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Tool for Assessing the Economic, Societal and Environmental Tradeoffs in Oil & Gas Produced Water Management and Reuse



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NM Produced Water Consortium



MindsEye Computing, LLC
Visualizing the Future



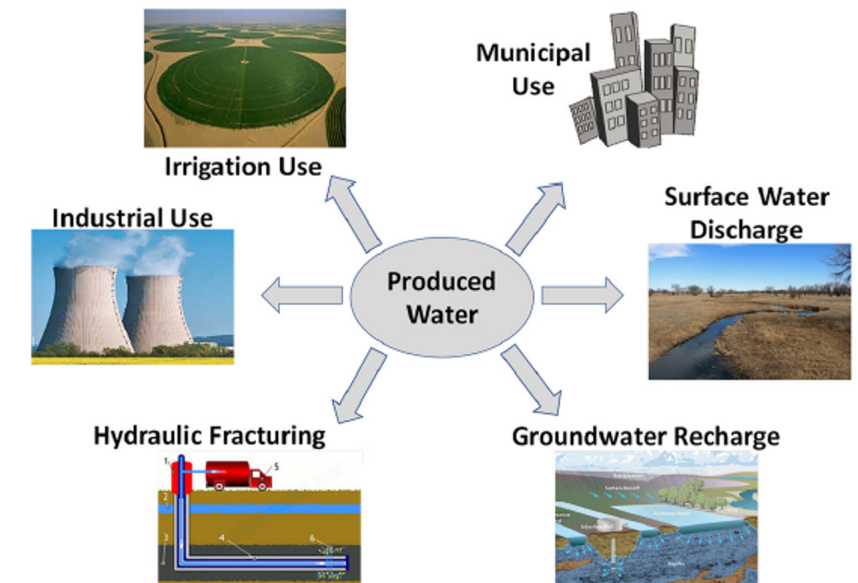
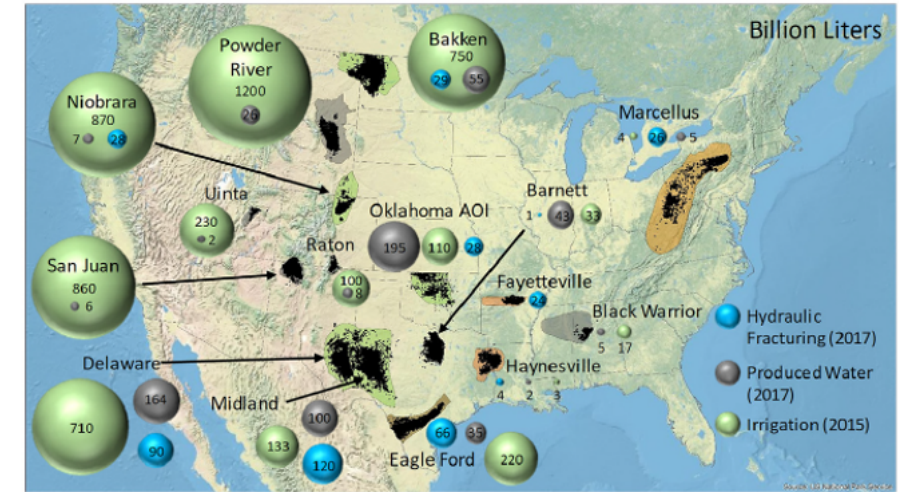
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Tool for Assessing the Economic, Societal and Environmental Tradeoffs in Oil & Gas Produced Water Management and Reuse

Goal: Develop an integrated model for assessing the economic, societal and environmental tradeoffs associated with alternative produced water management and fit-for-purpose treatment and reuse.

Problem: While many oil producers are considering qualitative Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) strategies to assess the general cost and benefits of the reuse of produced water, there is no comprehensive tool for quantitatively assessing the full costs and benefits of alternative produced water management and reuse strategies

