



INTEGRATED
SUSTAINABILITY

WATER | WASTE | ENERGY

Flowback Reuse to Decrease Source Water Requirements for Hydraulic Fracturing Operations

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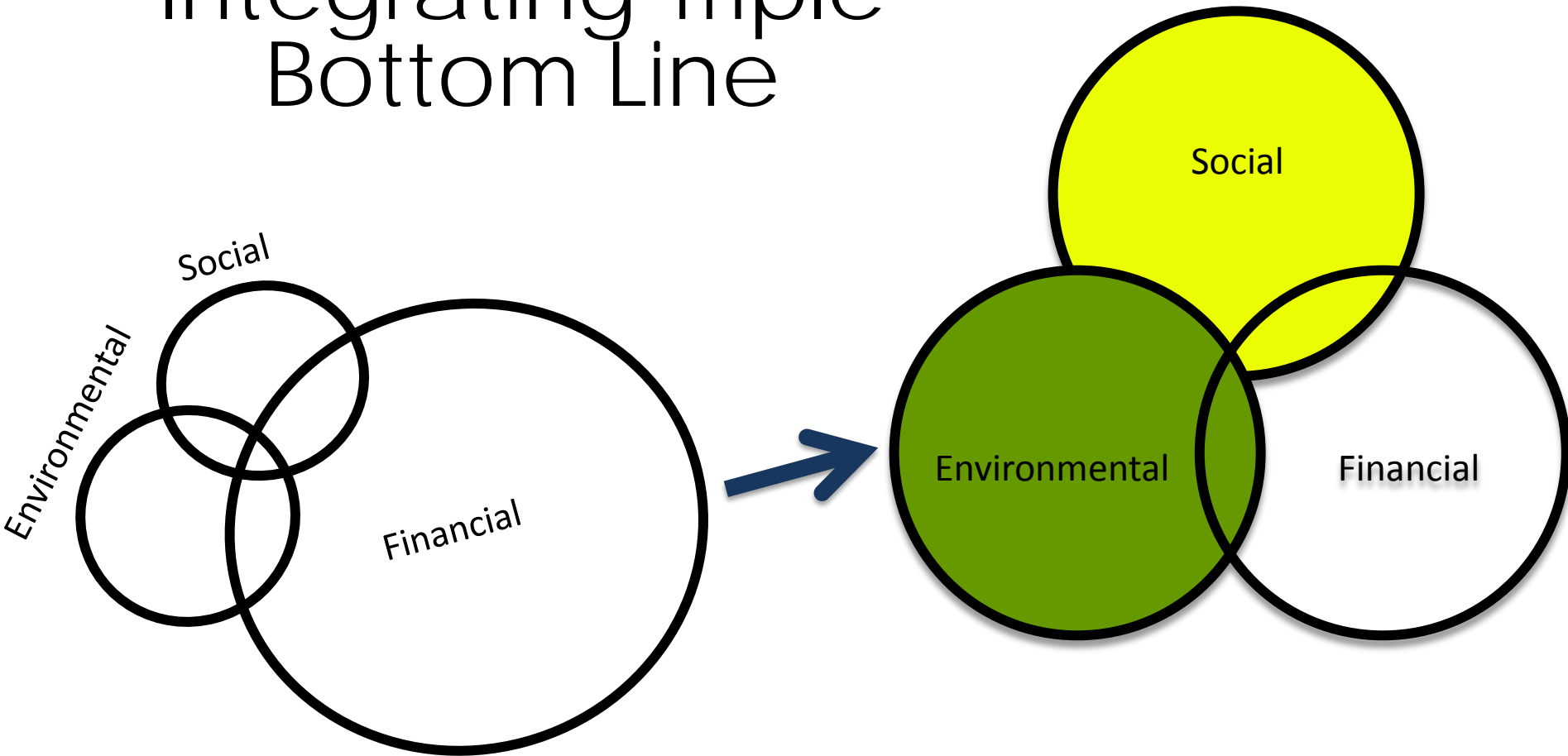


Should We Reuse Flowback Water?

