

Treatment, Recycling, and Reuse of Unconventional Oilfield Produced Water

Kevin A. Schug, Ph.D.

Professor & Shimadzu Distinguished Professor of Analytical Chemistry

Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas Arlington, Arlington TX

Director, Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation (CLEAR),

The University of Texas Arlington, Arlington TX, USA



UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS
ARLINGTON



Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation



Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation



Dr. Tiffany Liden
Emmanuel Varona
Dr. A. Paige Wicker
Dr. Ines Santos
Dr. Doug D. Carlton, Jr.
Michelle Camdzic
Misty Martin
Dr. Jonathan Thacker
Drew Henderson
Prof. Sandy Dasgupta
Prof. Frank W. Foss, Jr.
Dr. C. Phillip Shelor
Prof. Max Hu

Dr. Zacariah Hildenbrand,
U.T. El Paso, Inform Environmental, Co-Founder CLEAR

Mr. Steve Keys, Challenger Water Solutions
Mr. Joel Warner, Karve IoT
Mr. Clint Layman, Challenger Water Solutions
Dr. Benjamin Figard, Shimadzu Scientific Instruments, Inc.
Dr. Paula Stigler-Granados, Texas State University
Dr. Brian Fontenot, Independent Consultant
Jayne Walton, Independent Consultant
Mrs. Meera Neb, TTI Environmental Laboratories
Mr. Dan Hopkins, Geotech Environmental Equipment
Prof. Jesse Meik, Tarleton State University
Prof. Paul Hudak, University of North Texas
Prof. Guido Verbeck IV, University of North Texas
Mr. Jeff Williams, Brand Spells, LLC
Prof. Sabrina Habib, Winthrop University
Prof. Tom Darrah, Ohio State University



Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation



AsahiKASEI

Private
Donors



CHALLENGER
WATER SOLUTIONS

Apache

LANDOWNERS!



EARTH DAY
TEXAS



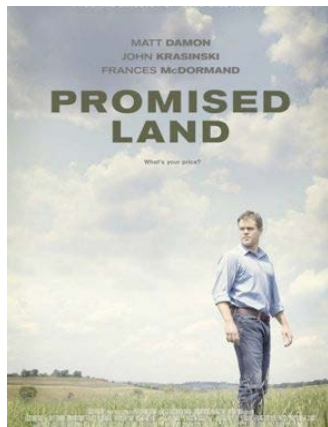
 **SHIMADZU**
Excellence in Science



INFORM
ENVIRONMENTAL
Advanced Scientific Solutions

geotech





FRACK NATION

TALISMAN

E N E R G Y

Good Neighbor Program
Coloring Book

featuring
"Talisman Terry
the Fracosaurus"



Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation

<http://clear.uta.edu>

What is unconventional oil and gas extraction?

Retrieval of gas and oil from
low permeability formations

Horizontal Drilling

Hydraulic Fracturing

Shale Acidization

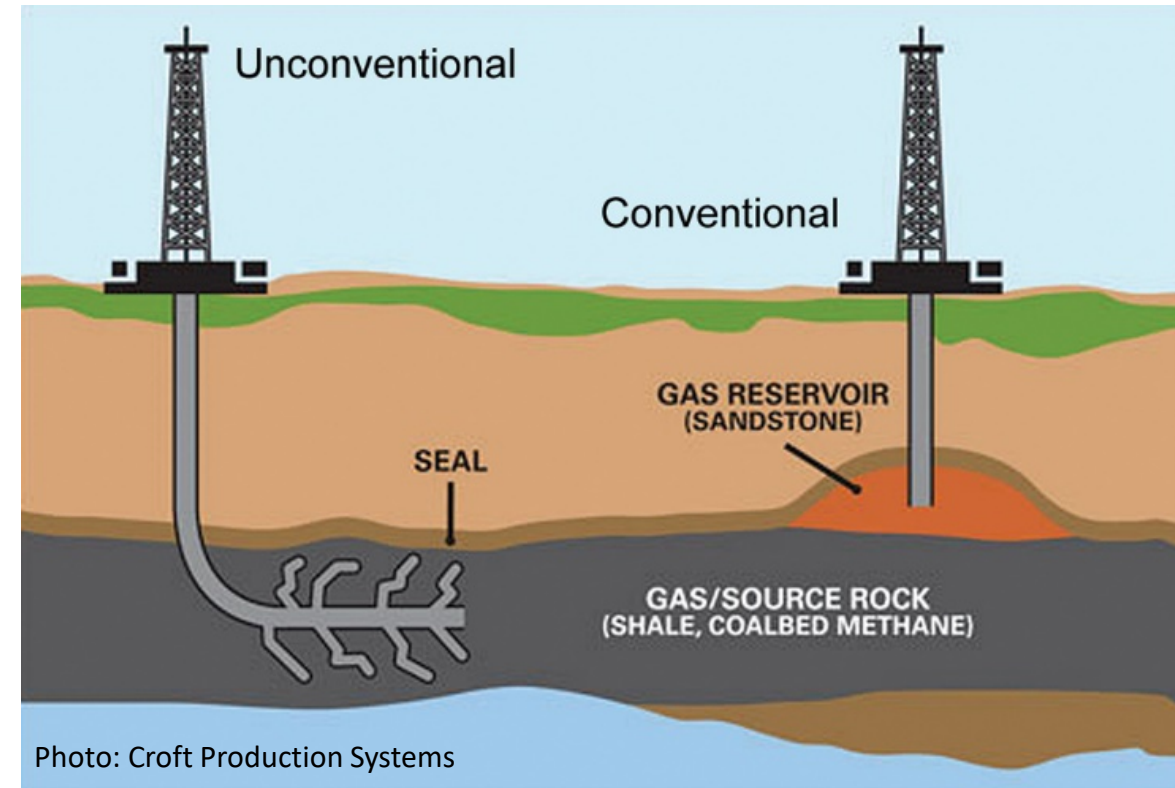
Waste handling and disposal
(Underground injection wells and recycling)



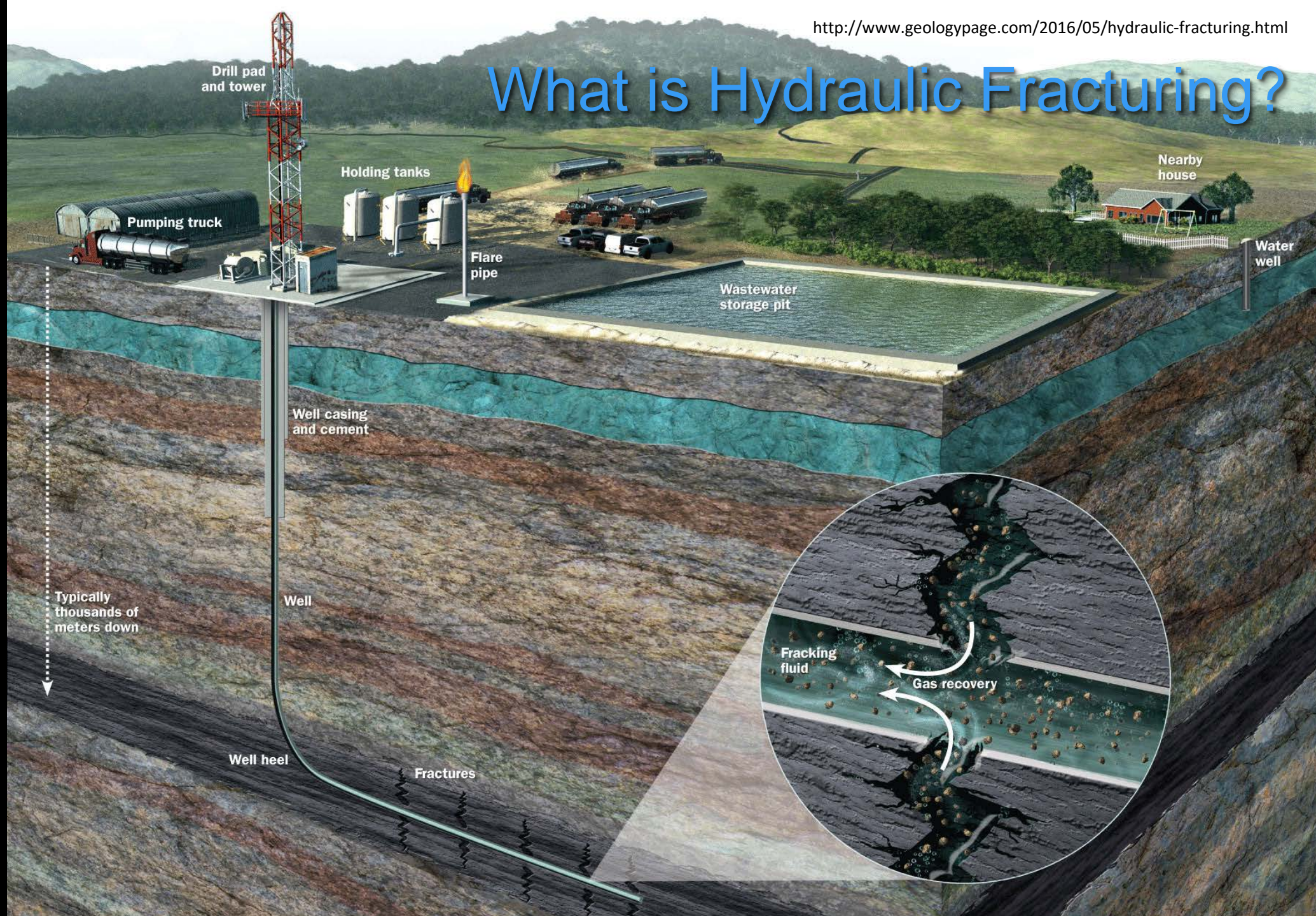
Unconventional vs. Conventional

Unconventional...

- Higher volumes of water use
- Lower productivity of gas wells (e.g. 5 years vs 20 years)
- Greater concern over well integrity due to higher volumes of fluids
- Greater concern over spills because of high volume waste handling
- Higher transportation costs of large water/waste volumes



What is Hydraulic Fracturing?



Where is this occurring?



Environmental Concerns

- Atmospheric pollution; greenhouse gases; climate change
- Emissions from waste storage, heavy equipment, processing and transport, and shale gas (leaks)
- Pollution of surface and groundwater; toxic substances; waste handling; water usage
- Withdrawal of land resources; industrial sites; changes in landscapes; soil quality
- Seismic activity; waste disposal/ recycling/ reuse



Environmental Monitoring

Matrix-effect-free determination of BTEX in variable soil compositions using room temperature ionic liquid co-solvents in static headspace gas chromatography mass spectrometry

Emmanuel Varona-Torres^{a,b}, Doug D. Carlton Jr.^{a,b}, Zacariah L. Hildenbrand^{a,b,c}, Kevin A. Schug^{a,b,c}

^a Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019-0154

^b Office of the Dean, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019-0154

^c Interdisciplinary Center for Environmental and Earth Sciences, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019-0154

Received 12 February 2013; Received in revised form 1 April 2013; Accepted 1 April 2013

Available online 1 April 2013

Keywords: BTEX; Room temperature ionic liquid; Static headspace; Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

Abstract: The determination of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) in variable soil compositions using room temperature ionic liquid (RTIL) co-solvents in static headspace gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (HS-GC-MS) is reported. The RTILs used were 1-octyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate ([OMIM][PF₆]) and 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate ([BMIM][PF₆]). The RTILs were used in combination with 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) as a co-solvent. The results showed that the RTILs improved the extraction efficiency of BTEX from the soil samples. The RTILs also improved the detection limits of BTEX in the soil samples. The RTILs were used in combination with DCE as a co-solvent. The results showed that the RTILs improved the extraction efficiency of BTEX from the soil samples. The RTILs also improved the detection limits of BTEX in the soil samples.

© 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

2. Materials and Methods

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusion

5. Acknowledgments

6. References

7. Appendix A

8. Appendix B

9. Appendix C

10. Appendix D

11. Appendix E

12. Appendix F

13. Appendix G

14. Appendix H

15. Appendix I

16. Appendix J

17. Appendix K

18. Appendix L

19. Appendix M

20. Appendix N

21. Appendix O

22. Appendix P

23. Appendix Q

24. Appendix R

25. Appendix S

26. Appendix T

27. Appendix U

28. Appendix V

29. Appendix W

30. Appendix X

31. Appendix Y

32. Appendix Z

33. Appendix AA

34. Appendix AB

35. Appendix AC

36. Appendix AD

37. Appendix AE

38. Appendix AF

39. Appendix AG

40. Appendix AH

41. Appendix AI

42. Appendix AJ

43. Appendix AK

44. Appendix AL

45. Appendix AM

46. Appendix AN

47. Appendix AO

48. Appendix AP

49. Appendix AQ

50. Appendix AR

51. Appendix AS

52. Appendix AT

53. Appendix AU

54. Appendix AV

55. Appendix AW

56. Appendix AX

57. Appendix AY

58. Appendix AZ

59. Appendix BA

60. Appendix BB

61. Appendix BC

62. Appendix BD

63. Appendix BE

64. Appendix BF

65. Appendix BG

66. Appendix BH

67. Appendix BI

68. Appendix BJ

69. Appendix BK

70. Appendix BL

71. Appendix BM

72. Appendix BN

73. Appendix BO

74. Appendix BP

75. Appendix BQ

76. Appendix BR

77. Appendix BS

78. Appendix BT

79. Appendix BU

80. Appendix BV

81. Appendix BW

82. Appendix BX

83. Appendix BY

84. Appendix BZ

85. Appendix CA

86. Appendix CB

87. Appendix CC

88. Appendix CD

89. Appendix CE

90. Appendix CF

91. Appendix CG

92. Appendix CH

93. Appendix CI

94. Appendix CJ

95. Appendix CK

96. Appendix CL

97. Appendix CM

98. Appendix CN

99. Appendix CO

100. Appendix CP

101. Appendix CQ

102. Appendix CR

103. Appendix CS

104. Appendix CT

105. Appendix CU

106. Appendix CV

107. Appendix CW

108. Appendix CX

109. Appendix CY

110. Appendix CZ

111. Appendix DA

112. Appendix DB

113. Appendix DC

114. Appendix DD

115. Appendix DE

116. Appendix DF

117. Appendix DG

118. Appendix DH

119. Appendix DI

120. Appendix DJ

121. Appendix DK

122. Appendix DL

123. Appendix DM

124. Appendix DN

125. Appendix DO

126. Appendix DP

127. Appendix DQ

128. Appendix DR

129. Appendix DS

130. Appendix DT

131. Appendix DU

132. Appendix DV

133. Appendix DW

134. Appendix DX

135. Appendix DY

136. Appendix DZ

137. Appendix EA

138. Appendix EB

139. Appendix EC

140. Appendix ED

141. Appendix EE

Produced Water Analysis

Water 2015, 7, 1568–1579; doi:10.3390/w7041568

OPEN ACCESS

water

ISSN 2073-4441

www.mdpi.com/journal/water

Article

Chemical Analysis of Wastewater from Unconventional Drilling Operations

Jonathan B. Thacker ^{1,*}, Doug D. Carlton, Jr. ^{1,2,†}, Zacariah L. Hildenbrand ^{2,3}, Akinde F. Kadjo ¹ and Kevin A. Schug ^{1,2,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Arlington, 700 Planetarium Place, Arlington, TX 76019, USA; E-Mails: jonathan.thacker@mavs.uta.edu (J.B.T.); doug.carlton@mavs.uta.edu (D.D.C.); akindeflorence.kadjo@mavs.uta.edu (A.F.K.)

