# Produced Water Reuse and Recycling: Role in Long-term Water Sustainability

Ground Water Protection Council UIC Conference February 24, 2016

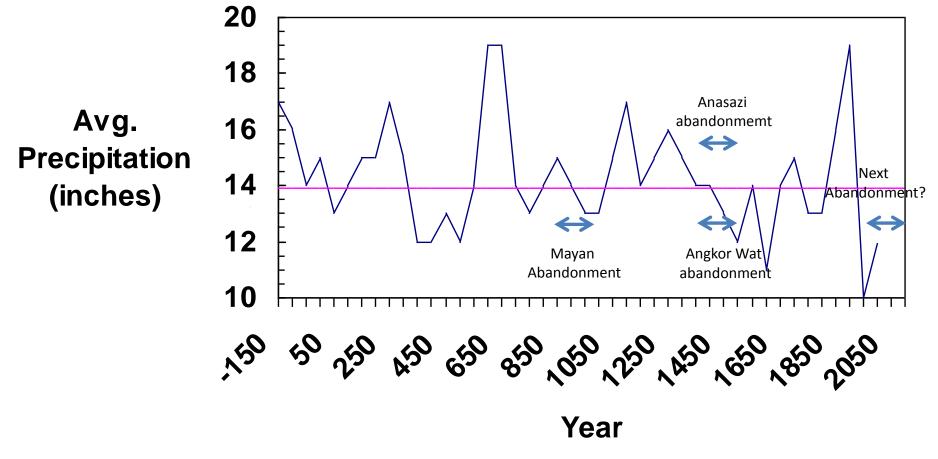
Dr. Jeri Sullivan Graham Los Alamos National Laboratory <u>ejs@lanl.gov, Jeri.sullivangraham@state.nm.us</u> 505-695-4875 Michael Hightower Sandia National Laboratories <u>mmhight@sandia.gov</u> 505-844-5499







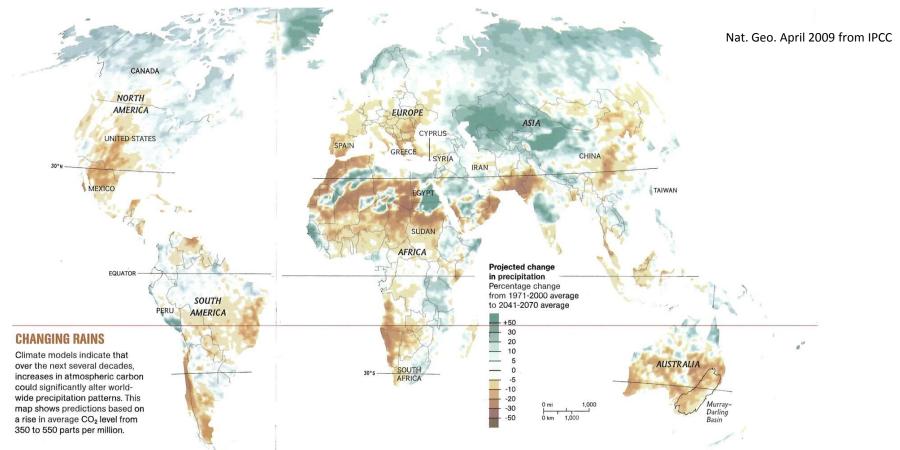
## **U.S. Water History Based on Tree Ring Data**



Univ. of Arizona – Tree Ring Research Lab – 50 year averages

The southern U.S. and the mid-latitudes are in the 100th year of a 300 year arid cycle - not a drought