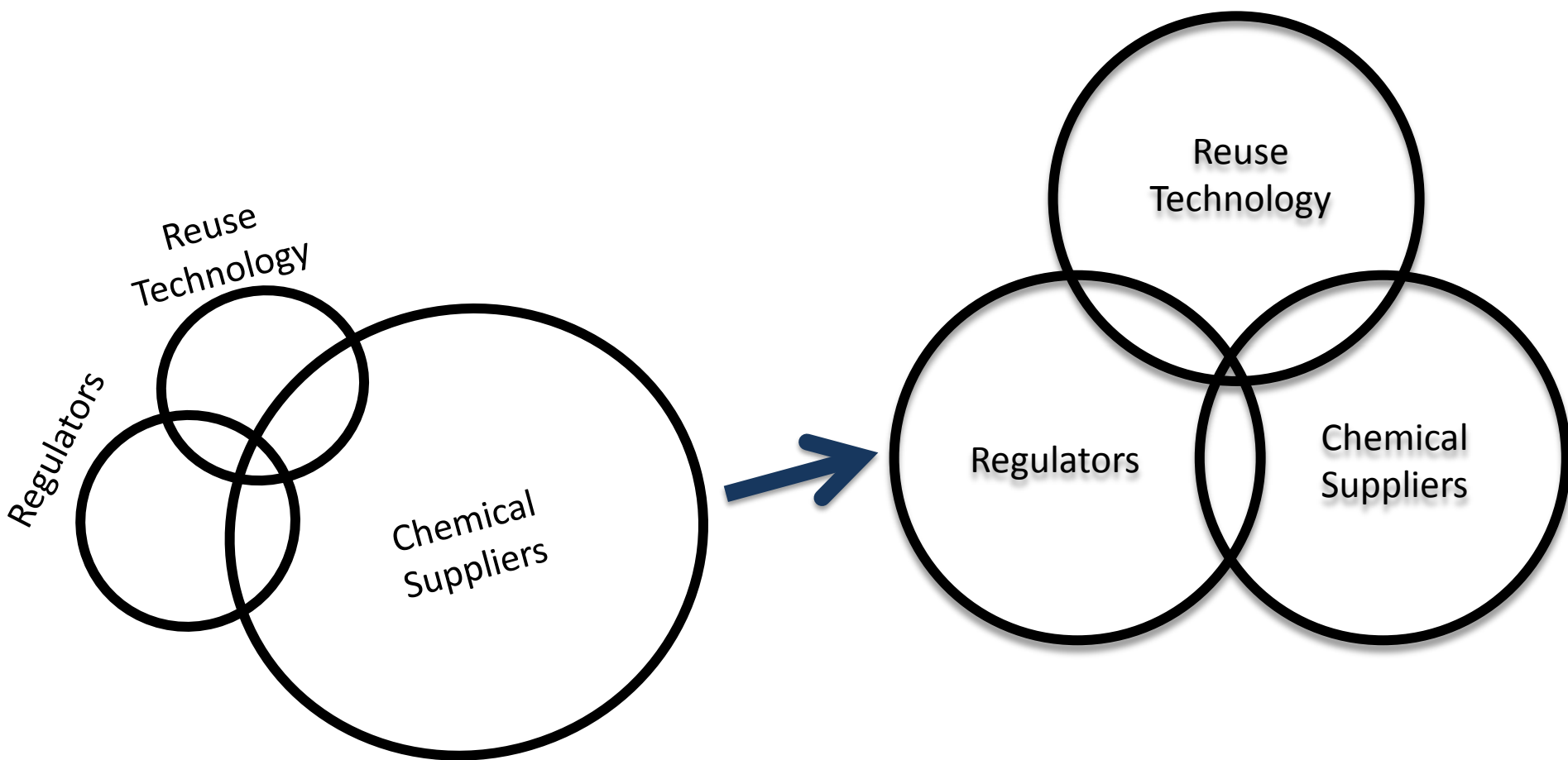
YES!!!!!!!
Maybe...