² Affiliate of Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019, USA; E-Mail: zac@informenv.com
³ Inform Environmental, LLC, 6060 N. Central Expressway Suite 500, Dallas, TX 75206, USA

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: kschug@uta.edu; Tel.: +817-272-3541; Fax: +1-817-272-3808.

Academic Editor: Say-Leong Ong

Received: 6 February 2015 / Accepted: 8 April 2015 / Published: 15 April 2015

Abstract: Trillions of liters of wastewater from oil and gas extraction are generated annually in the US. The contribution from unconventional drilling operations (UDO), such as hydraulic fracturing, to this volume will likely continue to increase in the foreseeable future. The chemical content of wastewater from UDO varies with region, operator, and elapsed time after production begins. Detailed chemical analyses may be used to determine its content, select appropriate treatment options, and identify its source in cases of environmental contamination. In this study, one wastewater sample each from direct effluent, a disposal well, and a waste pit, all in West Texas, were analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy, high performance liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry, high performance ion chromatography, total organic carbon/total nitrogen analysis, and pH and conductivity analysis. Several compounds known to compose hydraulic fracturing fluid were detected among two of the wastewater samples including 2-butoxyethanol, alkyl amines, and cocamide

 **SHIMADZU**
Excellence in Science

 UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
ARLINGTON

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE


C.L.E.A.R.
Collaborative Laboratories
for Environmental Analysis
and Remediation

Analytical Instruments for the Hydraulic Fracturing Industry

Analytical Tools for the Analysis of Hydraulic Fracturing Produced Water



Science of the Total Environment 634 (2018) 1568–1579

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

 ELSEVIER



Characterizing variable biogeochemical changes during the treatment of produced oilfield waste

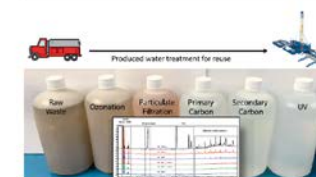
Zacariah L. Hildenbrand ^{a,b,*}, Inês C. Santos ^{a,c,1}, Tiffany Liden ^{a,c,1}, Doug D. Carlton Jr. ^{a,c,1}, Emmanuel Varona-Torres ^{a,b,1}, Misty S. Martin ^c, Michelle L. Reyes ^c, Safwan R. Mulla ³, Kevin A. Schug ^{a,c,**}

^a Affiliate of the Collaborative Laboratories for Environmental Analysis and Remediation, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019, United States
^b Inform Environmental, LLC, Dallas, TX 75206, United States
^c Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019, United States

HIGHLIGHTS

- The biogeochemistry of waste from the Eagle Ford Shale was assessed.
- The efficacies of different water treatment technologies were evaluated.
- Resilient bacteria were found to survive different disinfection modalities.
- Multiple treatment processes are required for potential reuse.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 3 March 2018
Received in revised form 30 March 2018
Accepted 31 March 2018
Available online xxx

Editor: D. Barab

Keywords:
Produced water reuse
Biogeochemistry
Unconventional oil and gas development
Water treatment

ABSTRACT

At the forefront of the discussions about climate change and energy independence has been the process of hydraulic fracturing, which utilizes large amounts of water, proppants, and chemical additives to stimulate sequestered hydrocarbons from impermeable subsurface strata. This process also produces large amounts of heterogeneous flowback and formation waters, the subsurface disposal of which has most recently been linked to the induction of anthropogenic earthquakes. As such, the management of these waste streams has provided a newfound impetus to explore recycling alternatives to reduce the reliance on subsurface disposal and fresh water resources. However, the biogeochemical characteristics of produced oilfield waste render its recycling and reutilization for production well stimulation a substantial challenge. Here we present a comprehensive analysis of produced waste from the Eagle Ford shale region before, during, and after treatment through adjustable separation, flocculation, and disinfection technologies. The collection of bulk measurements revealed significant reductions in suspended and dissolved constituents that could otherwise preclude untreated produced water from being utilized for production well stimulation. Additionally, a significant step-wise reduction in pertinent scaling and well-fouling elements was observed, in conjunction with notable fluctuations in the microbiomes of highly variable produced waters. Collectively, these data provide insight into the efficacies of available water

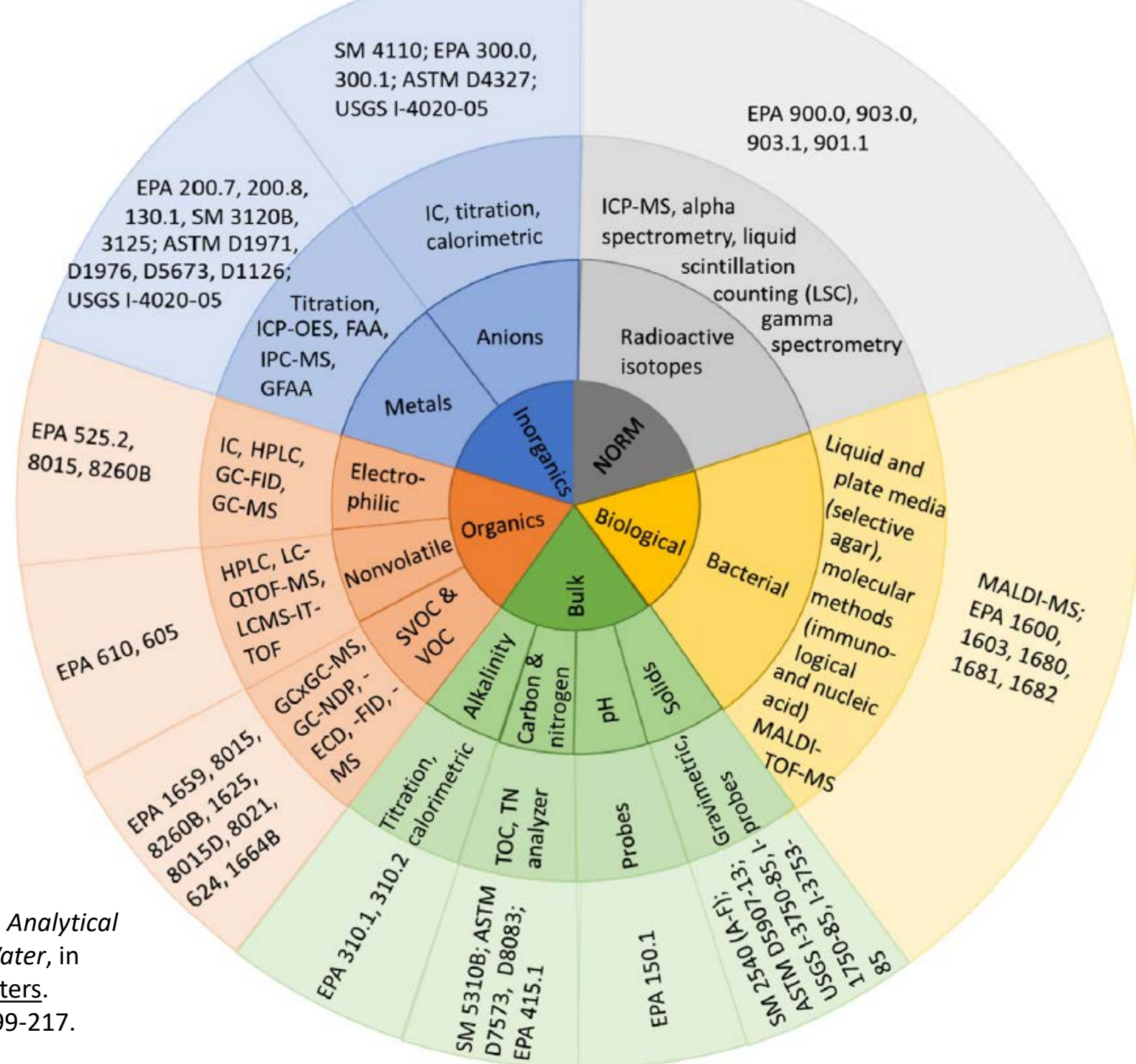
* Correspondence to: Z.L. Hildenbrand, Inform Environmental, LLC, 6060 N. Central Expressway Suite 500, Dallas, TX 75206, United States.
** Correspondence to: K.A. Schug, Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Arlington, 700 Planetarium Pl., Box 19005, Arlington, TX 76019, United States.
E-mail addresses: zac@informenv.com, (Z.L. Hildenbrand), kkschug@uta.edu, (K.A. Schug).

¹ Authors contributed equally.

Produced Water Analysis

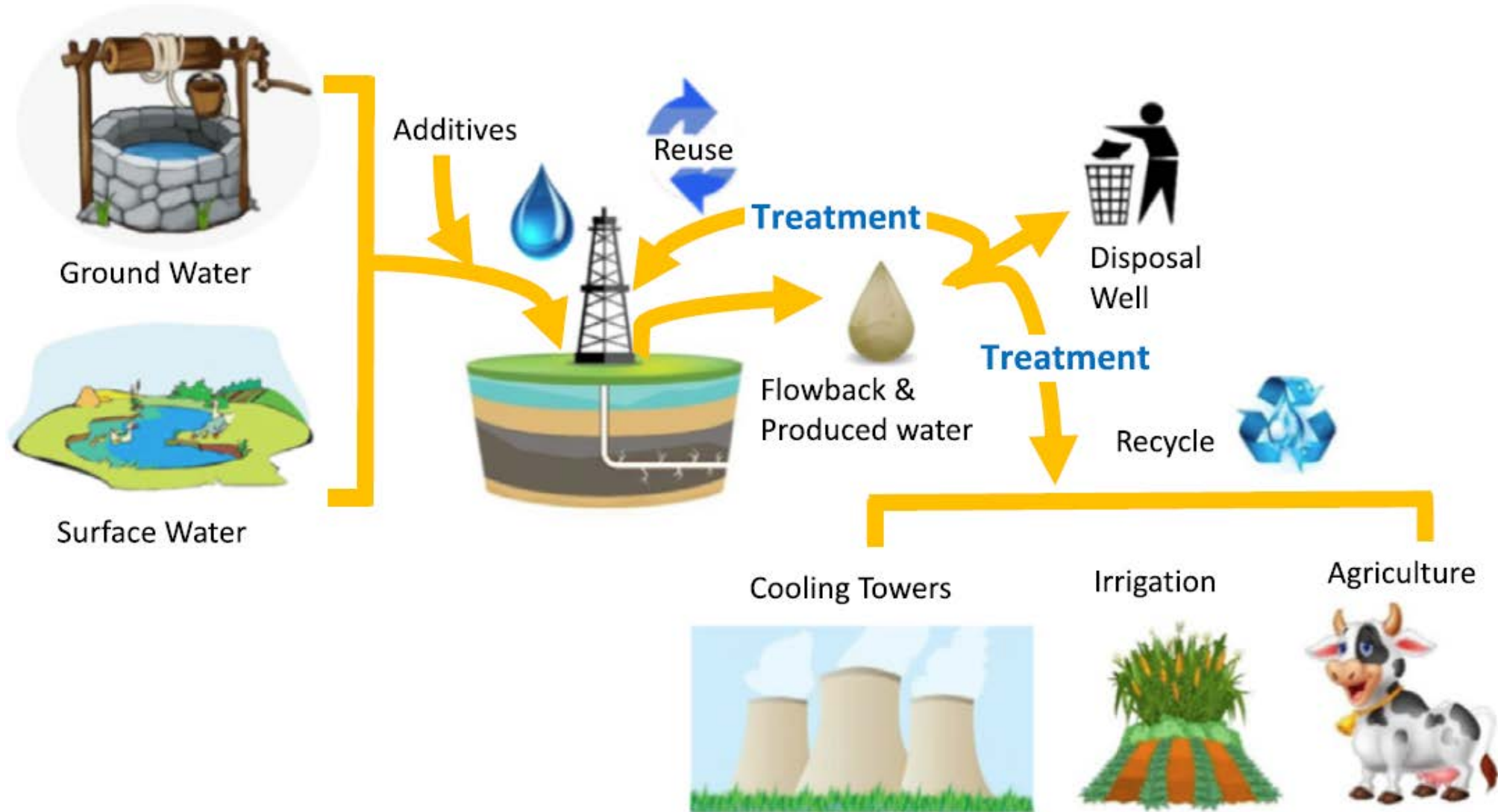
1. Bulk properties
2. Organics
3. Inorganics
4. NORM
5. Biological

Liden, T.; Santos, I.C.; Hildenbrand, Z.L.;* Schug, K.A.* *Chapter 9: Analytical Methods for the Comprehensive Characterization of Produced Water*, in Ahuja, A. (Ed.), *Evaluating Water Quality to Prevent Future Disasters*. Separation Science and Technology, Vol. 11. Elsevier. **2019**. Pp 199-217.