## Climate Changes will Impact Temperatures, Precipitation, Evapotranspiration, and Runoff



Mid-latitude population and grain belts will be strongly affected

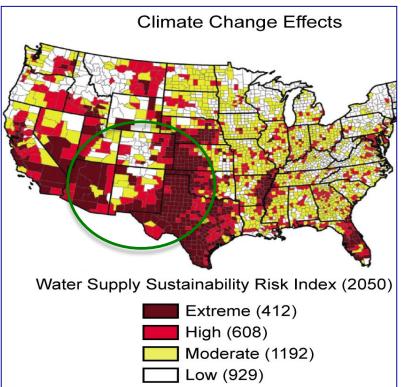




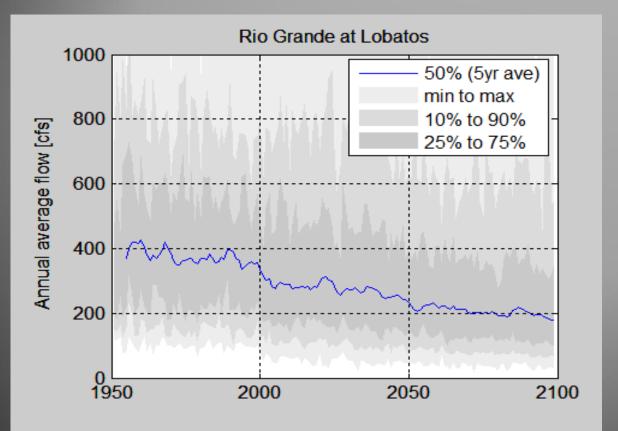


# Southwest & Southern Rocky Mountains

- The region is delicately balanced in terms of water supplies and demands
- Impacts of climate change and energy production are acute
- Important water-energy challenges:
  - Climate impacts
  - Disruptive events: fire, floods, infrastructure failure
  - Fully allocated water rights
  - Growing/shifting population
  - Rapid and extensive energy development
  - Uncertainties in water for power production
- Established regional energy water partnership



### **Projected Rio Grande Flows through 2100**



"Results are not predictions, but rather a starting point for dialogue and increased awareness of potential impacts of climate change."

Roach et al.



Elephant Butte Reservoir NASA Earth Observatory Landsat 8 images

Acquired June 2, 1994 89% of maximum (2.2 Maf)

### Acquired July 8, 2013 3% of maximum

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=81714

## Recent NM Policy Changes and Adaptations for Future Water Sustainability

- State Energy Policy-Includes Energy-Water Nexus
- Hybrid, alternative cooling and water implementation
- New regulations recycling of Produced Water
- Brackish Water and Waste Water resource evaluation
- EWN collaborations-public and private entities



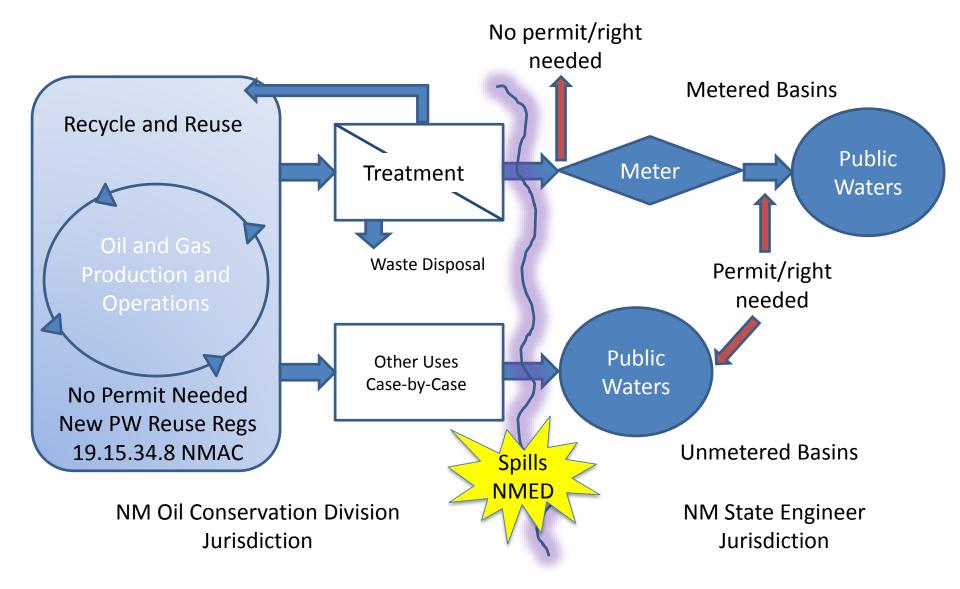
PNM Afton Gas-fired, Hybrid-cooled Generation







# New Mexico Produced Water Regulatory Framework for Reuse-*a fuzzy dividing line.....*



## Alternative Uses for Produced Water to Support Water Resource Sustainability In SW and SRM

- Reuse in oil and gas production
  - Hydraulic fracturing
  - Steamflooding (California)
- Irrigation (after treatment or dilution)
  - Rangeland rehabilitation
  - Non-food (cotton) crops
- Algal biofuel production
- Potash solution mining (proposed)







# **Rangeland Improvement**

- Watered with ~4000, ~5000 and ~12,000 TDS produced water
  - Limited irrigation, focus to establish (jump start) grasses
  - The Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soil rose only slightly.
  - Soil conductivity and Sodium Absorption Ratio values remain under critical limits for forage production for most grasses planted
- Chief Intermediate Wheatgrass, Hy-Crest Crested Wheatgrass, and San Louis Slender Wheatgrass had best overall rating for stand establishment
- Land Management Guidance, ~1500 TDS water