Shifting Decision Making

Integrating Triple Bottom Line



Collaboration Between Stakeholders



Key Definitions

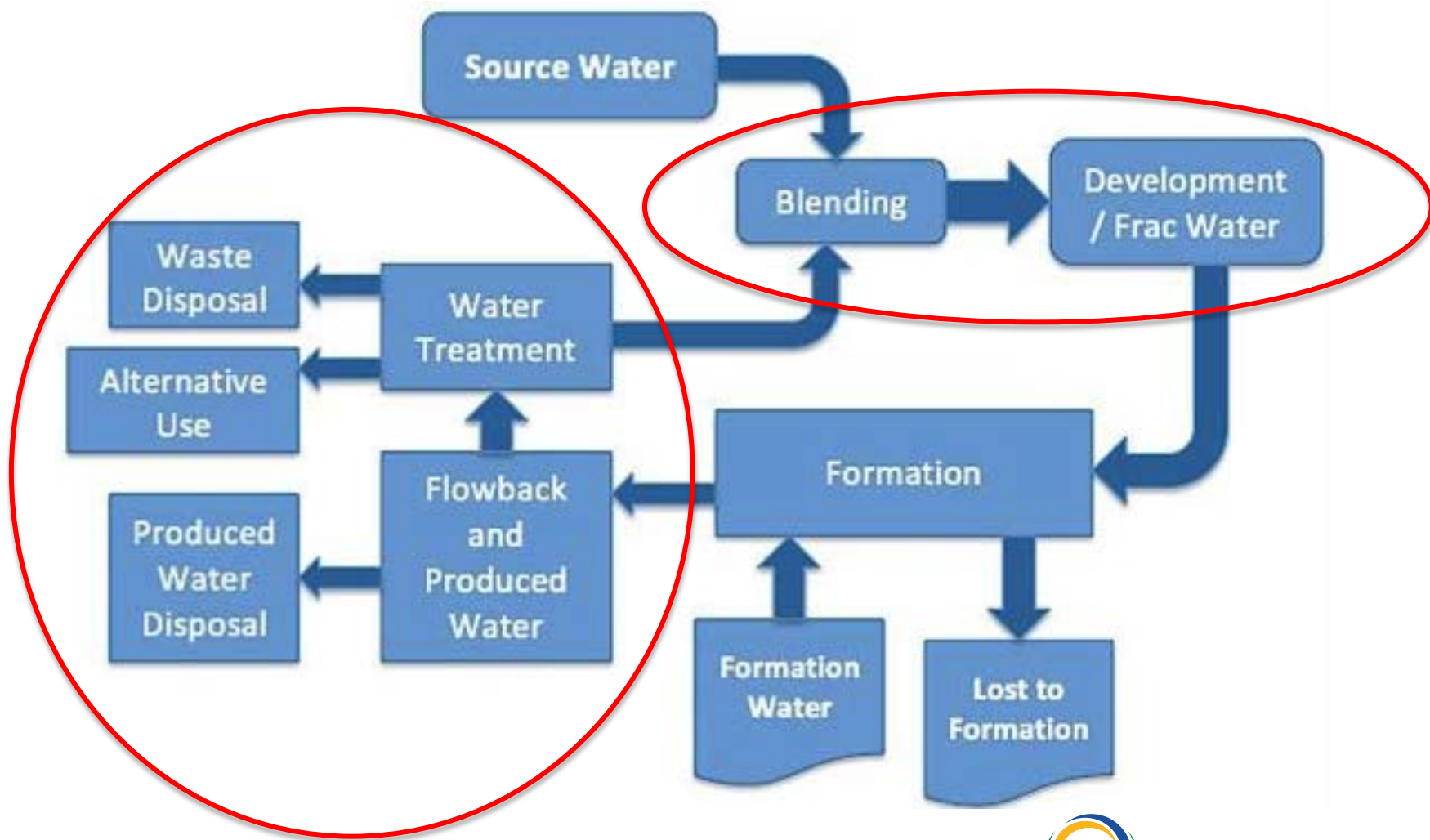
- Produced Water
 - Any water that flows from a well as a result of oil and gas operation
- Flowback
 - After a well is stimulated injection fluid will flow back during well testing
- Proppant
 - Solids added to frac solution to hold fractures open
- Scaling Tendency
 - Driving force for precipitation
- TSS
 - Total Suspended Solids
- TDS
 - Total Dissolved Solids
- NORM
 - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material

Why Reuse?



- Reduces source water demand
- Decreases produced water disposal
- ?Reduces production costs?
- Reduces water movement requirements
- Required/soon to be required by regulators

Water Flow

(MiSWACO, 2011)



Hydraulic Fracturing Water Requirements

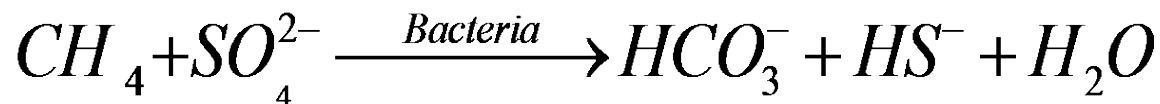
| | Units | Cross Linked | Linear Gels | Slickwater | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|------------|------|
| Temperature | °C | 15-40 | 15-40 | 3-40 | |
| pH | | 6-8 | 6-8 | 5-8 | |
| Chloride | ppm | <30 000 | <50 000 | <90 000 | |
| Hardness | ppm (as CaCO ₃) | n/a | n/a | <15 000 | |
| TSS | ppm (µm) | 50 (<100) | 50 (<100) | 50 (<100) | |
| TDS | ppm | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| Iron | ppm | <25 | <25 | n/a | |
| Water Use | | Low |  | | High |
| Proppant | | High |  | | Low |

Constituents of Concern in Hydraulic Fracturing Water

- TDS
- pH
- TSS
- Multivalent Cations
 - beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, iron, aluminum
- Scale Forming Anions
 - carbonate, bicarbonate, sulfate
- NORM
- H₂S
- Chemical Flowback

Hydraulic Fracturing Water Microbiological Concerns

- Aerobic Heterotrophic Bacteria
- Slime Forming Bacteria
- Nitrifying/Denitrifying Bacteria
- Iron Related Bacteria
- Acid Producing Bacteria
- Sulphate Reducing Bacteria