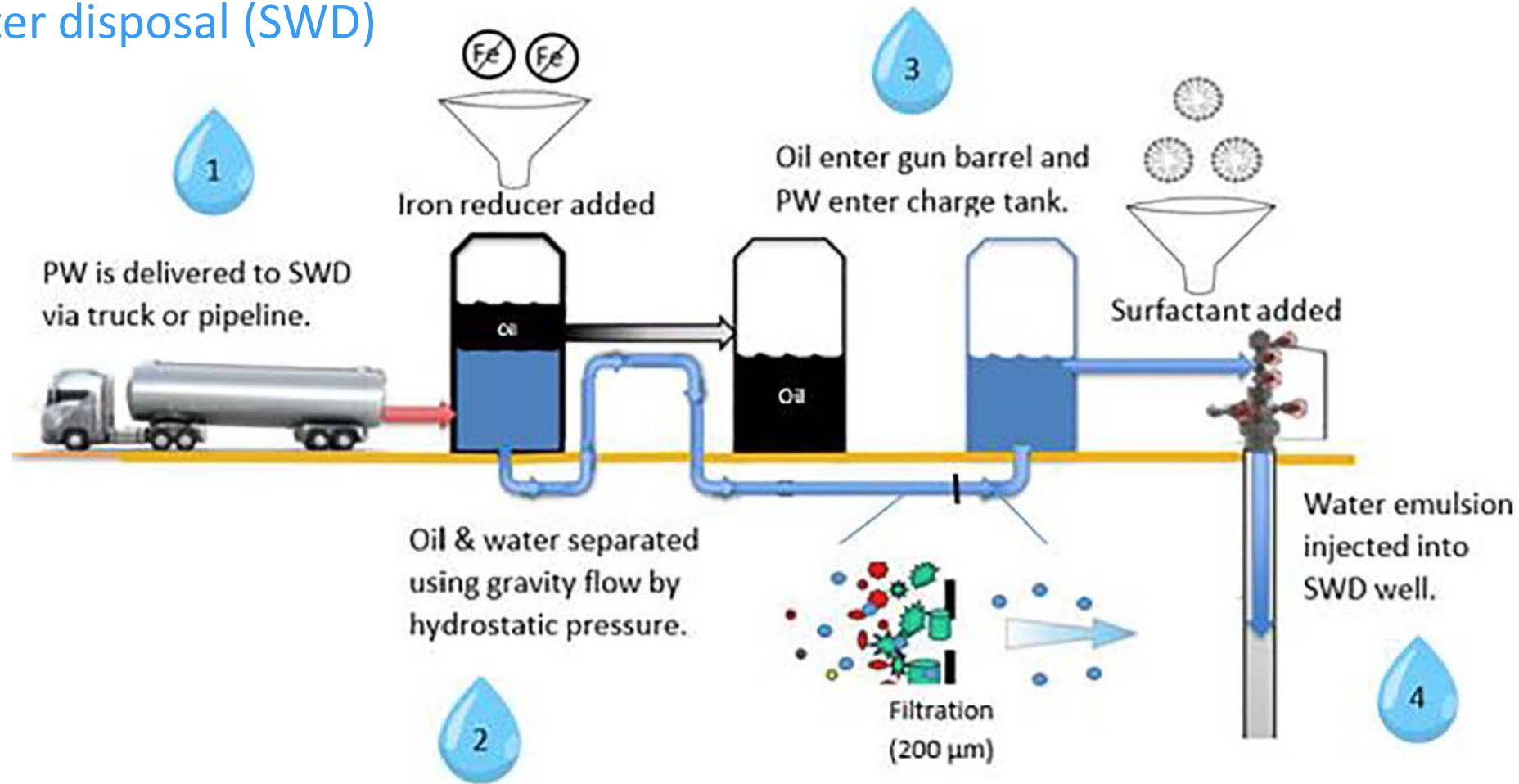


PW Treatment Options



PW Treatment Options

Saltwater disposal (SWD)



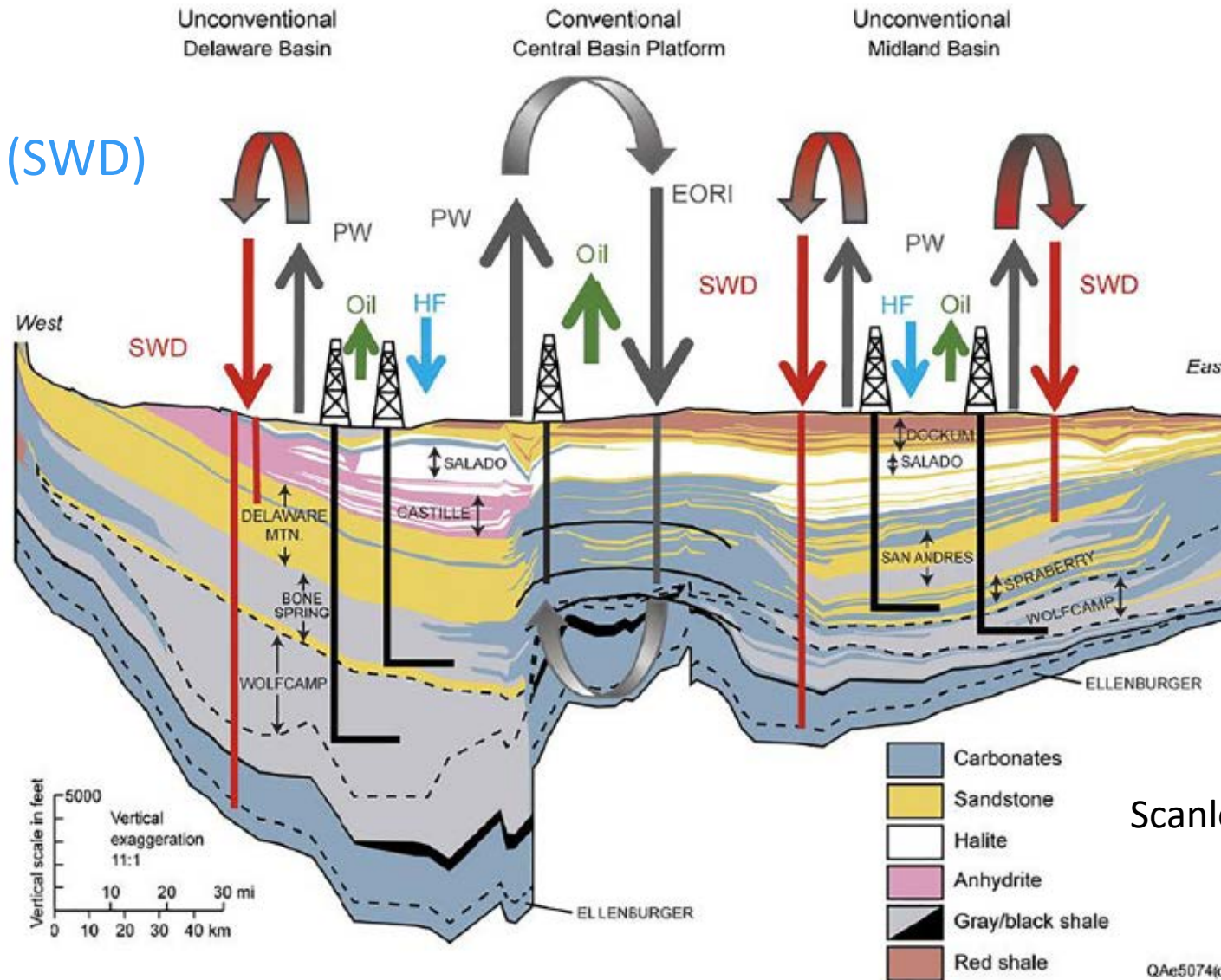
Disposal
Well

PW Treatment Options



Disposal
Well

Saltwater disposal (SWD)

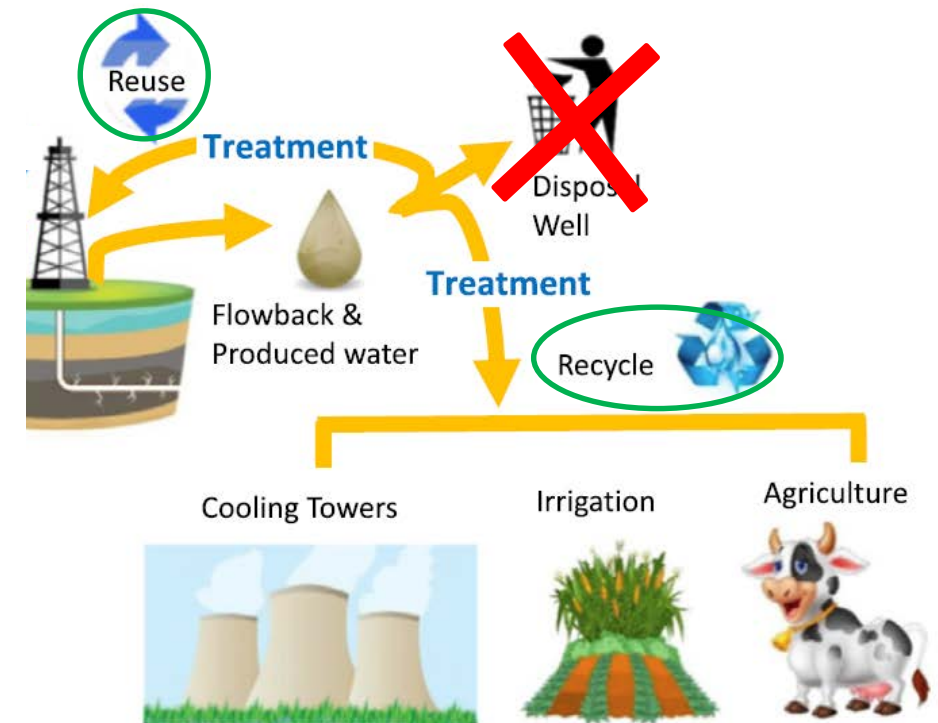


Scanlon et al. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*
2017, 51, 10903-10912

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
3. Disinfection
4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
6. Removal of NORM
7. Desalination

- Cost, Throughput, Performance
- Beware of industry stigma!



Treatment Performance for Reuse

	Drinking water (mg/L) (EPA SDWA)	Agricultural irrigation (mg/L) (EPA)	Livestock (mg/L) (FAO)	Production well stimulation (mg/L) (Hildenbrand et al., 2018; Wasylishen and Fulton, 2012)
TDS	500	450		
PH	6.5–8.5	6.5–8.4		6.0–8.0
TSS				500
Total nitrogen	44.3			
Fluoride	4	1	2	
Chloride	250	92		30,000–50,000
Bromide				
Nitrate	44.3	5	90	
Nitrite			10	
Nitrate + nitrite			100	
Sulfate	250		1000	500
Bicarbonate		91.5		300
Silica				35
Silver (Ag)	0.1			
Aluminum (Al)	0.05–0.2	5	5	
Arsenic (As)	0.01	0.1	0.2	
Boron (B)		0.7	5	10
Barium (Ba)	2			20
Beryllium (Be)	0.004	0.1	0.1	
Calcium (Ca)				2000

Cadmium (Cd)	0.005	0.01	0.05	
Cobalt (Co)		0.05	1	
Chromium (Cr)	0.1	0.1	1	
Copper (Cu)	1.3	0.2	0.5	
Iron (Fe)	0.3	5		10
Mercury (Hg)	0.002		0.01	
Lithium (Li)		2.5		
Magnesium (Mg)				2000
Manganese (Mn)	0.05	0.2	0.05	
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.04	0.01	0.3	
Sodium (Na)	20	69	1000	
Nickel (Ni)	0.1	0.2		
Lead (Pb)		5	1	
Antimony (Sb)	0.006			
Selenium (Se)	0.05	0.02	0.05	
Strontium (Sr)	4			
Thallium (Tl)	0.002			
Uranium (U)	0.03			
Valadium (V)		0.1	0.1	
Zinc (Zn)	5	2	24	
Benzene	0.005			
Dichloromethane	0.005			
Ethylbenzene	0.7			
Toluene	1			
Total xylenes	10			

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
 2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
 3. Disinfection
 4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
 5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
 6. Removal of NORM
 7. Desalination
- Gravity
 - Holding tanks
 - Hydrocyclones
 - Floatation tanks
 - Activated carbon and other media
 - Bioremediation

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
 2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
 3. Disinfection
 4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
 5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
 6. Removal of NORM
 7. Desalination
- TSS vs. TDS
 - TSS, filter @ 1 – 2 μm
 - Coagulation
 - Flocculation
 - Gravity separation
 - Filtration

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
3. Disinfection
 - Aeration
 - Biocides
 - Chlorination
 - Filtration
 - Ozonation/UV
4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
6. Removal of NORM
7. Desalination

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
3. Disinfection
4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
6. Removal of NORM
 - Chemical scavengers
 - Flaring
 - Venting
7. Desalination

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
3. Disinfection
4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
6. Removal of NORM
 - Precipitation
 - Zeolite and bentonite media
7. Desalination

PW Treatment Options

1. Removal of organics, incl. oil and grease
2. Solids removal; suspended particles and sand
3. Disinfection
4. Dissolved gas removal, if needed (H_2S)
5. Softening; reduce hardness/scaling
6. Removal of NORM
7. Desalination
 - Distillation (many)
 - Membrane processing (many)

A Case Study



Modular Portable Multi-modal Treatment Process (15,000 bbls/d)

