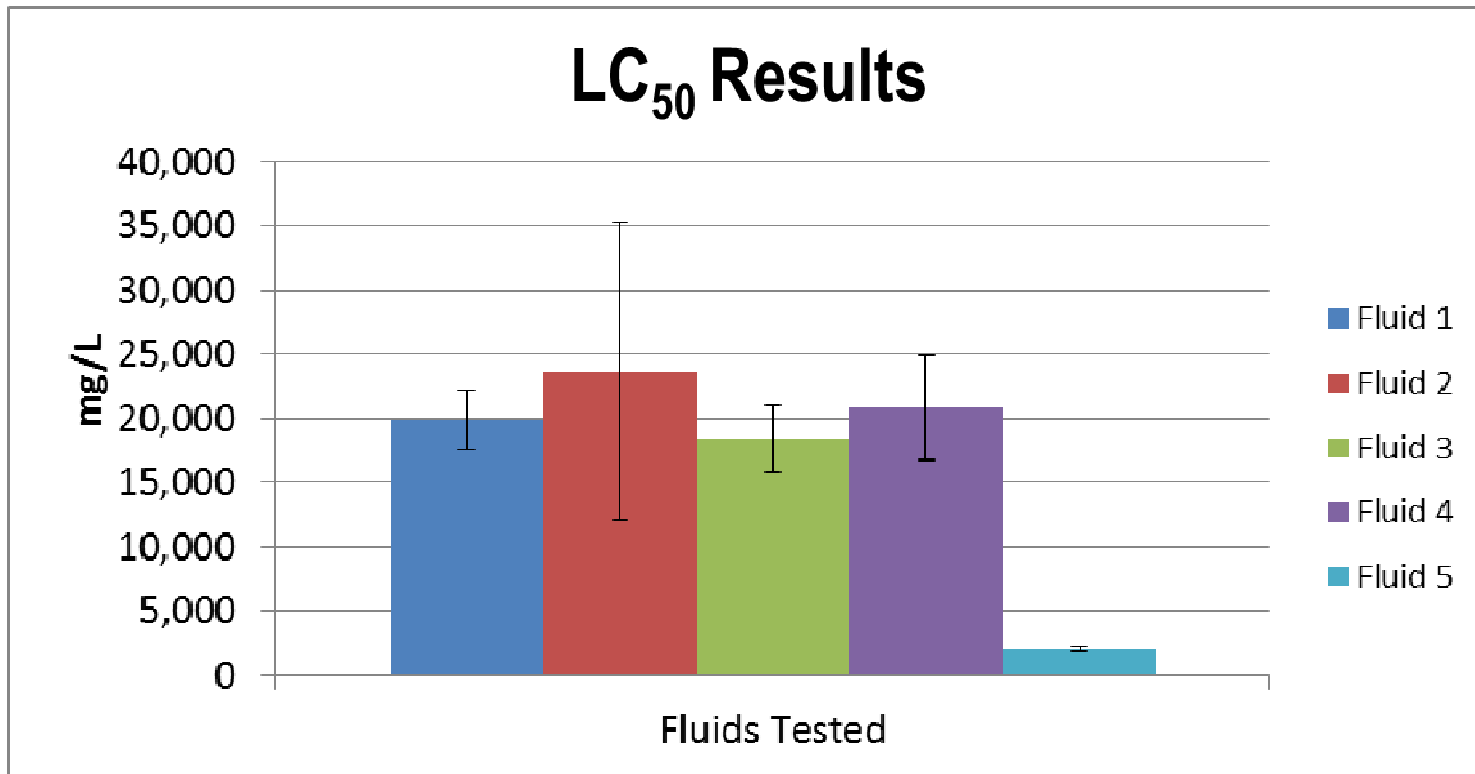
Test Fluids

Sample Name	Description	Why Chosen for Testing
Fluid 1	Fluid 2 w/o One Product	Currently Used
Fluid 2	Common Fluid	Currently Used
Fluid 3	Fluid 4 w/o One Product	Currently Used
Fluid 4	Common Fluid	Currently Used
Fluid 5	Old Formula	Discriminatory Power

