BENEFICIAL USE OF TREATED PRODUCED WATER



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ARE WE ONE SMALL STEP OR ONE GIANT LEAP AWAY?

Rick McCurdy RMc³ Consulting LLC

International Petroleum Environmental Conference October 7-9, 2019 San Antonio, Texas







AGENDA

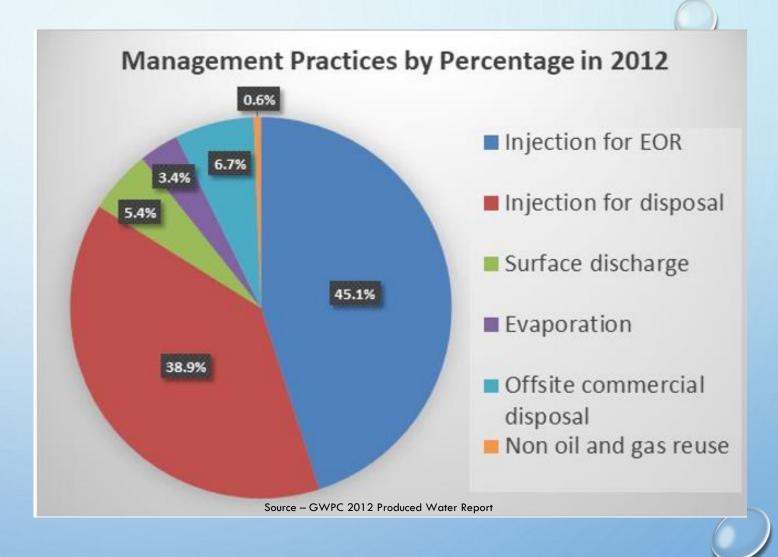
- PRODUCED WATER
 - AVERAGE QUANTITIES
 - TDS BY FORMATION / PLAY
 - GENERAL COMPOSITION
- CURRENT TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY
 - REVERSE OSMOSIS
 - VD/MVR
 - CRYSTALLIZATION
- POTENTIAL GAME CHANGERS
 - MEMBRANE DISTILLATION
 - GRAPHENE NANOMATERIALS
- EXCITING TIMES



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AVERAGE QUANTITIES

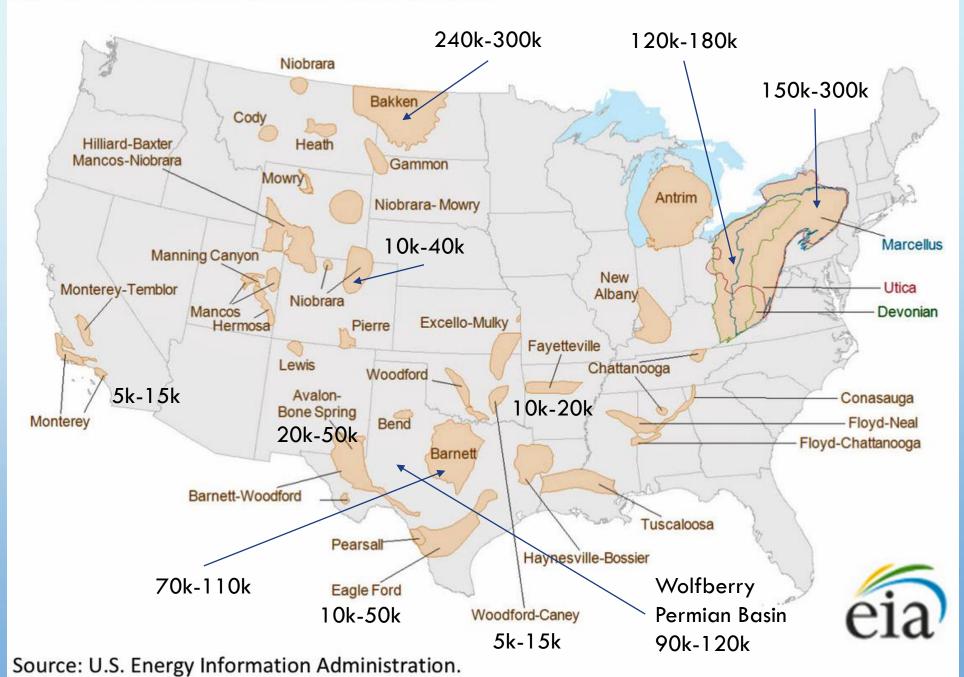
- 2.4 BILLION GALLONS PER DAY
 - (57.1MM BBL/D)
 - 25.6 BILLION 12oz CANS/D
 - ENOUGH TO REACH TO THE
 MOON AND BACK 8 TIMES —
 EVERY DAY