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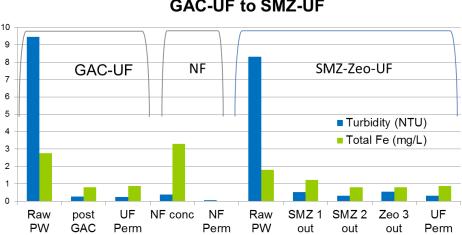
# Produced Water Treatment for use in Rangeland Rehabilitation, Bloomfield NM

- Coal bed methane produced water was treated with multiple steps for organic, coal fine, and salt removal
- Water was discharged to comparative rangeland plots to evaluate most appropriate quality for vegetation rehabilitation
- Collaborative effort between Conoco Phillips, small businesses, LANL, SNL, Bureau of Land Management, and State of NM





Coal fines accumulating in the modified zeolite filtration medium.



#### Pretreatment comparison GAC-UF to SMZ-UF

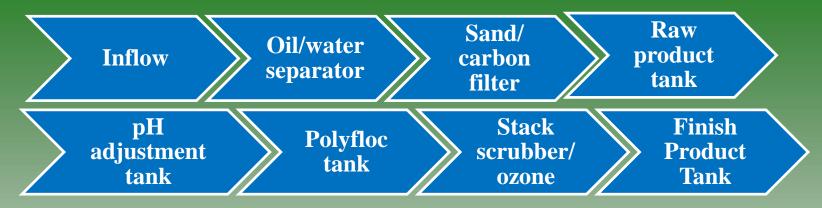
# Produced Water Resource Study in SE New Mexico-Lea and Eddy Counties

- New project with NMSU/WRRI, NMT/PRRC, LANL, NMED, EMNRD
- Focus is reuse of PW as replacement for FW
- Stakeholder engagement and public meetings
- Visits to treatment facilities, regulatory analysis, cost analysis, mapping and quality analysis for future uses, treatment options
- Results available to public via map and database products, final reports



Photo: EJS Graham January 2016

## Produced Water Treatment Process, Jal, NM

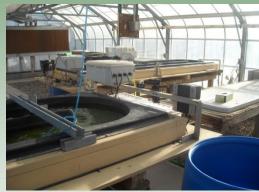


- Sampling event on October 4, 2011 at the Jal, NM Facility.
- Sampling points include raw inflow water from an oil well, post oil/water separation, post sand/carbon filtration, post flocculation and post ozone treatment.



# Growing algae in Produced Water

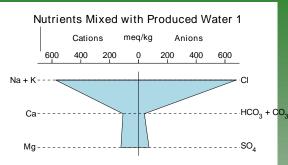






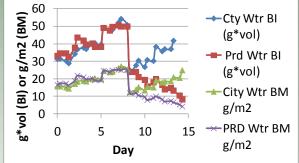
### Lab Scale-LANL

N. Salina 1776; Scenedesmus+Tetracystis Salinity 10,000-30,000 mg/L Testing various salinity ranges (10,000-30,000 mg/L); Cu:Zn ratios; HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations (200-1,000 mg/L) Modeling used to optimize media recipes



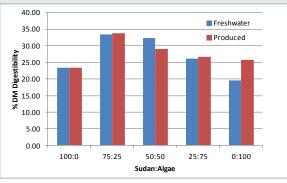
### Pilot Scale-Texas Agrilife Pecos

N. Salina 1776; salinity 19,000-28,000 mg/L OD=0.6-0.8; AFDW=0.35 g/L; BI=8-50 g/L Exhibited low tolerance to higher salinity range



### Field Scale-Eldorado Biofuels

Scenedesmus+Tetracystis (Jalgae™); Salinity 11,000-13,000 mg/L Growing consistently in treated PW Low concentration commercial fertilizer sources of N, P, K HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations ~700-900 mg/L Diluent fresh water from local stock well Quality is similar to FW samples



## Recent Energy Water Program Plans Include Produced Water Treatment and Management

### • Technology RDD&D

- Thermoelectric Cooling Improvements
- <u>Waste Heat Recovery in Energy Systems</u>
- Process Water Use Efficiency and Quality
- Traditional and Non-traditional Hydropower Improvements
- <u>Alternatives to Fresh Water Use in Energy Production Using</u> <u>Advanced Materials and Processes</u>
- Desalination Improvements
- Net-Zero Municipal Wastewater Treatment
- Sensors
- Deployment

### Analysis and Modeling

- Integrated Analytical Platforms
- Decision Support Tools
- Policy Framework
- Stakeholder Engagement
- International Diplomacy