EPA 1619 Results



EPA WET 2000 Results



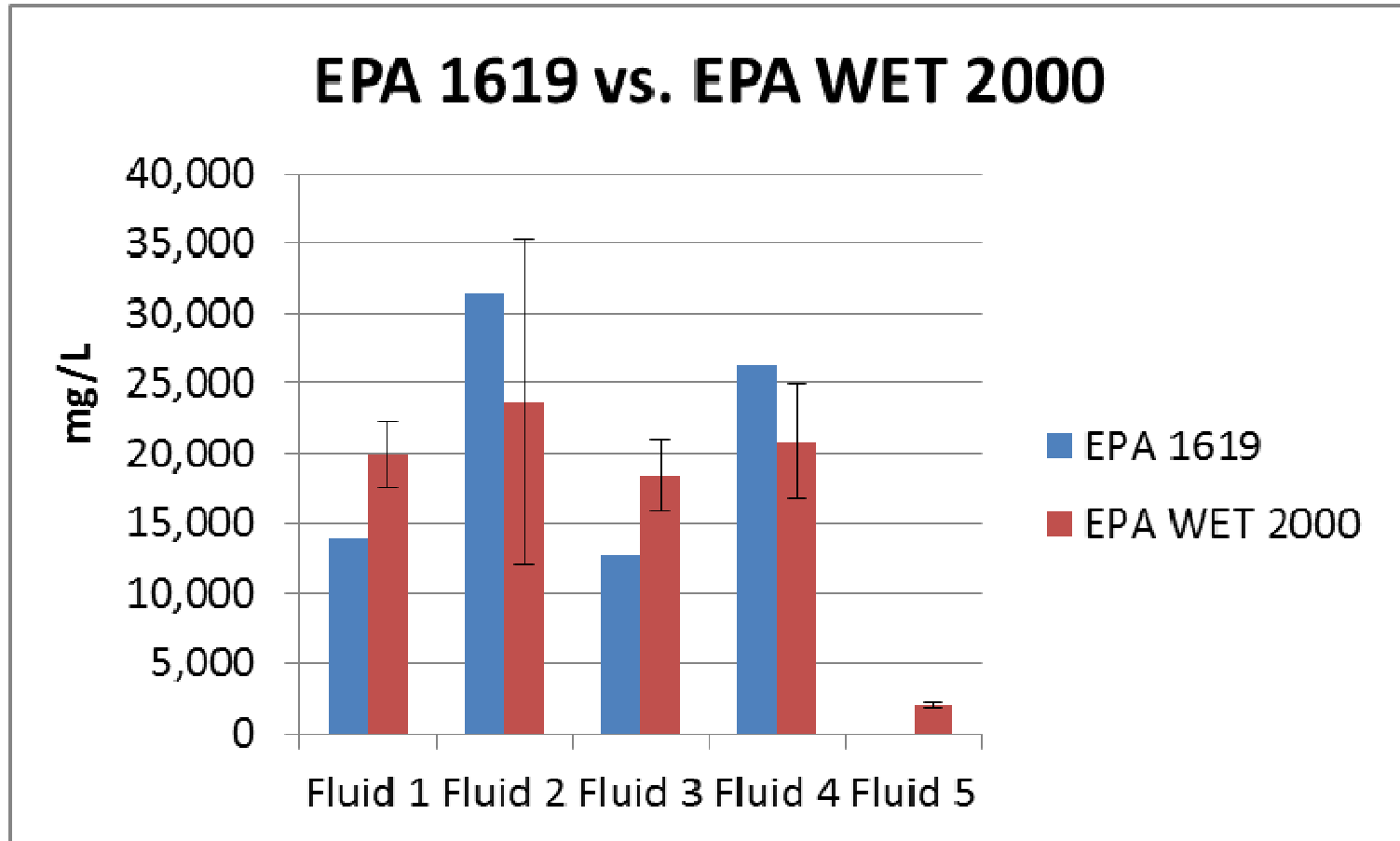
*EPA WET 2000 was used to test fluids 3 times. Averages and standard deviations are shown.

Comparing Results

- To convert from ppm SPP to ppm (v/v) use equation:
$$\text{ppm SPP} / 10 = \text{ppm (v/v)}$$
- To convert from ppm (v/v) to mg/L use equation:
$$\text{ml sample} / 1\text{L test volume} * \text{Density of sample (g/ml)}$$
$$= \text{g sample} / \text{L} * 1000 = \text{mg/L of sample.}$$

	Fluid 1	Fluid 2	Fluid 3	Fluid 4	Fluid 5
EPA 1619 converted to mg/L	13,947	31,292	12,694	26,275	N/A
EPA WET 2000 in mg/L	19,887	23,677	18,407	20,827	2,018