TDS RANGES FOR VARIOUS OIL AND GAS PLAYS

Figure 2. U.S. Lower 48 tight oil and shale gas plays



GENERAL CONSTITUENTS OF PRODUCED WATER

- SALT (PREDOMINANTLY SODIUM CHLORIDE)
- HARDNESS (CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM, BARIUM, STRONTIUM)
- SULFATE
- METALS (IRON, MANGANESE)
- NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (NORM)
- ORGANICS
- DISSOLVED GASES (CH₄, CO₂ AND POSSIBLY H₂S)
- COMPLETION / WORKOVER / MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS
- TRANSFORMATIVE CHEMICALS / COMPOUNDS



Photo from reliableoneresources.com

WE DON'T KNOW EVERYTHING THAT MIGHT BE IN PRODUCED WATER

- 1,000+ POTENTIAL CHEMICALS USED IN HF (PER FRAC FOCUS)
- PRODUCTION / WORKOVER CHEMICALS
- TRANSFORMATIVE BY-PRODUCTS
 - $2HCL + CaCO_3 \longrightarrow CaCL_2 + H_2O + CO_2$
- LACK OF APPROVED ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR HIGH TDS MATRIX



CURRENT TREATMENT TECHNOLGIES

- REVERSE OSMOSIS
- CONCENTRATION &
 CRYSTALLIZATION

REVERSE OSMOSIS

- USES PRESSURE TO PUSH WATER
 MOLECULES THROUGH A
 PERMEABLE MEMBRANE
- REQUIRES EXTENSIVE PRETREATMENT,
 BUT REMOVES ALL
 MINERALS, SALTS AND METALS
- EASY TO FOUL MEDIA
 (HYDROCARBONS AND BACTERIA ARE TROUBLESOME)
- INEFFICIENT WITH BRINES EXCEEDING
 50K TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)