Source Water Chemistry

Same Formation

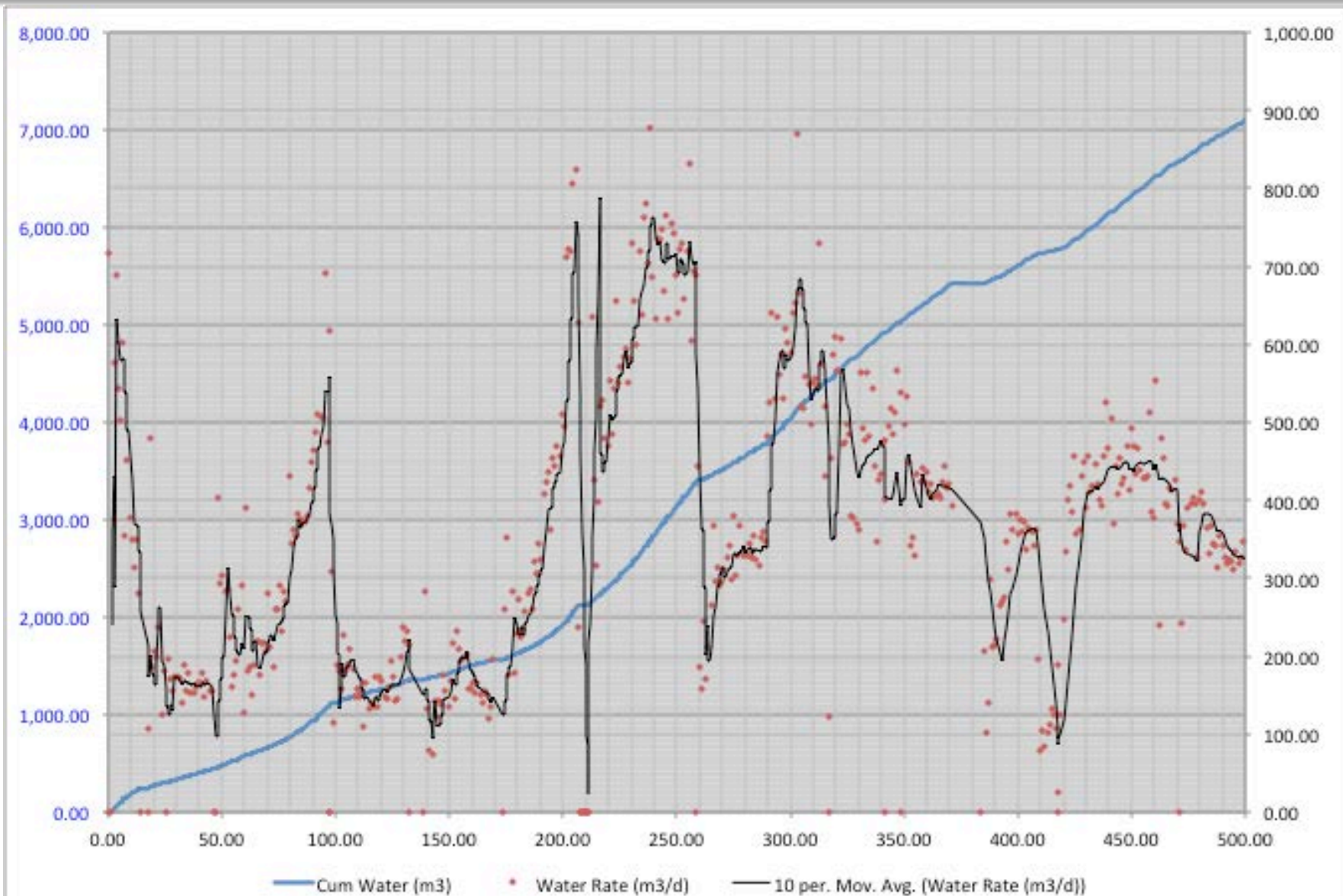


| | Units | Ground | Ground | Ground | Surface | Surface | Runoff |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Ca | ppm | 2 963 | 417 | 131 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 68 |
| Mg | ppm | 1 238 | 86 | 39 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 45 |
| Sr | ppm | 154 | 29 | 25 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Ba | ppm | 1.6 | 139 | 128 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fe | ppm | 167 | 28 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 1 510 | 46 | 10 | 59 | 64 | 406 |
| HCO ₃ ⁻ /CO ₃ ²⁻ | ppm | 122 | 113 | 1 055 | 148 | 157 | 80 |
| H ₂ S | ppm | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| pH | | 6 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| TSS | ppm | | | | 58 | 44 | |