Comparing Results



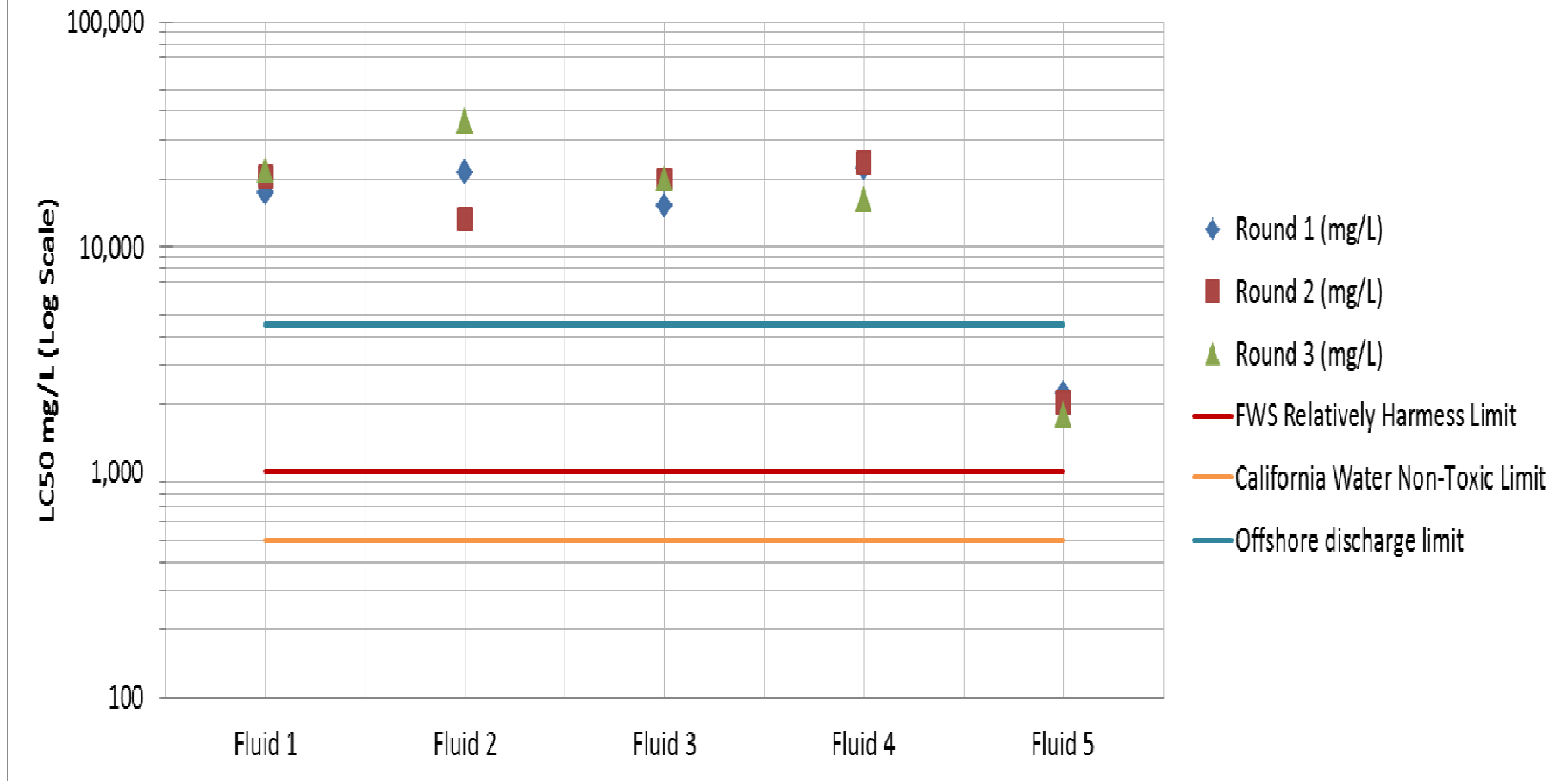
Evaluating Results

Regulations:

- State of California – {Title 26 sec 66261.24(6)}
SMWW 18th Edition: “A waste, or material is toxic and hazardous if it has an acute aquatic 96-hour LC₅₀ less than 500mg/L”
- Gulf of Mexico offshore discharge permit limitation- Gulf of Mexico permit- LC₅₀ of \geq 30,000 ppm SPP.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	
Relative Toxicity	Aquatic EC ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ (mg/L)
Super Toxic	<0.01
Extremely Toxic	0.01-0.1
Highly Toxic	0.1-1
Moderately Toxic	1-10
Slightly Toxic	10-100
Practically Nontoxic	100-1000
Relatively Harmless	>1000

Comparing Test Results with Regulatory Limits



Criteria for Developing a Good Test Protocol

- Environmentally Relevant
- Repeatable
- Discriminatory Power
- Lists Commonly Known Fluids in Correct Order
- Government Acceptance

Conclusion

- Preliminary works shows modified EPA WET 2000 could be used to evaluate onshore E&P fluids
- Selected fluids showed low toxicity under the three reference standards used
- Additional environmental data could be explored with other test organisms or other tests (biodegradation, bioaccumulation)

Thank you for your time!