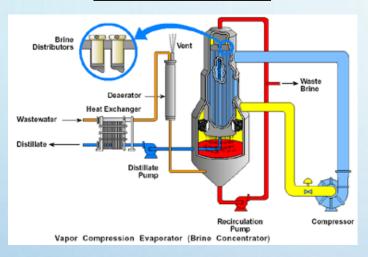
Photo courtesy of R. McCurdy

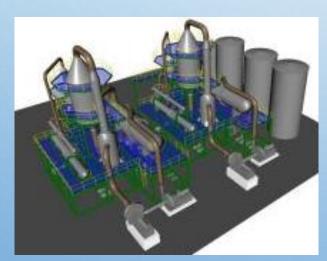


www.degremont-technologies.com

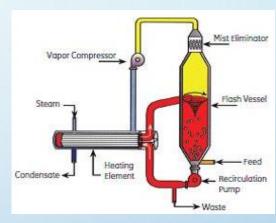
BRINE CONCENTRATOR AND CRYSTALLIZER

Brine Concentrator





Brine Crystallizer





POWER DEMAND



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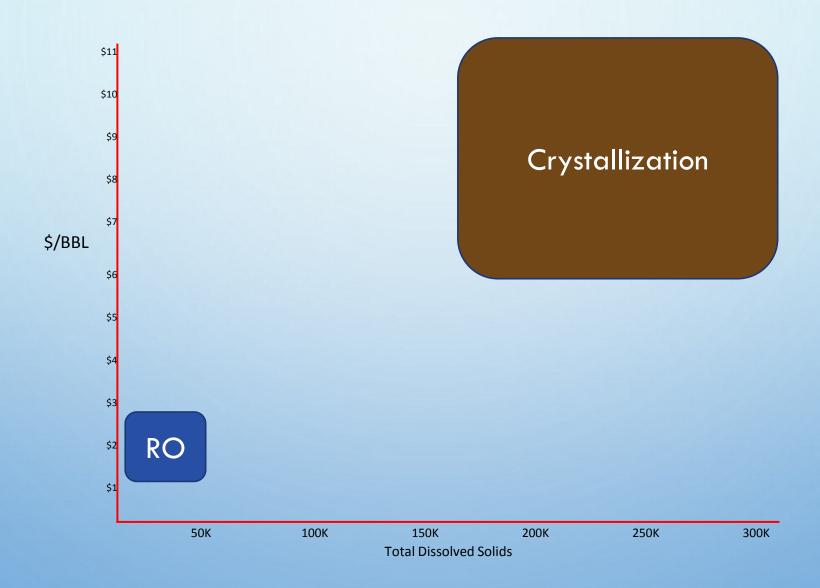
- VD/MVR & ZLD PLANTS TYPICALLY NEED 6-8
 KWH / BBL WATER PROCESSED
- 50,000 BPD PLANT WOULD USE 109.5-146.0
 GWH/YEAR
- AVG HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IS 10,932 KWH/YEAR¹
- AVG HOUSEHOLD IN OKLAHOMA HAS 2.55 PEOPLE²
- A SINGLE 50,000 BPD PLANT WILL HAVE THE ENERGY DEMAND OF A CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 25,000-34,000 PEOPLE!

WASTE / PRODUCT GENERATION

Capacity		Products and waste			
bbl/day	MGD	Filter Cake, (tons/day)	Distillate, (bbl/day)	Salt (tons/day)	CaCl ₂ Brine (bbl/day)
5,000	0.2	53	4,000	107	1,000
50,000	2.1	533	40,000	1,066	10,000
100,000	4.2	1,066	80,000	2,132	20,000
200,000	8.4	2,132	160,000	4,264	40,000
300,000	12.5	3,198	240,000	6,396	60,000

Numbers based off of typical composition of a produced water that is relatively high in salinity with a moderate level of hardness.

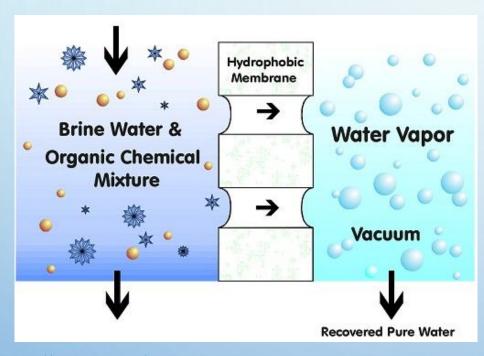
ECONOMICS



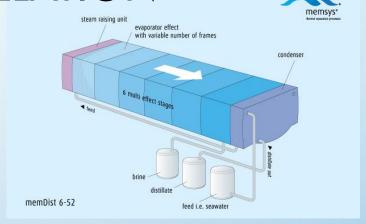
POTENTIAL GAME CHANGERS

- MEMBRANE DISTILLATION
- GRAPHENE NANOMATERIALS

MEMBRANE DISTILLATION



http://www.kmxcorp.com/water_chemical_purification.php?division=Technologies&area=Membrane% 20Distillation&page=Introduction