1. Oil and Waste Water Separation
2. Ozone Pre-Treatment
3. Solids Filtration
4. Media Filtration
5. UV Treatment



10#
brine

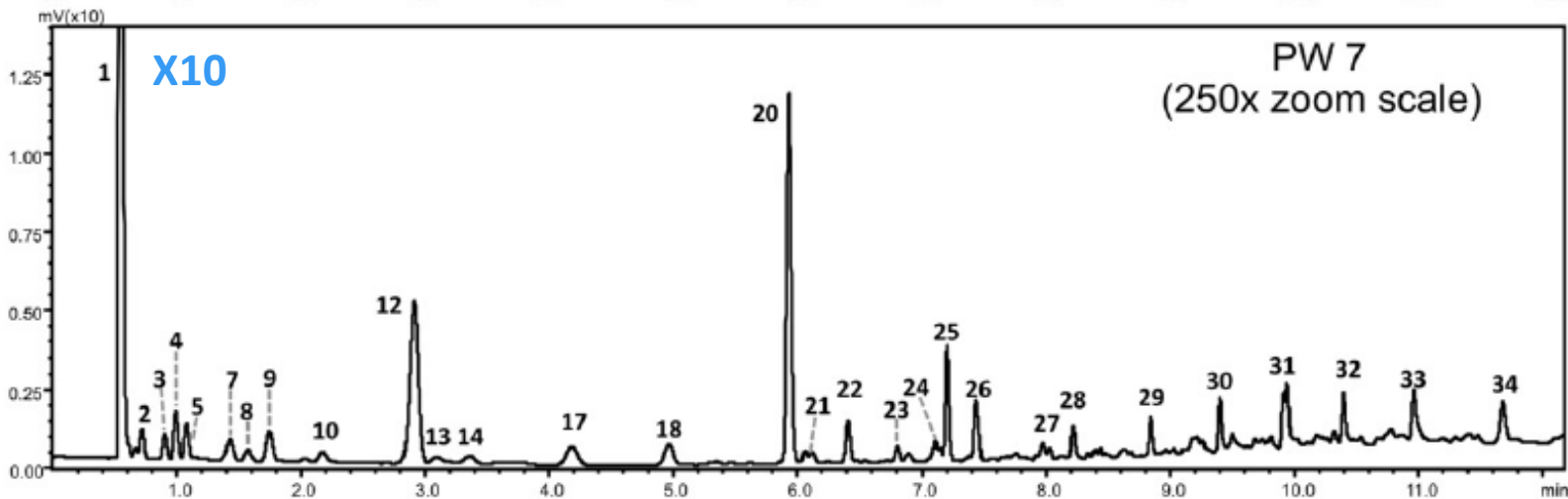
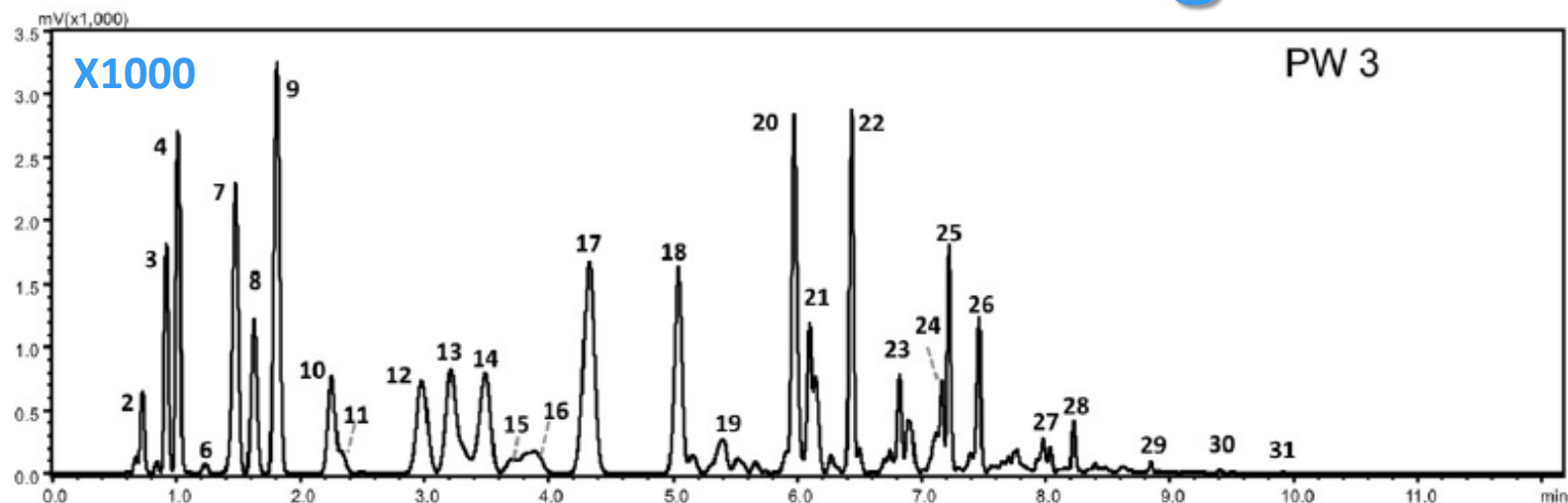


CHALLENGER
WATER SOLUTIONS

Sample ID	Sample notes
PW1	100 bbl of gel + breaker from waste pit. Only raw sample was collected as this fluid could not be run through water treatment system
PW2	Oilfield waste from gun barrel tanks of salt water disposal well site
PW2B	Oilfield waste from a second gun barrel tank from the same salt water disposal site as PW2
PW3	Oilfield waste from settling tanks of salt water disposal well site
PW3B	Oilfield waste from a second set of settling tanks from the same salt water disposal site as PW3
PW4	Oilfield waste from frac tanks of salt water disposal well site
PW4B	Oilfield waste from a second set of frac tanks from the same salt water disposal site as PW4
PW5	Flowback water
PW6	Produced water A
PW7	Produced water B (Gilette, TX)
PW8	Produced water C (Gonzales, TX)
PW9	Oilfield waste from waste water pipeline A
PW10	Oilfield waste from waste water pipeline B
PW11	Blend of PWs 8–10



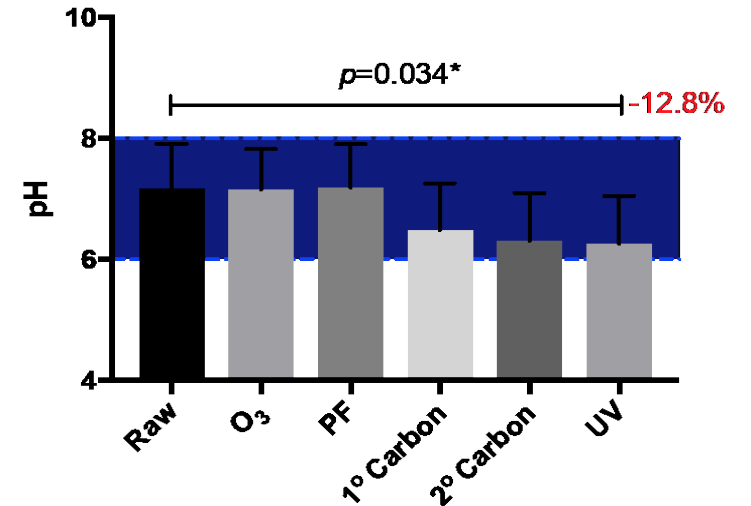
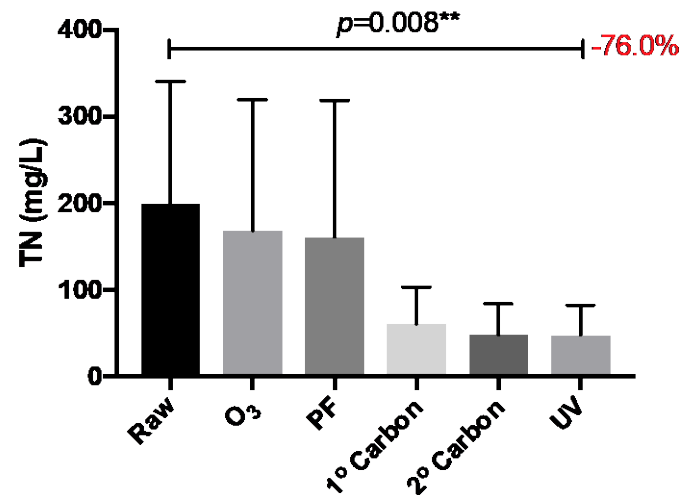
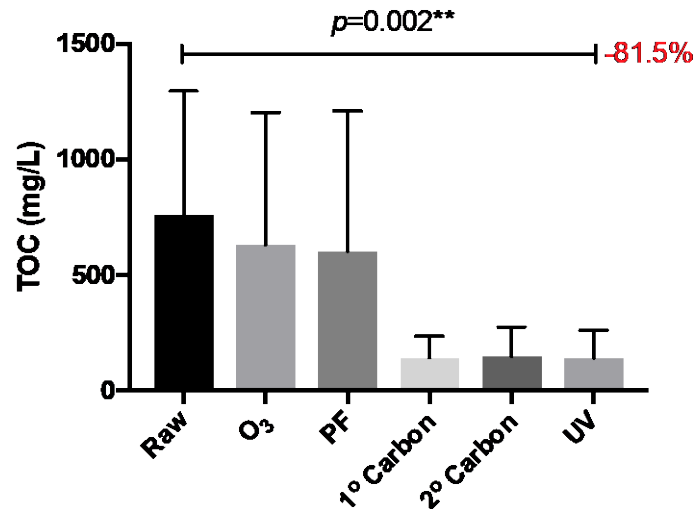
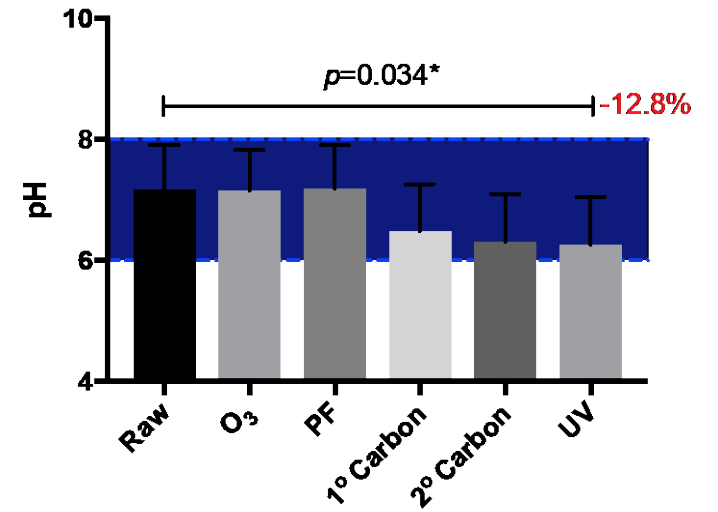
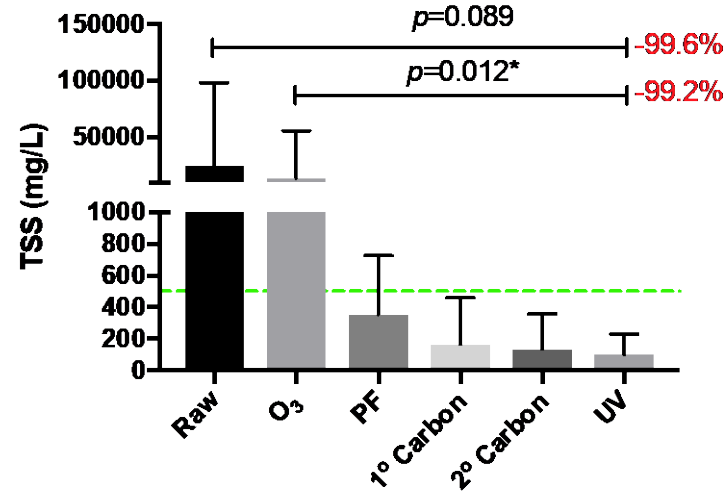
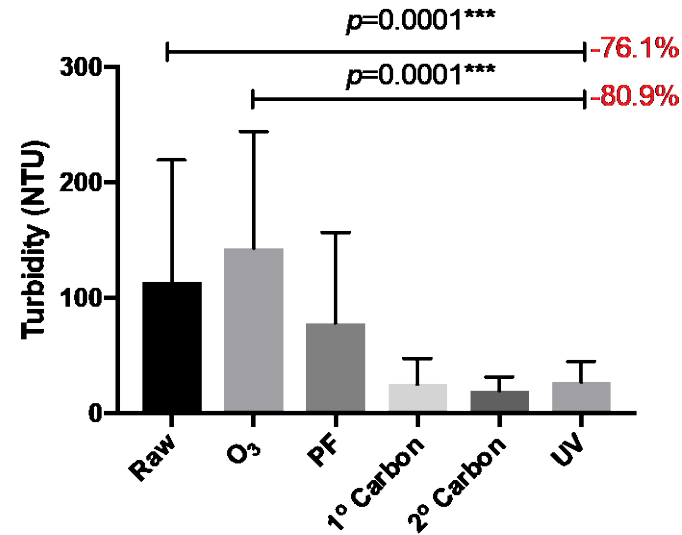
Variations in Organic Composition