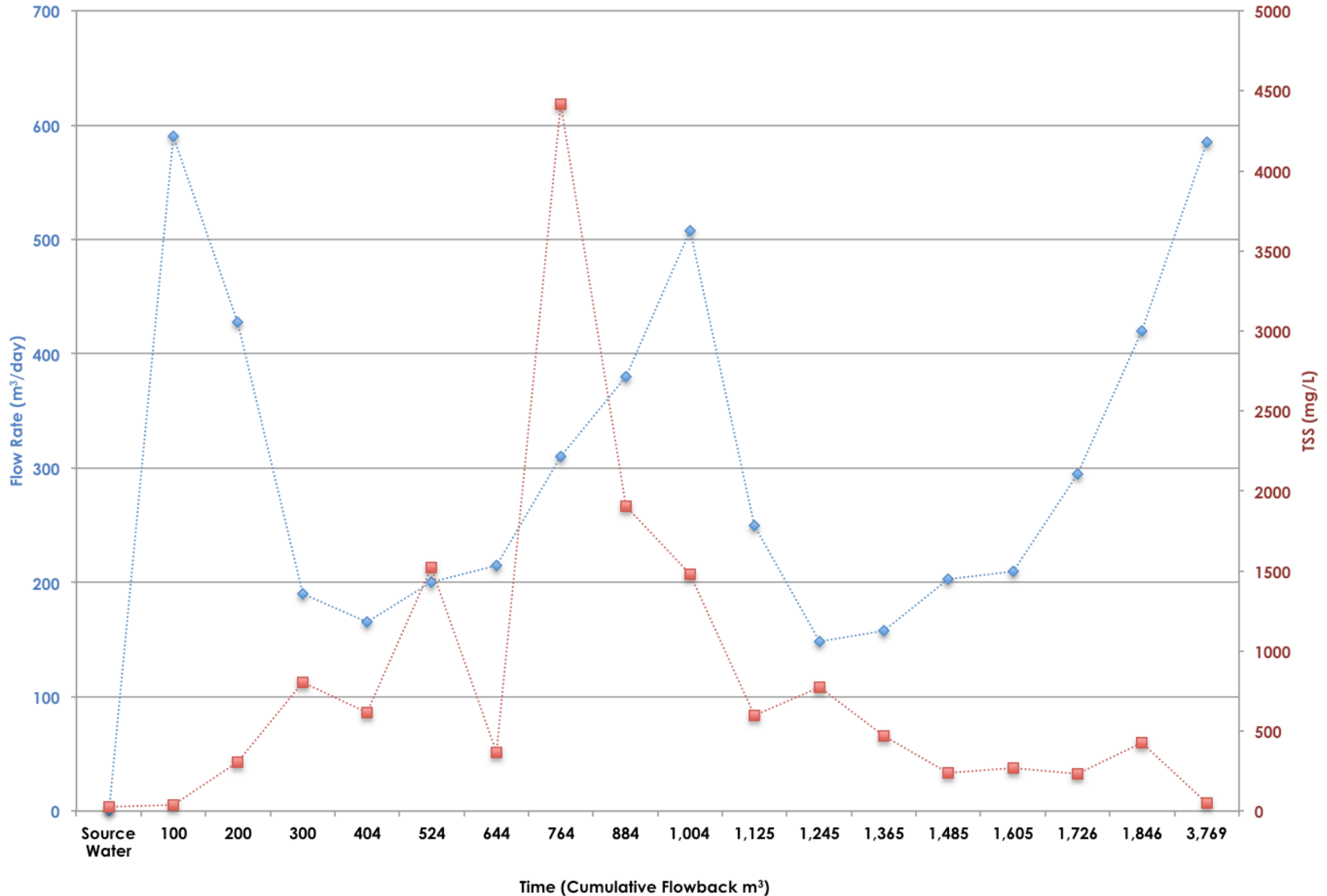
Produced Water Chemistry

| | | Same Well | | Same Pad | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Units | Flowback | Produced | Flowback | Flowback | Produced | Produced | Produced |
| Ca | ppm | 4 089 | 11 793 | 400 | 342 | 790 | 304 | 0.3 |
| Mg | ppm | 961 | 3 053 | 24 | 32 | 249 | 23 | 0 |
| Sr | ppm | 88 | 250 | 652 | 127 | 360 | 86 | 0 |
| Ba | ppm | 1 | 0.5 | 251 | 643 | 98 | 40 | 0.1 |
| Fe | ppm | 13 | 7 | 19 | | 43 | 6 | 1.7 |
| SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 1 443 | 969 | 9 | 7 | 4.4 | 3 | 1.4 |
| HCO ₃ ⁻ /CO ₃ ²⁻ | ppm | 682 | 164 | 975 | 1 360 | 191 | 157 | 6 528 |
| H ₂ S | ppm | 67% | ND | | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| pH | | 6.9 | 6.3 | | 7.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| TSS | ppm | 378 | | | 633 | 16 | 1 | 8 |