Oil and Gas Water Management



Source: Scanlon et al. 2020

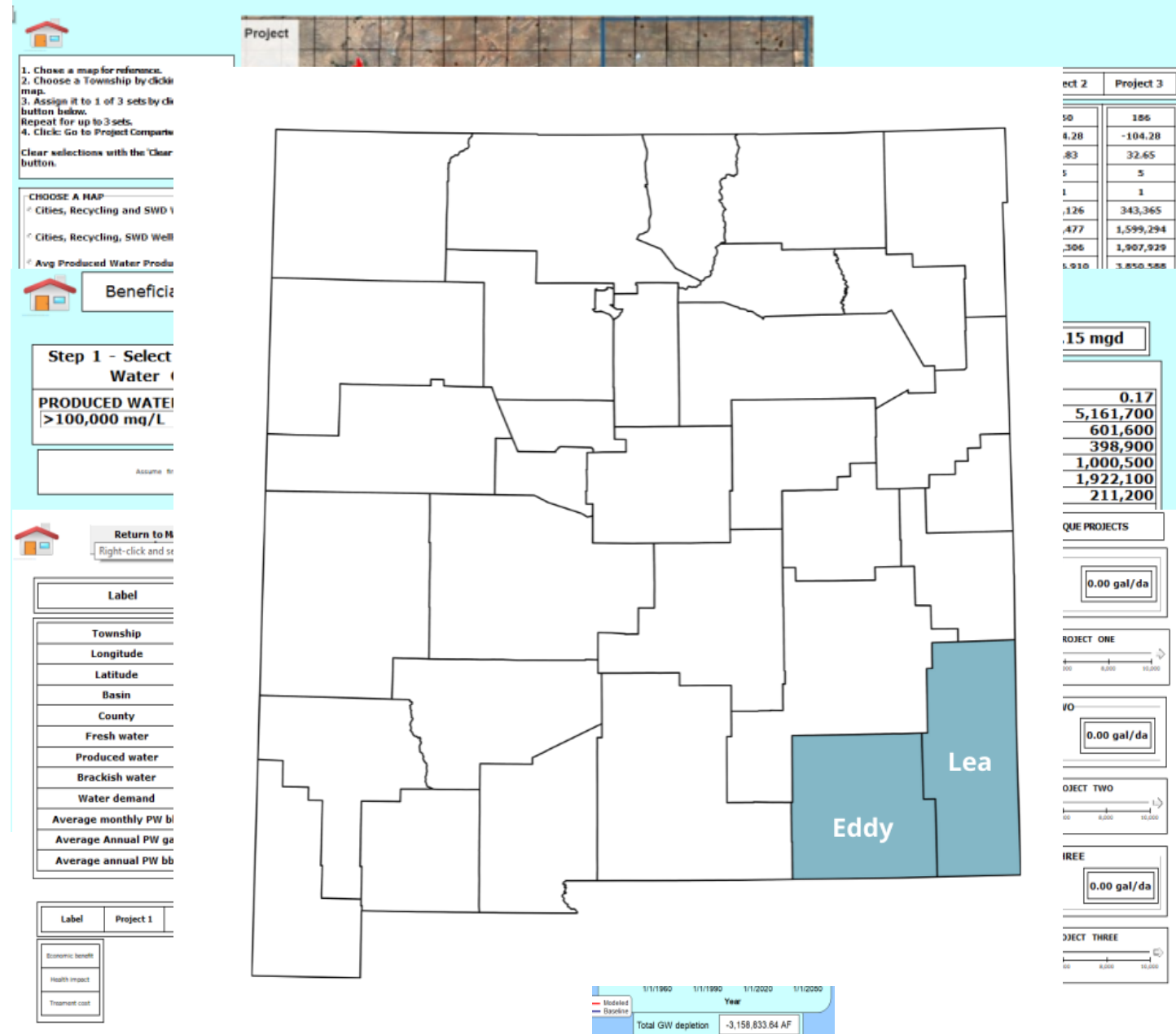
Overview



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Produced Water-Economic, Socio Environmental Simulation Model (PW-ESESim)

- Assess tradeoffs in ESE for alternative water management strategies
- Publicly available
- Easy to Use
 - GUI controls selection scenario design
 - ❖ Source water selection,
 - ❖ Produced water disposition,
 - ❖ Treatment and other system criteria.
 - GUI renders results for analysis and comparison
- Model resolution
 - Township/Range-scale over Lea and Eddy Counties in SE New Mexico