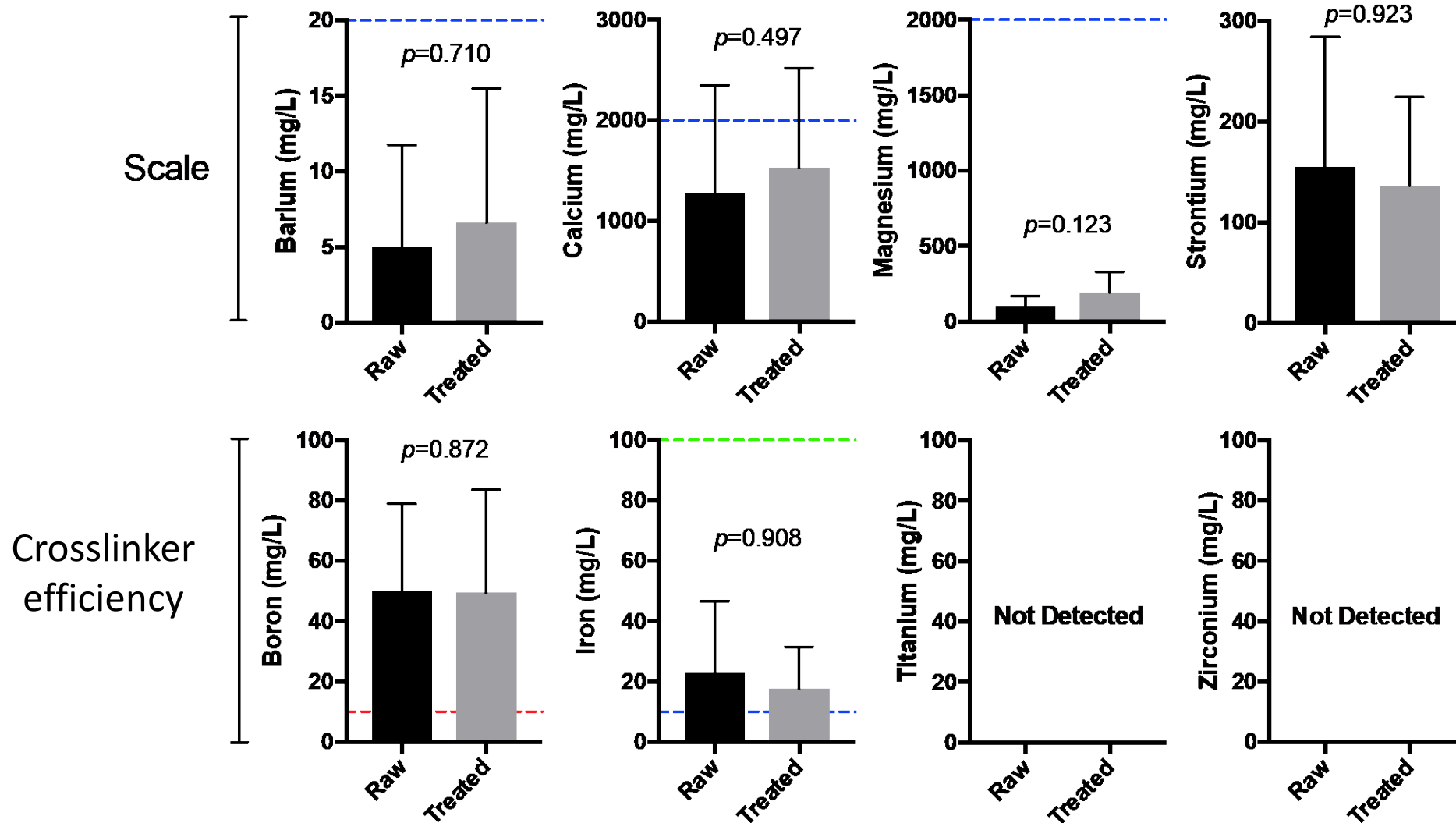
#	Compound	#	Compound	#	Compound
1	Unretained Hydrocarbons	13	Ethylene chloride	25	m- + p-Xylene
2	Methanol	14	3-Hexanol	26	Nonane + o-Xylene
3	Methanethiol	15	Cyclo-hexane	27	Alkyl aromatics
4	Ethanol	16	Benzene	28	Decane
5	iso-Pentane	17	3-methyl hexane	29	Undecane
6	Pentane	18	Heptane	30	Dodecane
7	Methylene chloride	19	Methyl-cyclohexane	31	Tridecane
8	Methyl acetate	20	Toluene	32	Tetradecane
9	n-Propanol	21	C8 aliphatic + C8 cyclic HC	33	Pentadecane
10	Hexane	22	Octane	34	Hexadecane
11	2-butanol	23	C9 aliphatic HC		
12	Ethyl acetate	24	Cyclohexanone + Ethyl Benzene		

Raw produced water by GC-MS

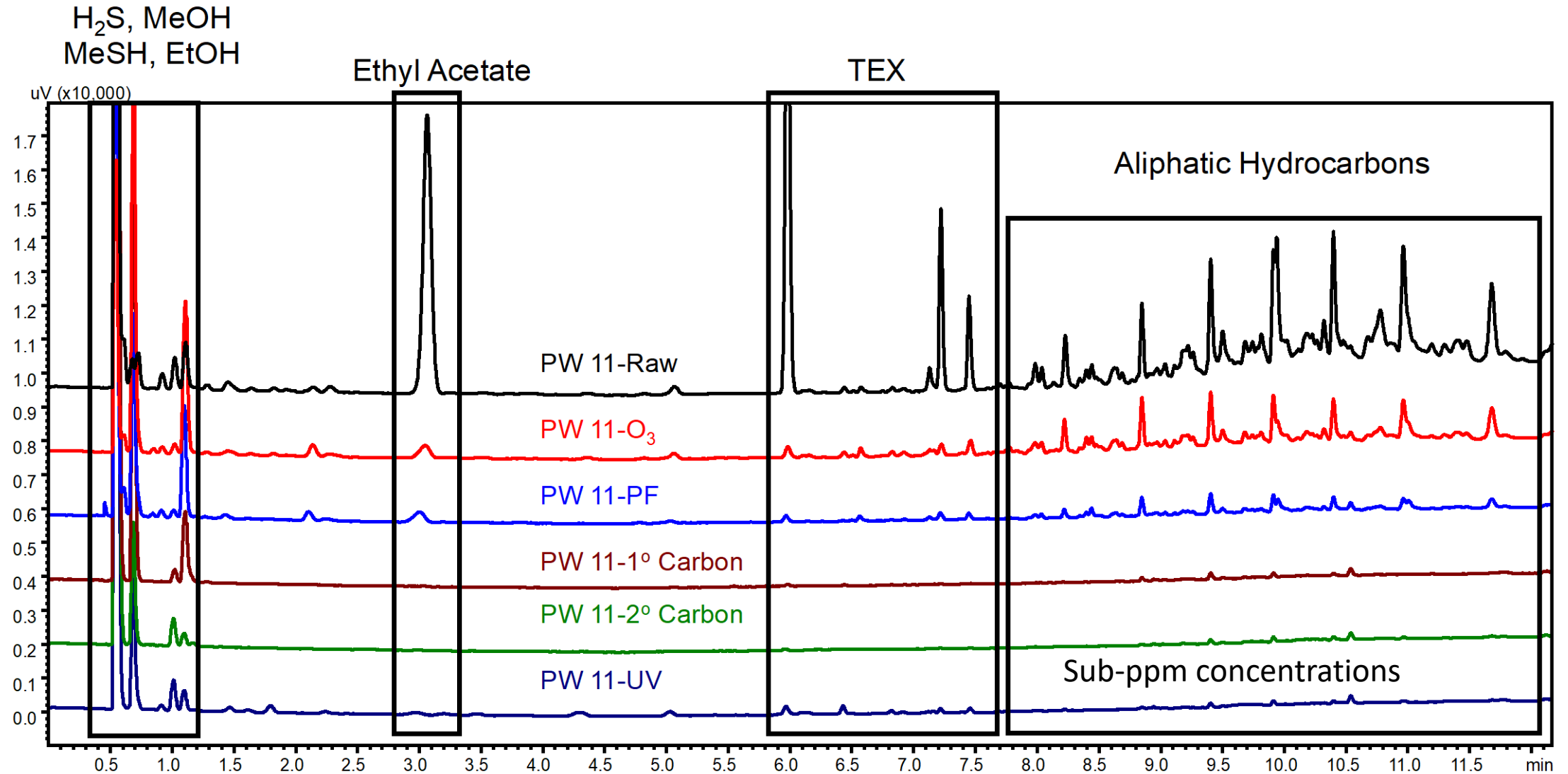
Bulk Properties



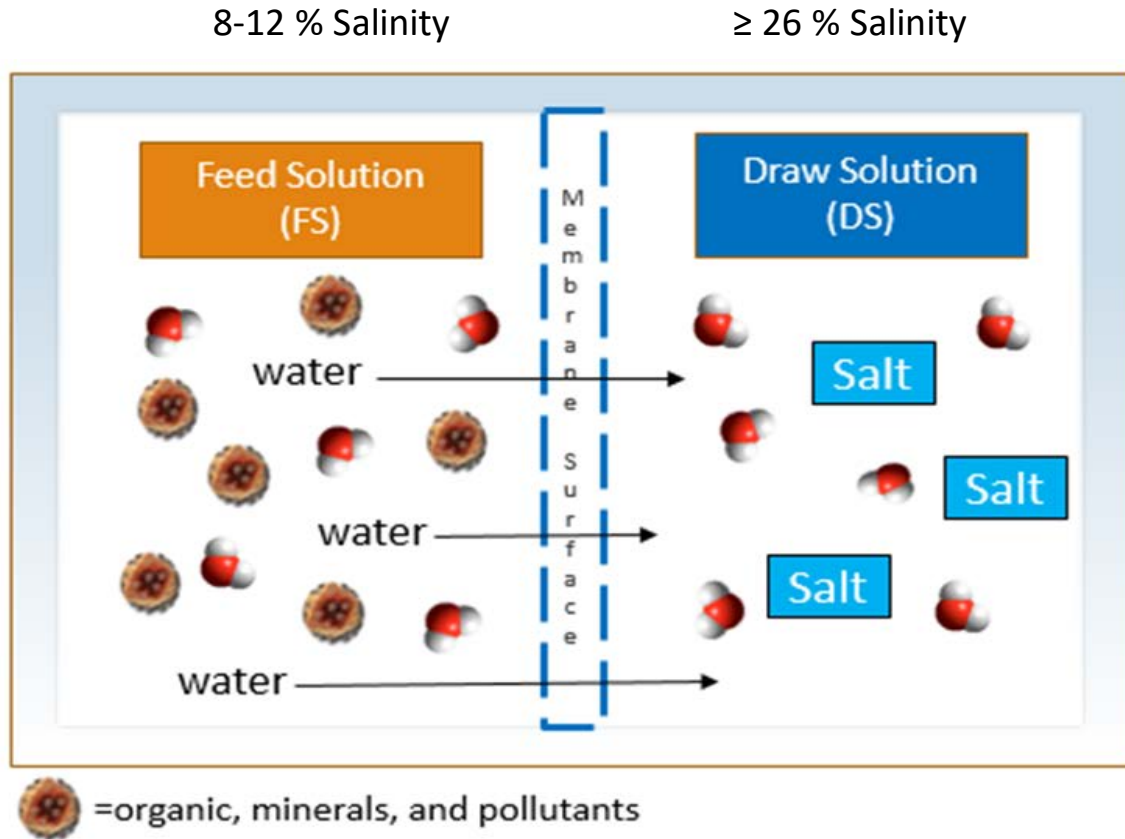
Metals of Concern



Organics

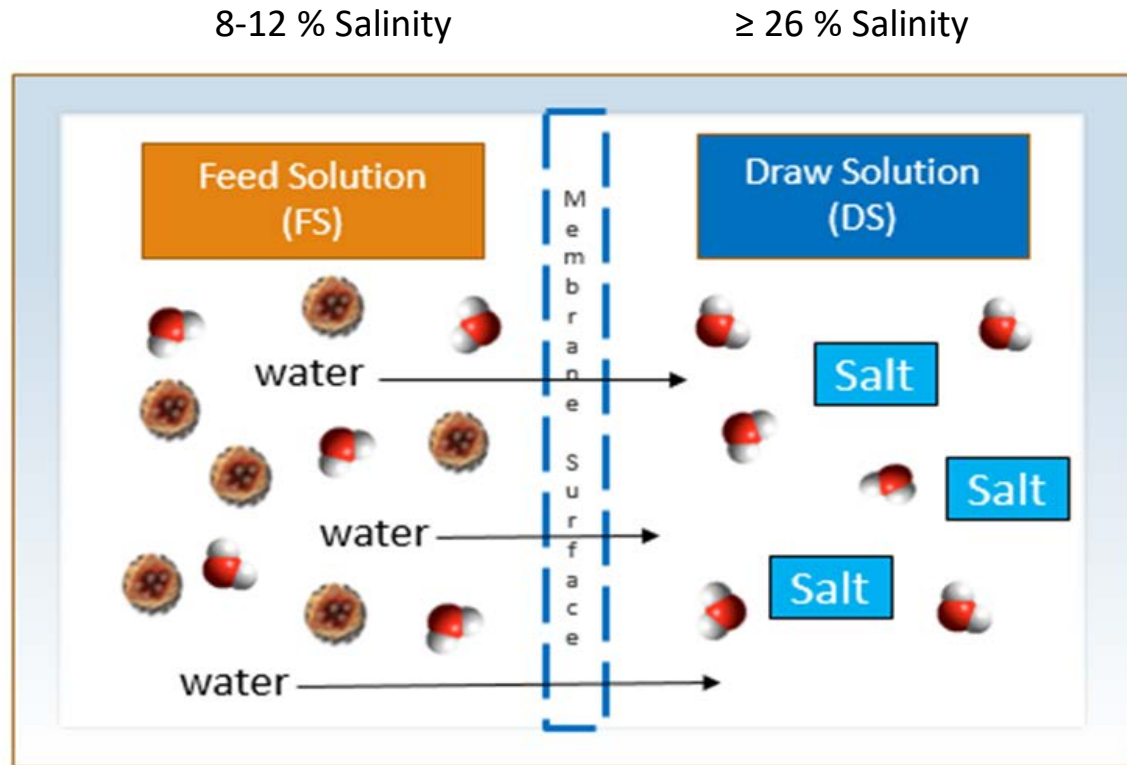


Forward Osmosis (FO)