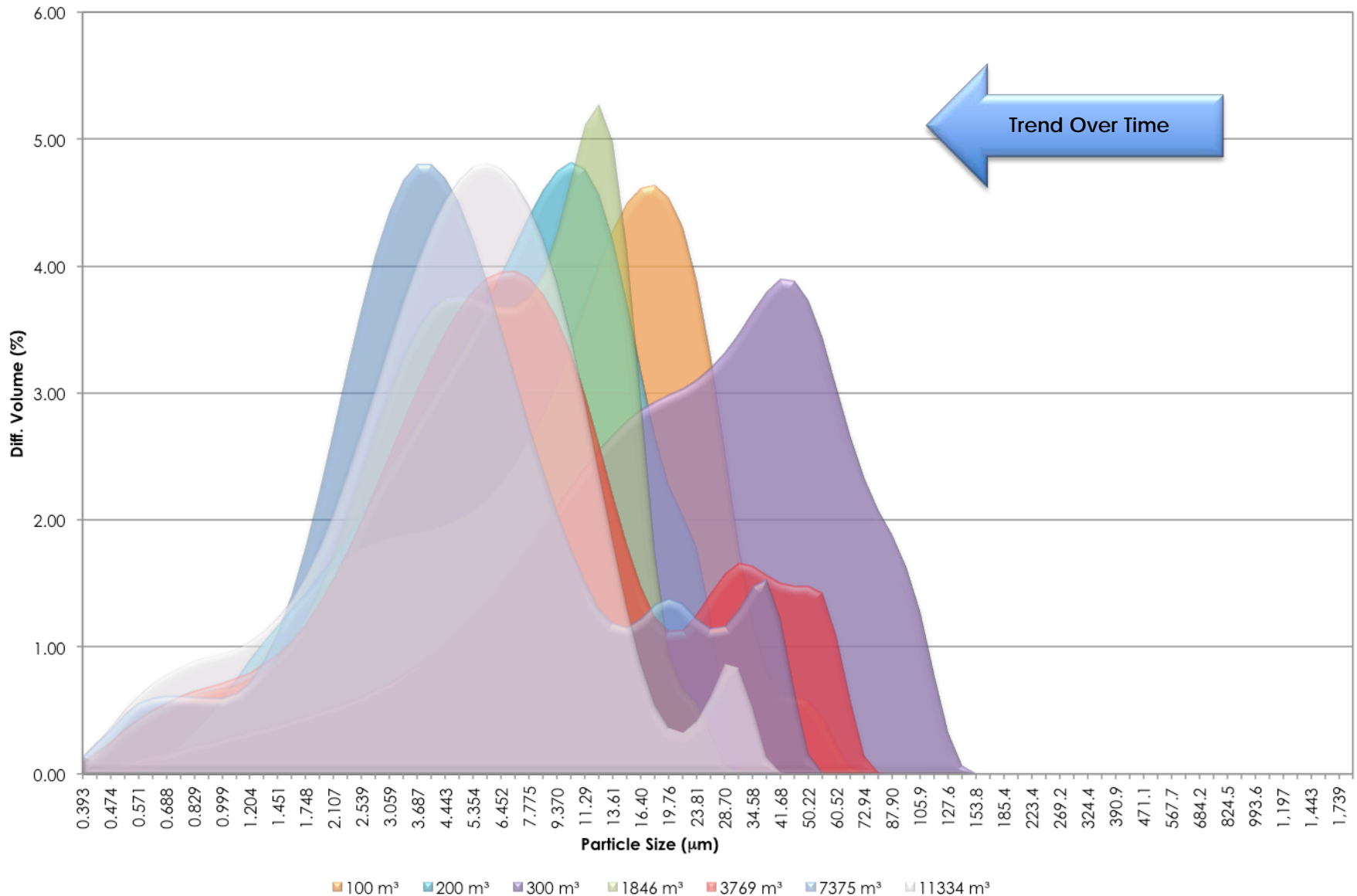
Produced Water Variability Flow



Produced Water Variability Solids Concentration

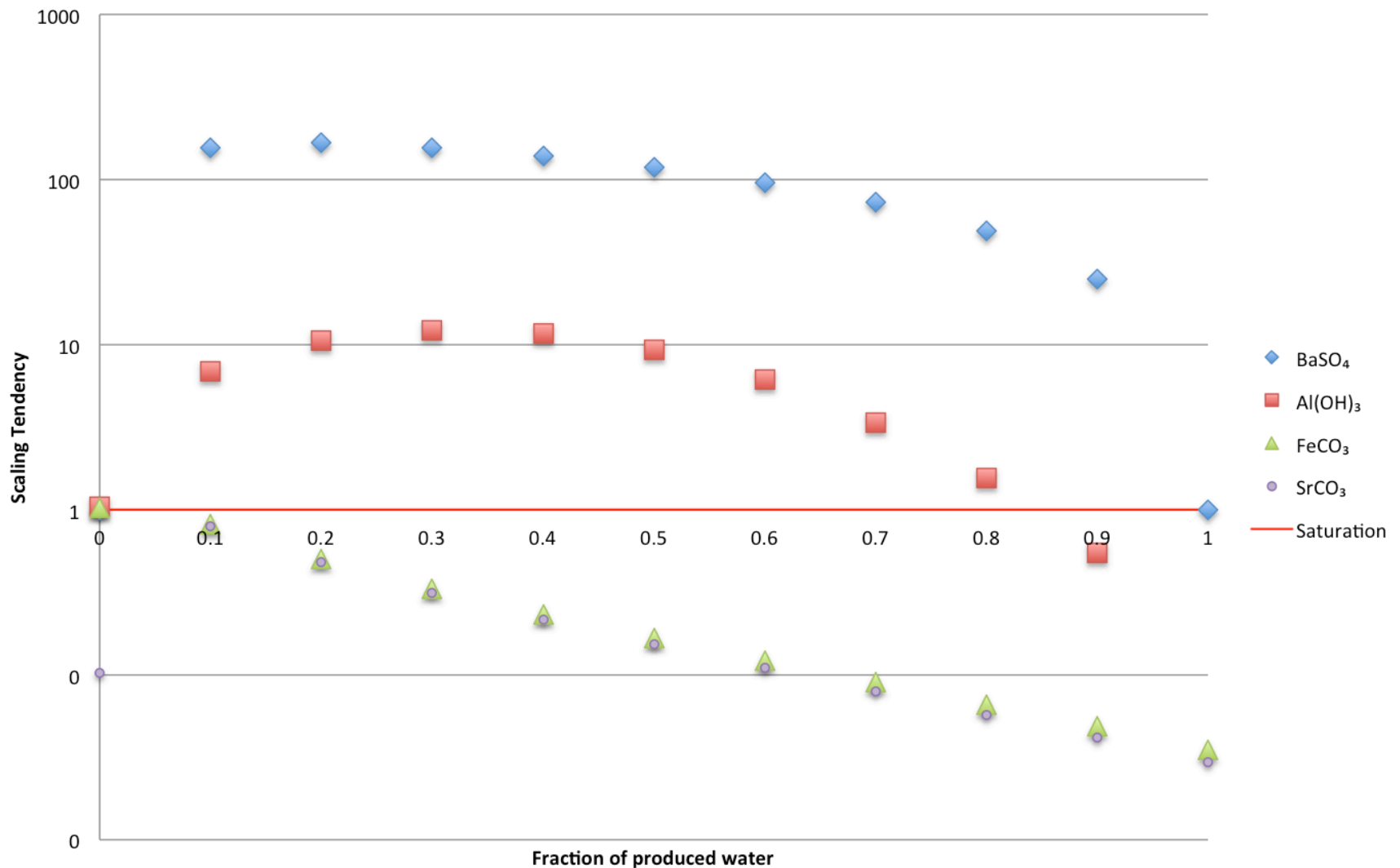


Produced Water Variability Solids Size Distribution



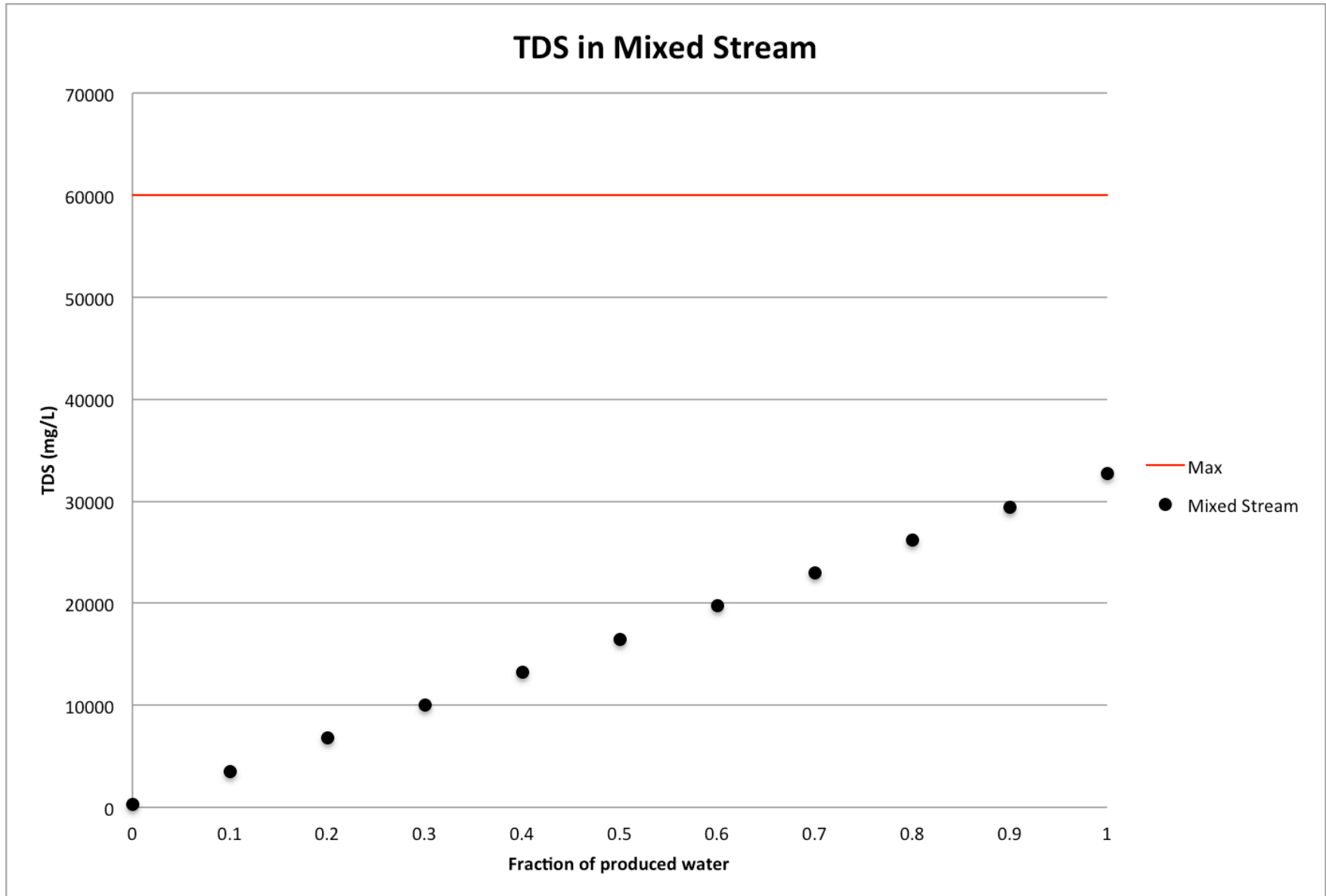
Chemical Modeling Scaling Tendency