http://www.memsys.eu/products.html

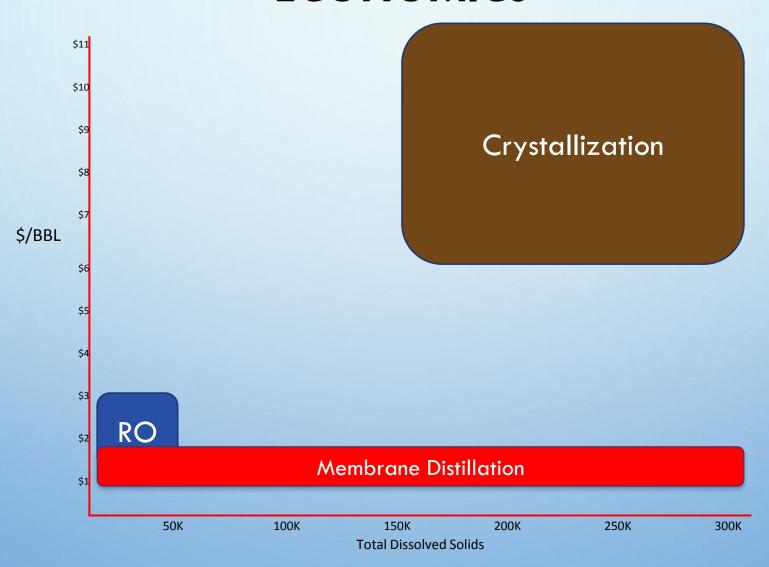


MEMBRANE DISTILLATION

- PROS
 - MEMBRANE IS RESISTANT TO FOULING
 - ONLY PRETREATMENT IS OIL REMOVAL
 - HARDNESS AND BACTERIA HAVE NOT SHOWN TO BE TROUBLESOME
 - LOW ENERGY DEMAND
 - CAN HANDLE HIGH TDS BRINES
 - CAN UTILIZE WASTE HEAT SOURCES
 - POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE RECOVERY OF A DISTILLATION UNIT AT THE COST OF AN RO

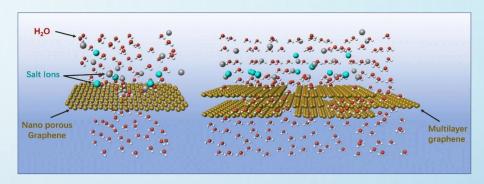
- CONS
 - OIL CAN FOUL MEMBRANES
 - WHILE MORE ECONOMICAL THAN A
 VD/MVR PROCESS AND MUCH LESS
 ENERGY INTENSIVE STILL CANNOT
 COMPETE COST WISE WITH MAJORITY OF
 CLASS II SWD OPTIONS; HOWEVER,
 WASTE HEAT CAN SWING THE PENDULUM

ECONOMICS

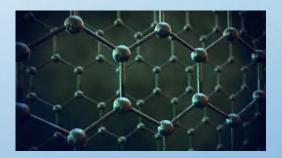


GRAPHENE NANOMATERIALS

- EXTRAORDINARY HIGH SURFACE AREAS
- DURABLE
- ATOMIC THICKNESS
- NANO-SIZED PORES
- CAN BE CONSTRUCTED TO BE REACTIVE TO BOTH POLAR AND NON-POLAR CONTAMINANTS



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EXCITING TIMES IN THE PRODUCED WATER SPACE

- NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY AND NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT MOU –
 PRODUCED WATER RESEARCH CONSORTIUM
- FOCUS WILL BE ON ECONOMICAL TREATMENT OF PRODUCED WATER FOR BENEFICIAL USE OUTSIDE OF THE OILFIELD

Colorado State University Washington University University University of of Connecticut Cincinnati Berkeley Carnegie Mellon NETL LBNL Stanford University University of Southern EPRI California **New Mexico** Univeristy of California, State University Los Angeles National Laboratory NREL Colorado School UC Irvine Consortium Member of Mines Rice Georgia University of Texas A&M Tech University of Colorado Texas at Austin Baylor University

DOE NATIONAL DESAL HUB

- \$20 MILLION PER YEAR
- 5 YEARS
- FOCUS ON IMPROVED
 DESALINIZATION FOR
 - BRACKISH GROUNDWATER
 - GEOTHERMAL WATER
 - PRODUCED WATER

National Association for Water Innovation

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