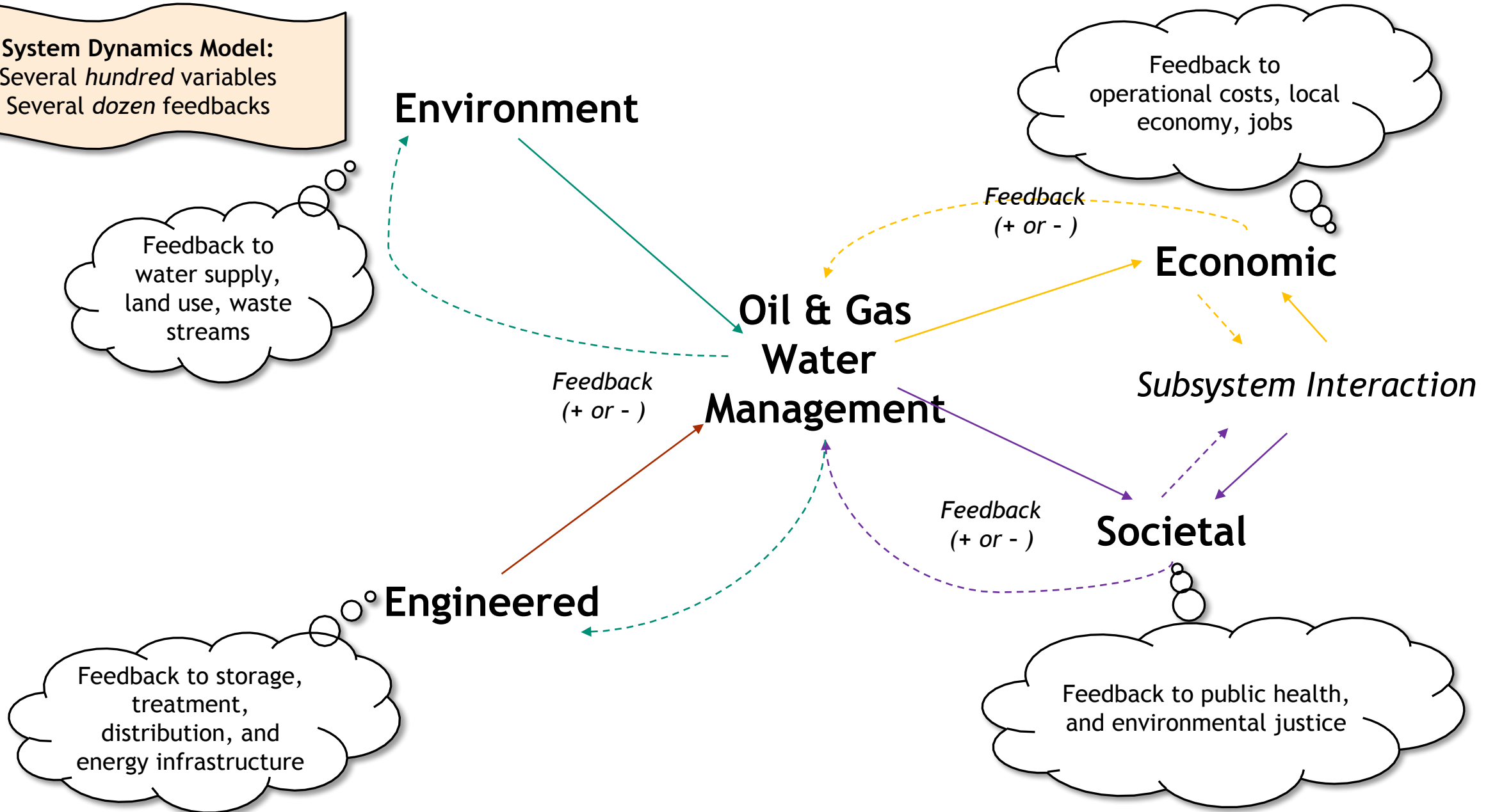


System Dynamics



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System Dynamics Model:
Several *hundred* variables
Several *dozen* feedbacks



Stakeholder Engagement



Leverage New Mexico Produced Water Research Consortium network of industry, regulators and developers

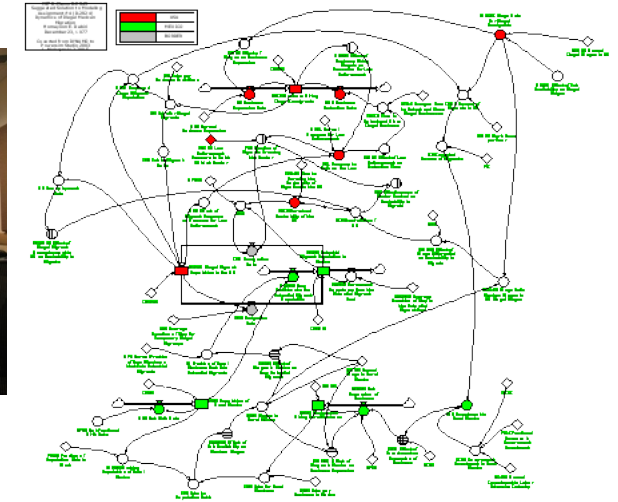
Process of engaging decision-makers and stakeholders in:

- Model development, and
- Decision analysis.