Scaling Tendency in Mixed Stream



Chemical Modeling

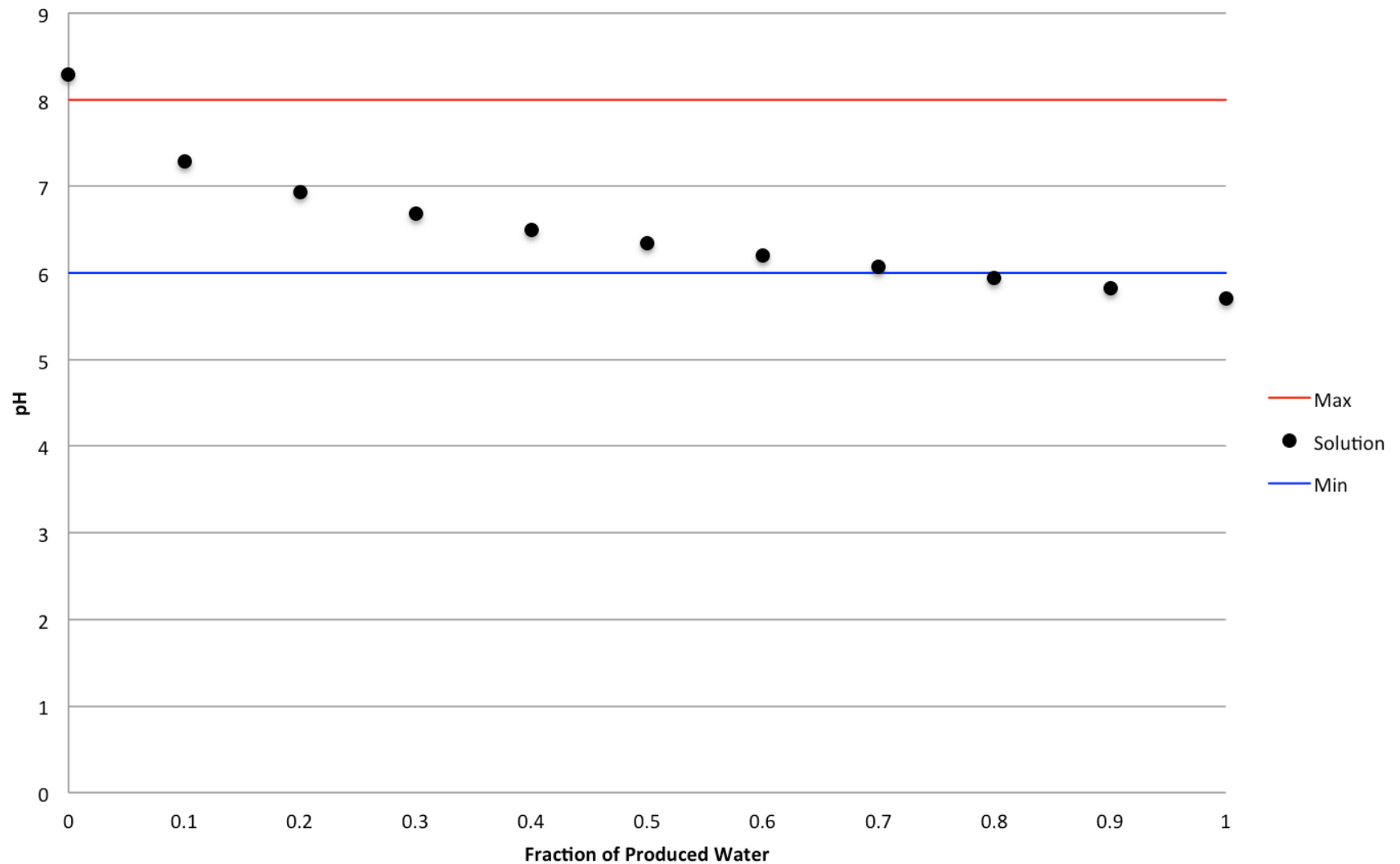
TDS



Chemical Modeling

pH

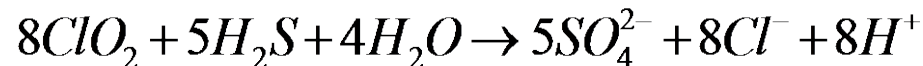
pH in Mixed Stream



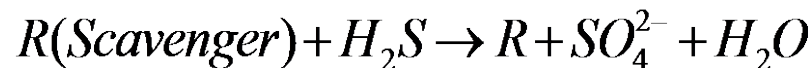
Treatment Concerns

- H_2S

- Chlorine Dioxide



- Scavengers



- Lime/Soda Softening

- Increases pH

- Increases carbonate

Summary

- Reuse is site specific (economics)
- Extent/type of treatment is dependent on:
 - Produced water quality
 - Source water quality
 - Blending ratio
 - Fracturing fluid
 - Proppant used



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