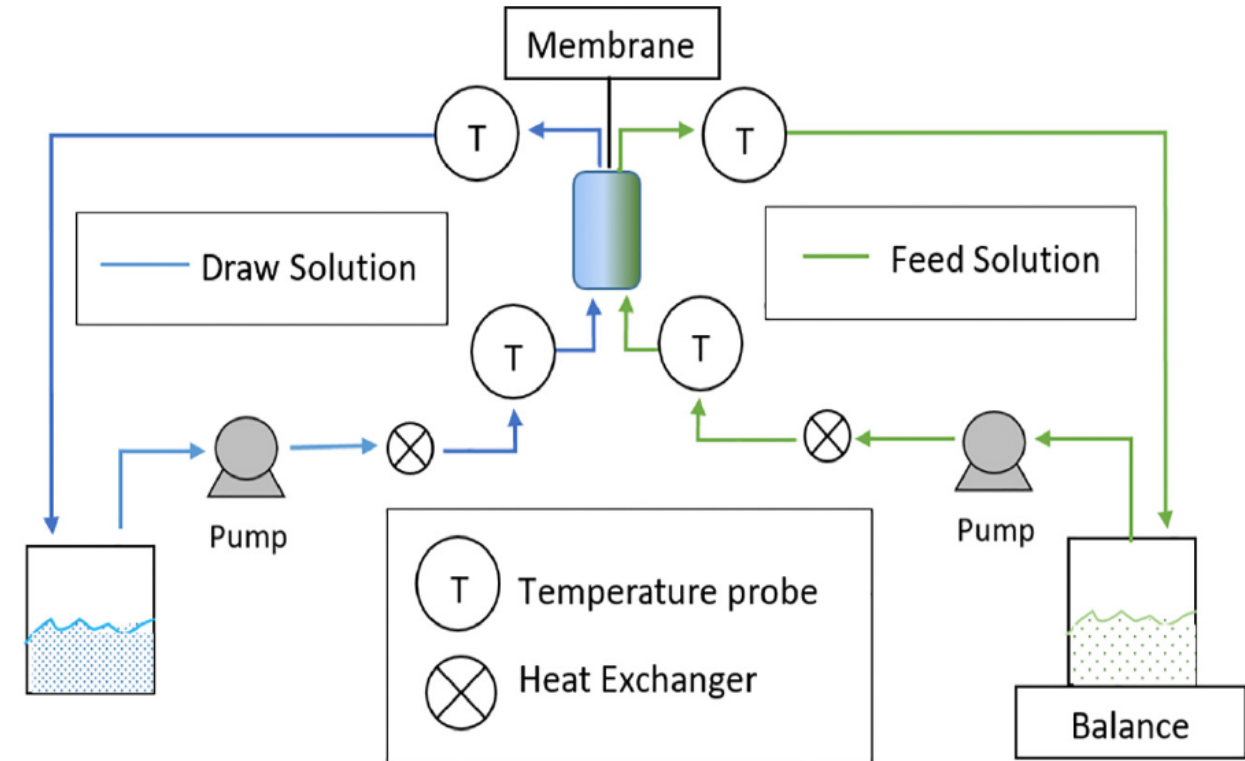


- Osmotic pressure is primary driving force
- Recover water and decrease waste volume
- Requires further desalination
- Less energy intensive than:
 - Membrane distillation
 - Mechanical vapor compression
 - Reverse osmosis (RO)
- RO limited to $<40,000$ mg/L (\sim seawater) TDS
 - Permian PW is 2 – 3.5x higher

Forward Osmosis (FO)



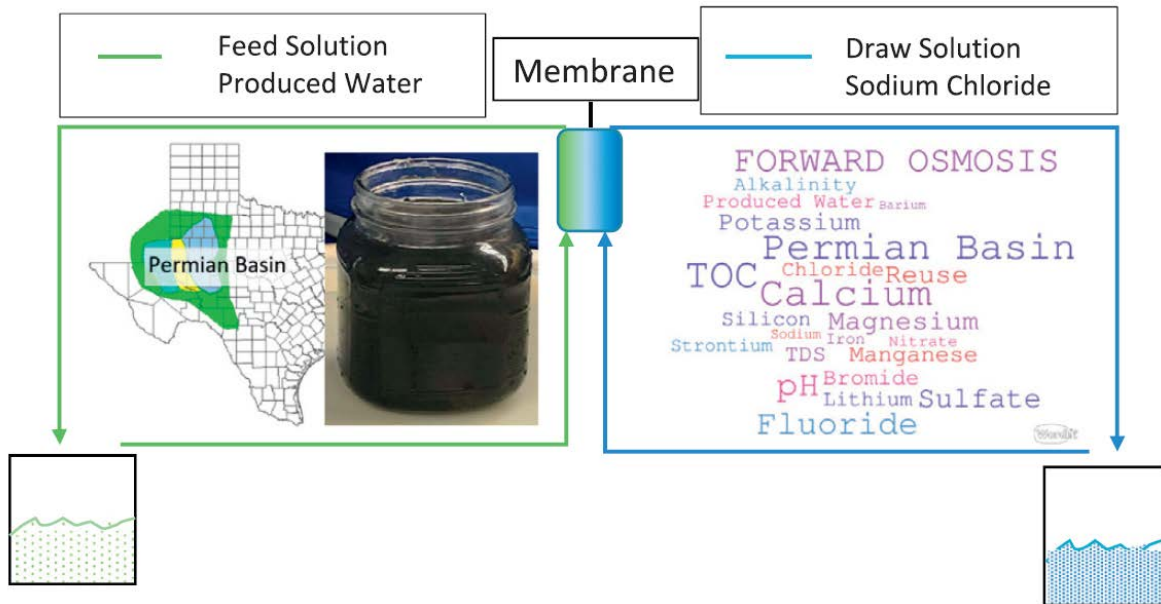
=organic, minerals, and pollutants



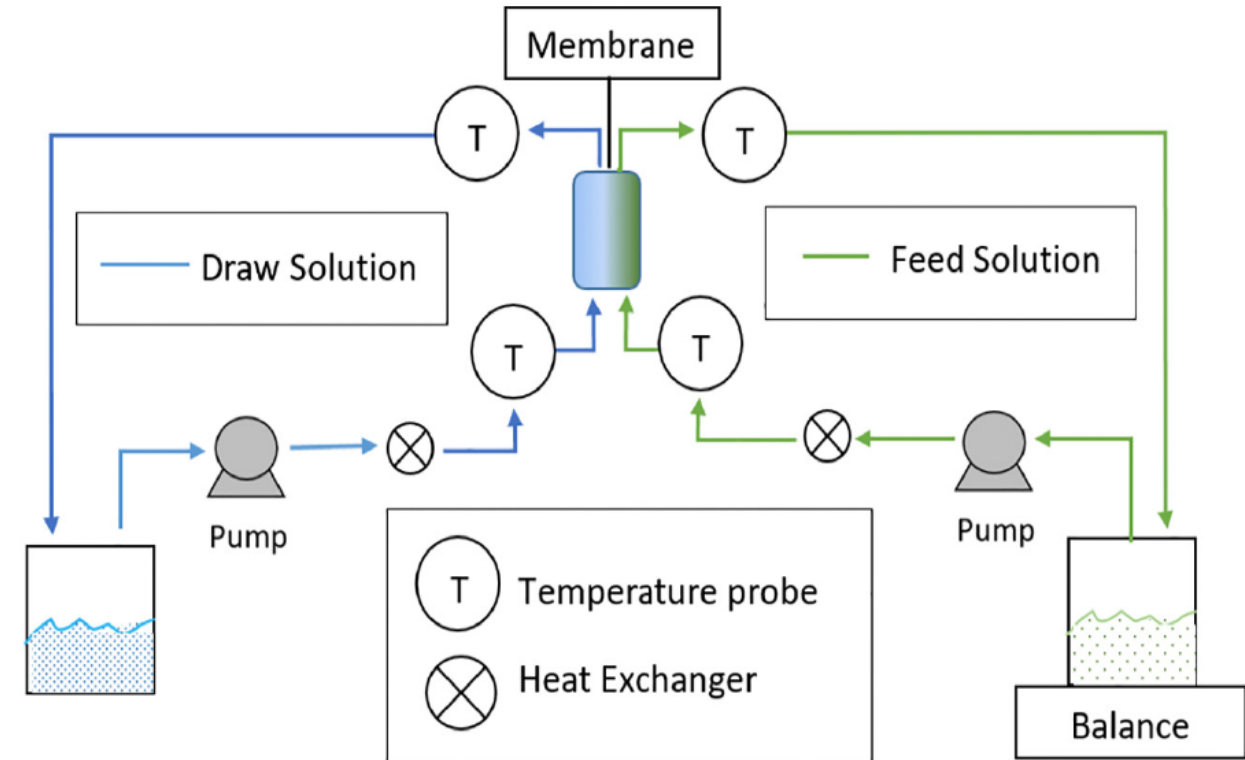
Liden et al. *Sci. Tot. Environ.* **2019**, 653, 82-90.
Liden et al. *Sci. Tot. Environ.* **2019**, 675, 73-80.
Liden et al. *Water* **2019**, 11, 1437.

AsahiKASEI

Forward Osmosis (FO)

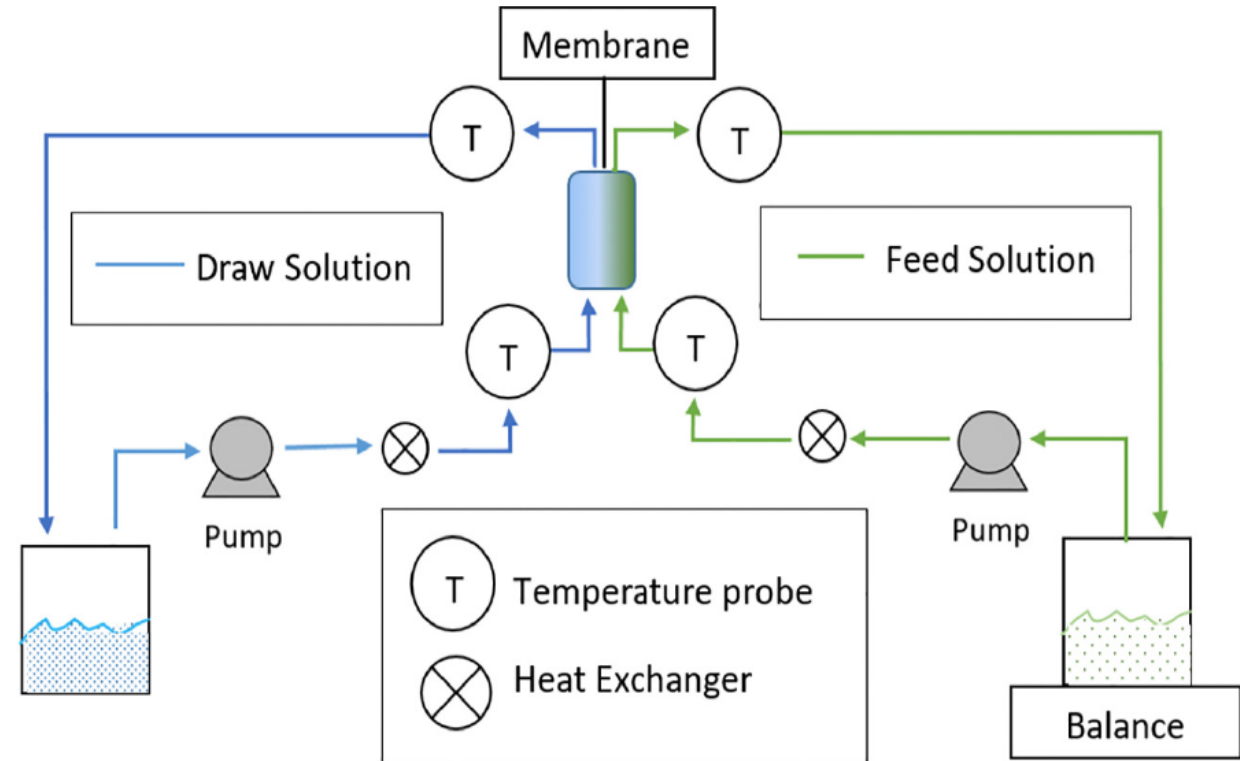
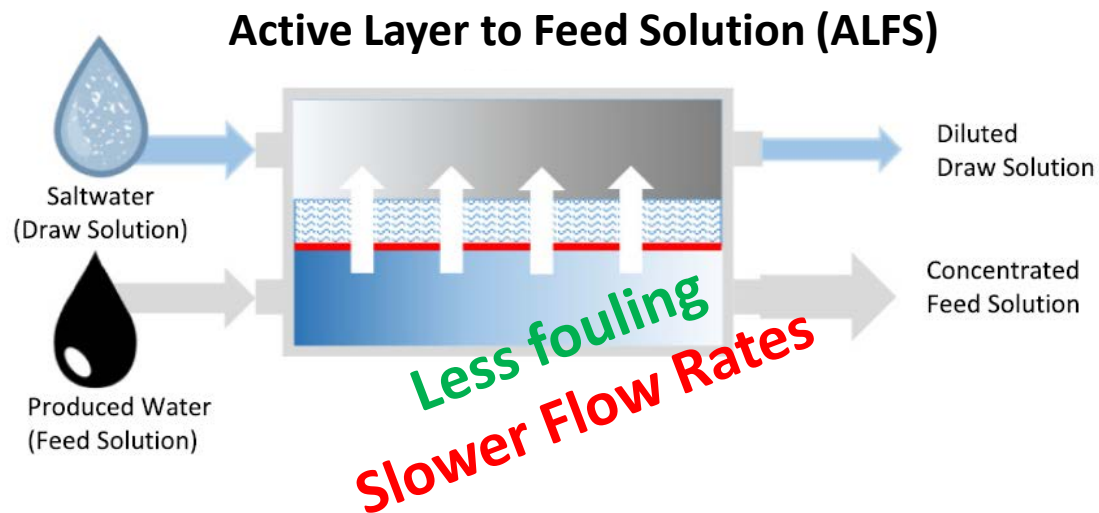
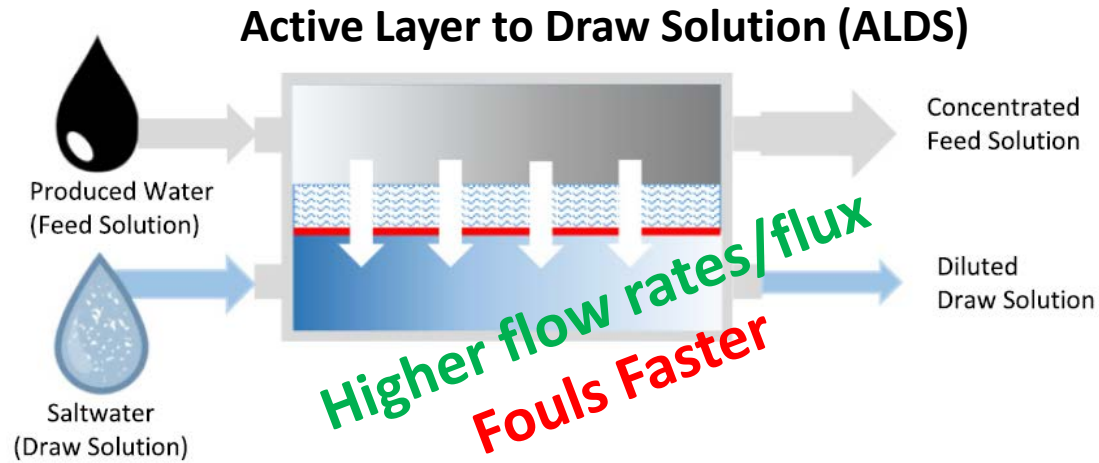