Conducted events on the following topics:

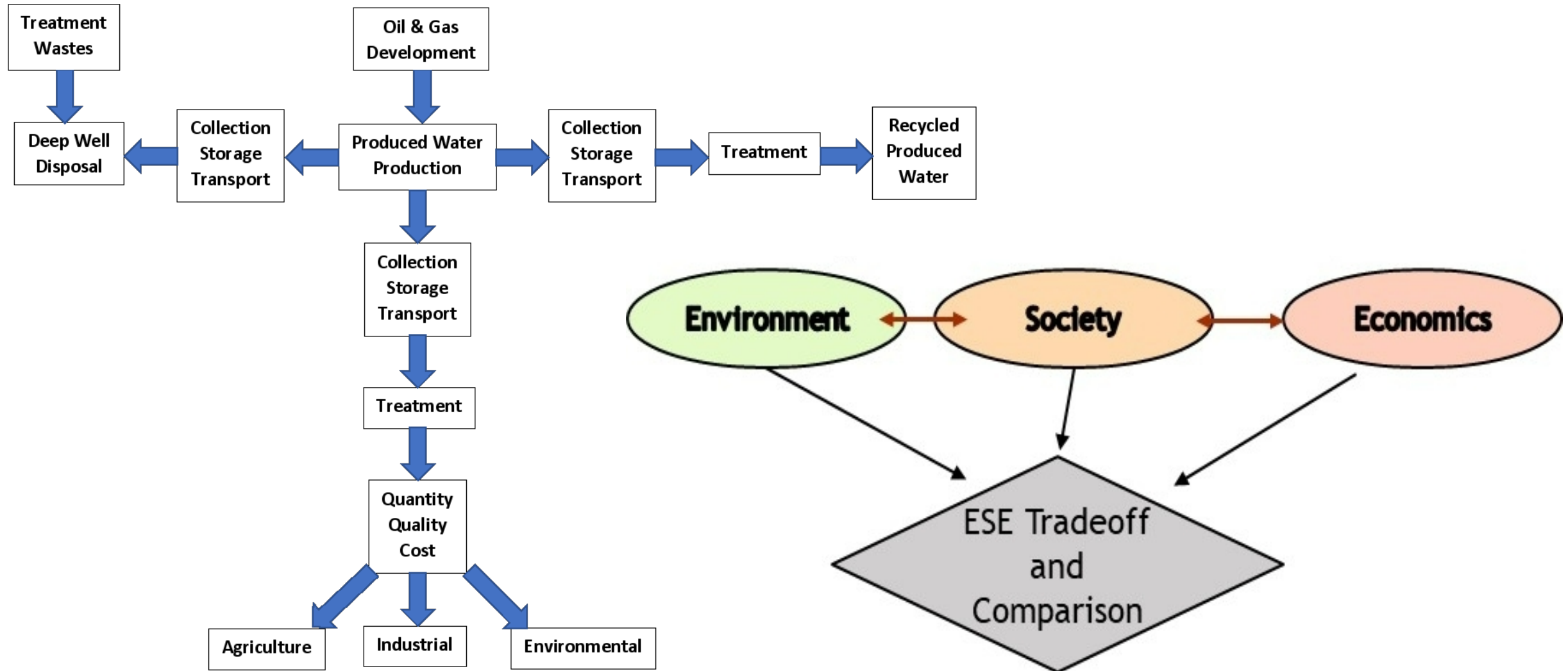
- Data resources,
- Overarching model structure,
- Oil & gas water disposal,
- Oil & gas production, transport and storage (3),
- Southeast NM water resources,
- Economic impacts and water use, and
- Public health effects (2).