Demonstrated use for treatment of Permian Basin PW for short periods



AsahiKASEI

Forward Osmosis (FO)

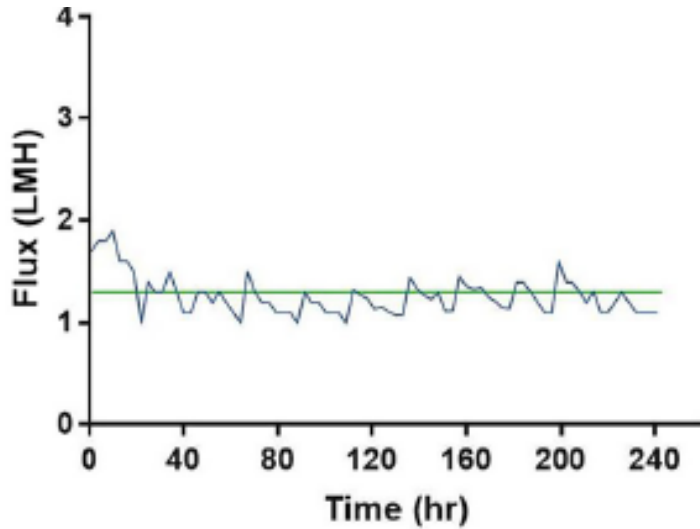


AsahiKASEI

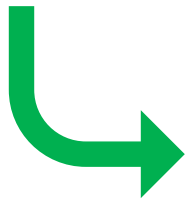
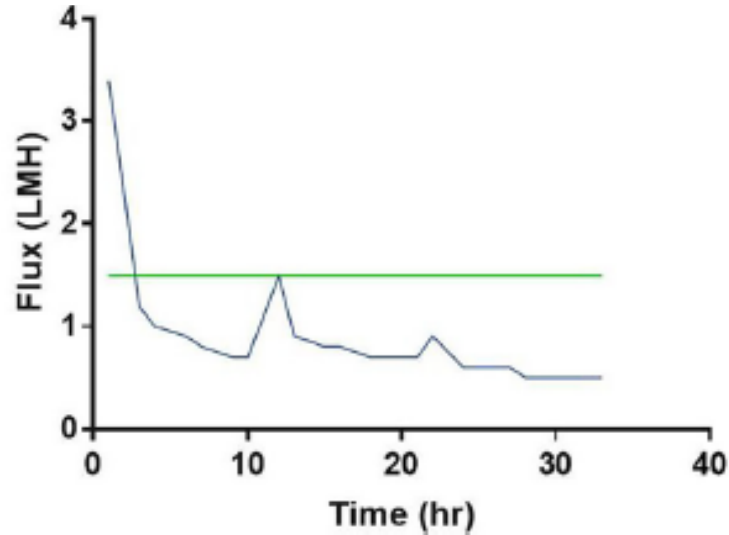
Flux, Fouling/Scaling

— Average Flux/hr — Target

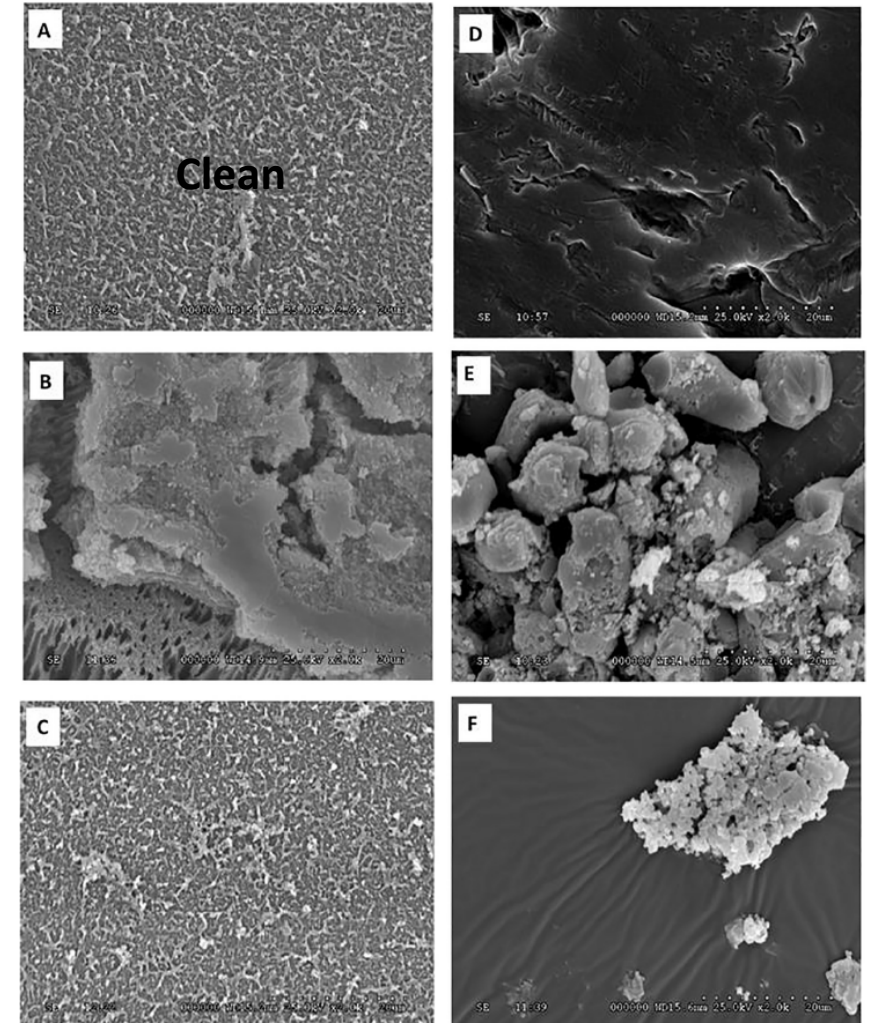
Active Layer to Feed Solution
(ALFS)



Active Layer to Draw Solution
(ALDS)

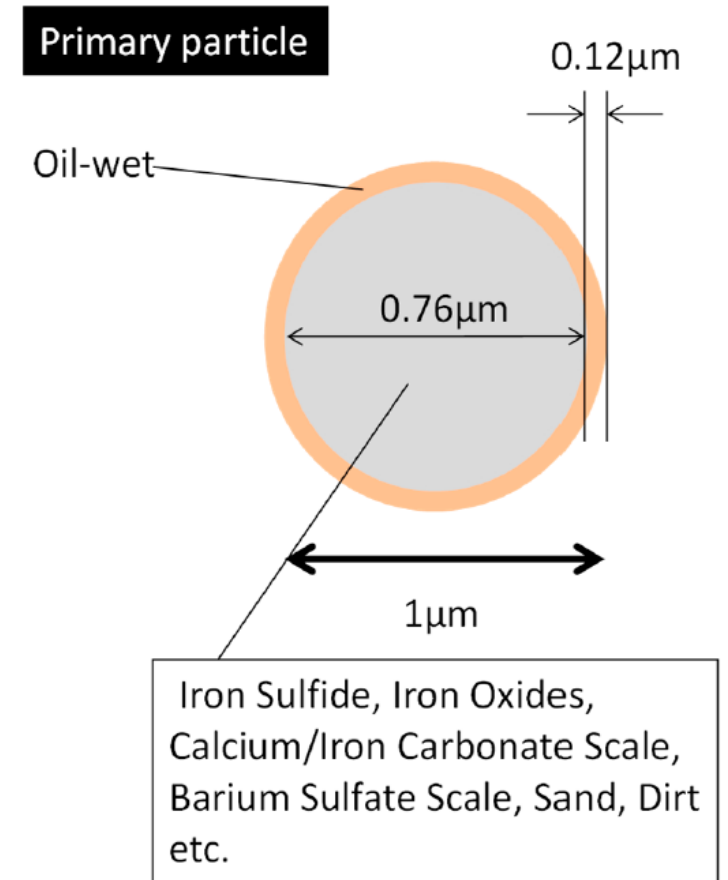
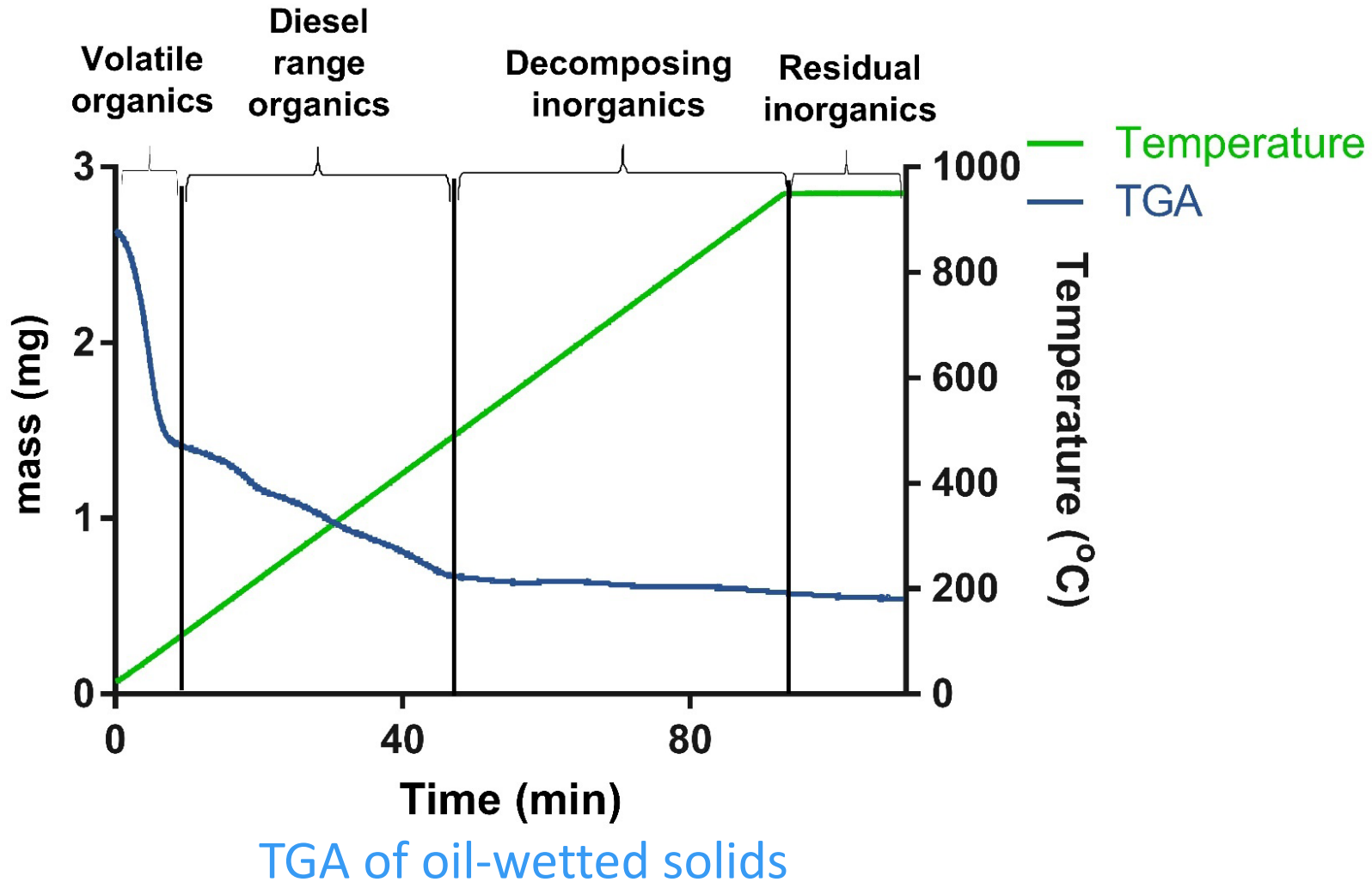


Consistent recovery of 0.5 initial flux with daily membrane washing for ~10 d using ALFS

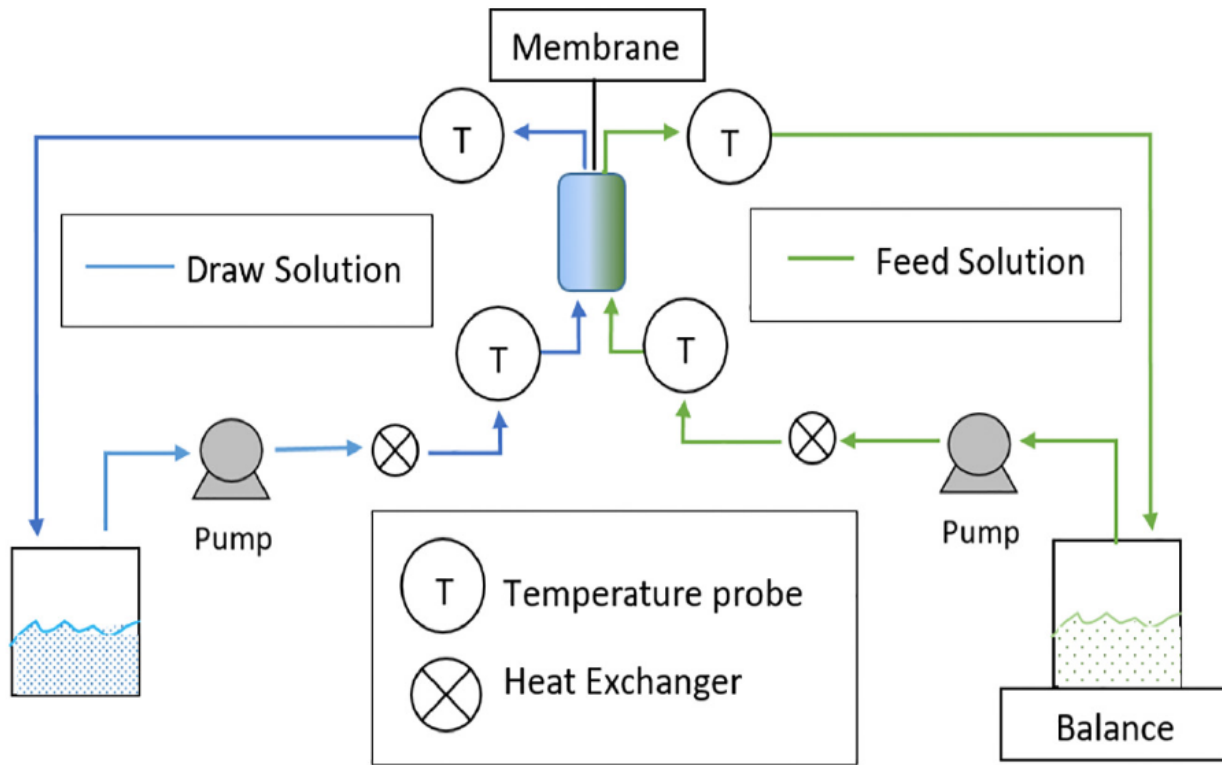


SEM of membrane surfaces

Oil-Wetted Solids



Forward Osmosis (FO)



- Low energy consumption
- Effective for concentrating high TDS PW
- Susceptible to scaling and fouling
- Scaling solved with periodic washing
- Fouling still a problem
- Pre-treatment needed for long-term field use
- Optimized washing protocol for long-term field use
- Ultimately, borders on too \$\$\$ with need for pre-treatment

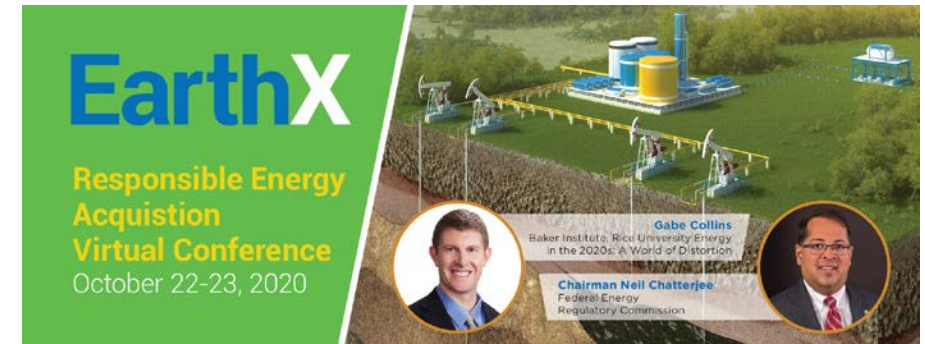
Future Directions

Develop and test new technologies
and best management practices for
unconventional oil and gas extraction

Waste handling/processing
Gas flaring

Expand methodologies for evaluating
water, soil, air, and wastewater quality

Outreach, building awareness, and
promoting environmental sustainability
in the energy sector.



The EarthxEnergy: Responsible Energy Acquisition Virtual Conference October 22-23, 2020

Day 1: October 22, 2020
Opening and Introductions
Zac Hildenbrand, CLEAR, UT-EI Paso

Keynote Speaker
Chairman Neil Chatterjee, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Conference Sessions
Flaring and Air Quality Issues
• *Wiley Rhodes, Newpoint Gas, LLC*
• *Cully Cavness, Crusoe Energy Systems*
• *Thomas Slocum, Trifecta Solutions*

Produced Water Reuse and Recycling
• *Brian Bohm, Apache*
• *Fredrik Klaveness, NLB H2O*
• *Mark Patton, Hydrozonix*
• *Karr Ingham, Texas Alliance of Energy Producers*
• *Dan Mueller, Environmental Defense Fund*

Produced Water Desalination
• *Clint Layman, Challenger Water Solutions*
• *Tiffany Liden, CLEAR, UT-Arlington*
• *Josh Grimes, Smart Cover*

Ethically-Sourced Precious Metals
• *Ashley Zumwalt-Forbes, Black Mountain Metals*

Responsible Energy Partnerships
• *Marie Jurcevic, Seven Generations*
• *Peter Schriber, Xpansiv*
• *Soledad Mills, Equitable Origin*
• Moderator: *Roy Hartstein, Responsible Energy Solutions*

Day 2: October 23, 2020
Keynote Speaker
Gabe Collins, Baker Institute, Rice University Energy in the 2020s: A World of Distortion

Conference Sessions
Latest Developments in the Permian and Delaware Basins
• *Melinda Taylor, Mitchell Foundation*
• *Ben Shepperd, Permian Basin Petroleum Association*
• *Coyne Gibson, Big Bend Conservation Alliance*
• Moderator: *David Schechter, WFAA*

Data Science in the Energy Sector
• *Allen Gilmer, Enverus*
• *Josh Adler, Sourcewater*
• *Joel Warner, Karve IoT*
• Moderator: *Soledad Mills, Equitable Origin*

Nuclear Energy: Challenges, Solutions & Opportunities
Fireside Chat
• *Rod Baltzer, Deep Isolation*

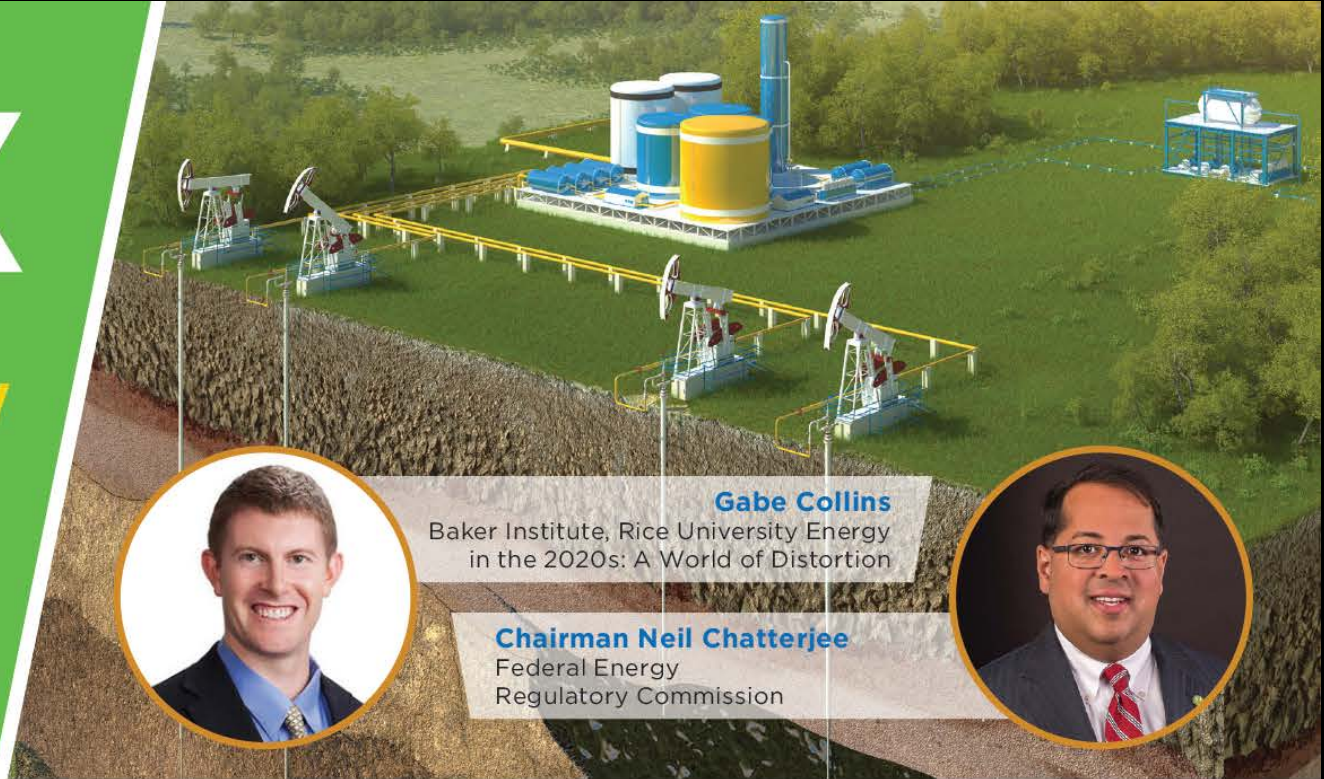
Closing Remarks
Kevin Schug, CLEAR, UT-Arlington

SWITCHON Screening
presented by Switch Energy Alliance (SEA)
Take an unforgettable journey to meet leaders, entrepreneurs, and everyday citizens working to bring energy to the developing world.

To register for the conference, go to
EarthX.org/Conference/EarthxEnergy/Responsible-Energy

EarthX

Responsible Energy Acquisition Virtual Conference October 22-23, 2020



Gabe Collins

Baker Institute, Rice University Energy
in the 2020s: A World of Distortion

Chairman Neil Chatterjee

Federal Energy
Regulatory Commission

The EarthxEnergy: Responsible Energy Acquisition Virtual Conference October 22-23, 2020

Day 1: October 22, 2020

Opening and Introductions

Zac Hildenbrand, CLEAR, UT-El Paso

Keynote Speaker

Chairman Neil Chatterjee,
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Conference Sessions

Flaring and Air Quality Issues

- **Wiley Rhodes**, Newpoint Gas, LLC
- **Cully Cavness**, Crusoe Energy Systems
- **Thomas Gorman**, Trifecta Solutions

Day 2: October 23, 2020

Keynote Speaker

Gabe Collins, Baker Institute, Rice University
Energy in the 2020s: A World of Distortion

Conference Sessions

Latest Developments in the Permian and Delaware Basins

- **Melinda Taylor**, Mitchell Foundation
- **Ben Shepperd**, Permian Basin Petroleum Association
- **Coyne Gibson**, Big Bend Conservation Alliance
- Moderator: **David Schechter**, WFAA

Thank You!



The EarthxEnergy: Responsible Energy Acquisition Virtual Conference October 22-23, 2020

Day 1: October 22, 2020

Opening and Introductions

Zac Hildenbrand, CLEAR, UT-El Paso

Keynote Speaker

Chairman Neil Chatterjee,
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Conference Sessions

Flaring and Air Quality Issues

- Willey Rhodes, Newpoint Gas, LLC
- Cully Cavness, Crusoe Energy Systems
- Thomas Slocum, Trifecta Solutions

Produced Water Reuse and Recycling

- Brian Bohm, Apache
- Fredrik Klaveness, NLB H2O
- Mark Patton, Hydrozonix
- Karr Ingham, Texas Alliance of Energy Producers
- Dan Mueller, Environmental Defense Fund

Produced Water Desalination

- Clint Layman, Challenger Water Solutions
- Tiffany Liden, CLEAR, UT-Arlington
- Josh Grimes, Smart Cover

Ethically-Sourced Precious Metals

- Ashley Zumwalt-Forbes, Black Mountain Metals

Responsible Energy Partnerships

- Marie Jurcevic, Seven Generations
- Peter Schriber, Xpansiv
- Soledad Mills, Equitable Origin
- Moderator: Roy Hartstein, Responsible Energy Solutions

Day 2: October 23, 2020

Keynote Speaker

Gabe Collins, Baker Institute, Rice University
Energy in the 2020s: A World of Distortion

Conference Sessions

Latest Developments in the Permian and Delaware Basins

- Melinda Taylor, Mitchell Foundation
- Ben Shepperd, Permian Basin Petroleum Association
- Coyne Gibson, Big Bend Conservation Alliance
- Moderator: David Schechter, WFAA

Data Science in the Energy Sector

- Allen Gilmer, Enverus
- Josh Adler, Sourcewater
- Joel Warner, Karve IoT
- Moderator: Soledad Mills, Equitable Origin

Nuclear Energy: Challenges, Solutions & Opportunities
Fireside Chat

- Rod Baltzer, Deep Isolation

Closing Remarks

Kevin Schug, CLEAR, UT-Arlington

SWITCHON Screening

presented by Switch Energy Alliance (SEA)

Take an unforgettable journey to meet leaders, entrepreneurs, and everyday citizens working to bring energy to the developing world.

To register for the conference, go to
EarthX.org/Conference/EarthxEnergy/Responsible-Energy