Bi-weekly meetings with NMPWRC social-economic working group



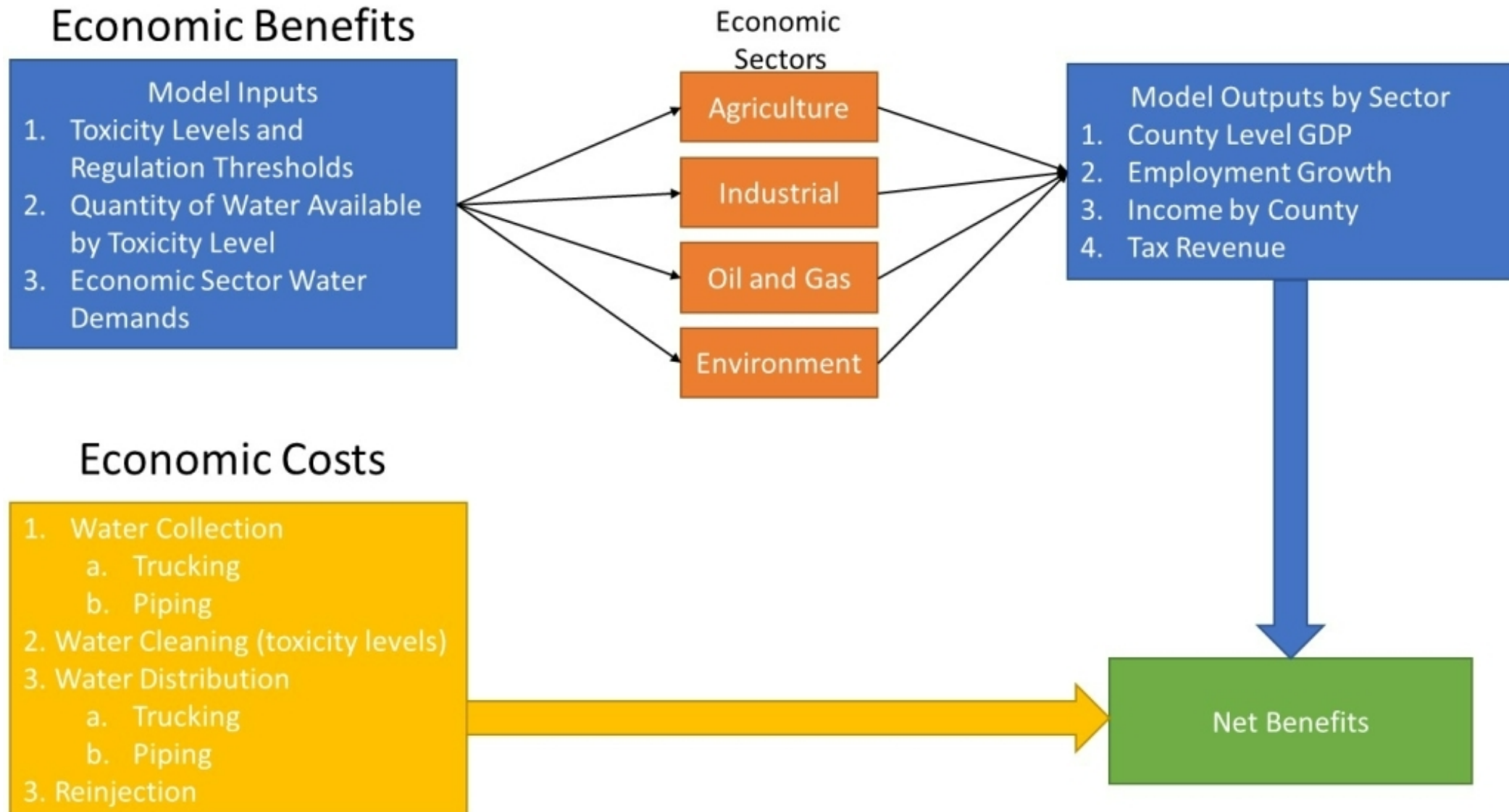
Indicated flow rate USA to Mexico

PW-ESESim Conceptual Model





Economics



Baseline 2019		
	Lea	Eddy
Year	2019	2019
Population	71,070	58460
Employment	42,931	42,370
Households	24,870	22,274
Number of Industries	219	224
Output	\$ 11,371,733,109.45	\$ 13,255,494,023.61
Petroleum refineries (154)	\$ 1,701,018,709.52	\$ 2,031,646,600.35
Oil and gas extraction (20)	\$ 1,485,051,628.79	\$ 2,843,265,088.37
Support oil and gas (36)	\$ 1,472,959,279.30	\$ 1,553,607,229.90
Drilling oil and gas (35)	\$ 808,963,799.61	\$ 199,653,274.53
Truck Transportation (417)	\$ 378,795,634.15	\$ 249,368,960.42
Dairy Cattle and milk (12)	\$ 135,590,690.21	\$ 36,494,504.57
Beef Cattle ranching (11)	\$ 64,361,679.78	\$ 26,361,063.63
Hospitals (490)	\$ 127,892,636.10	\$ 171,821,432.72
Construction of highways and streets (54)	\$ 52,382,836.20	\$ 53,024,065.51
Construction of new manufacturing (51)	\$ 27,956,647.13	\$ 27,414,251.43
Power and transmission (47)	\$ 156,428,560.27	\$ 219,700,566.88
Value Added (GDP)	\$ 5,988,885,717.74	\$ 7,593,747,168.19
Employee Compensation	\$ 2,522,451,767.30	\$ 2,825,860,351.46
Propieter Income	\$ 363,961,674.85	\$ 184,401,716.23
Other Property Income	\$ 2,447,875,785.99	\$ 3,852,781,464.56
Taxes on Production and Imports	\$ 654,596,489.61	\$ 730,703,635.93

Benefitted Sectors

- Agriculture
 - Non-food crops
 - Carbon Sequestration
 - Tree-nuts
 - Livestock
- Industry
 - Potash
 - Data Centers
 - Oil & Gas Equipment
- Environmental
 - Stream Augmentation



- Water Resources
 - Source waters
 - Fresh groundwater
 - Pecos river
 - Brackish water
 - Wastewater
 - Produced water
 - Water use sectors:
 - Agriculture/Livestock,
 - Municipal,
 - Oil & gas,
 - Industrial/Mining/Power
- Pollution
 - Waste disposal volumes
 - Aquatic impacts
 - Soil degradation

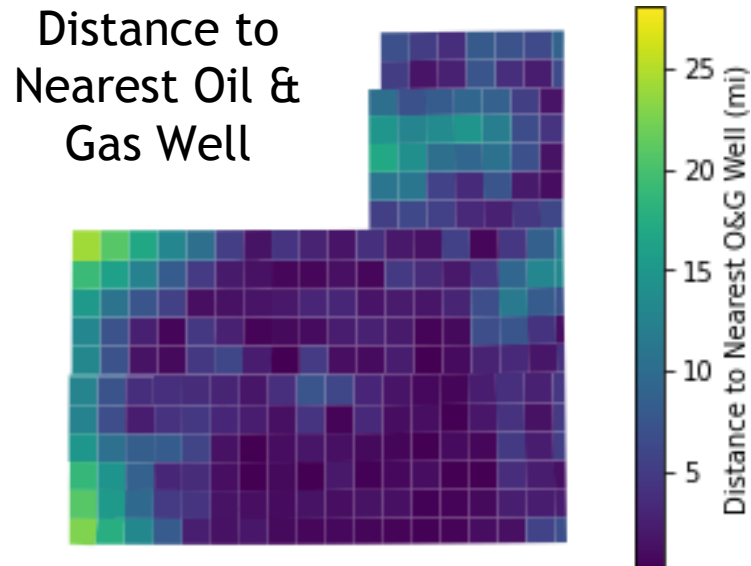
Social: Human Health

- Based on EPA's Exposure and Fate Assessment Screening Tool (E-FAST)
- Determine change in dose rate for both acute and chronic exposure:
 - Pecos River (incidental contact)
 - Fish Ingestion
 - Groundwater contamination
 - Inhalation (spray irrigation)
- Compare to exposure with current water quality.
- Index to Concentration of



Social: Environmental Justice

- Metrics adapted from:
 - California Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen 4.0), and
 - Washington State Department of Health's (WaDOH) Environmental Health Disparities tool



Metrics and State

<u>Aa</u> Indicators	▼ Variable Type	▼ Status
<u>Proximity to oil and gas activity</u>	Environmental Exposure	Static
<u>Proximity to PW disposal</u>	Environmental Exposure	Static
<u>Proximity to heavy traffic</u>	Environmental Exposure	Static
<u>Decreased air quality due to traffic</u>	Environmental Exposure	Dynamic
<u>Decreased water quantity</u>	Environmental Exposure	Dynamic
<u>Impaired waters</u>	Environmental Exposure	Dynamic
<u>Poverty rate</u>	Socioeconomic	Dynamic
<u>Unemployment rate</u>	Socioeconomic	Dynamic
<u>Household affordability</u>	Socioeconomic	Static
<u>Historic cultural sites</u>	Cultural	Static