

The Ground Water Protection Council

Coal Bed Methane Produced Water Quality and Treatment

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Demonstrated Economics of Managed Irrigation for CBM Produced Water

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Outline

- Managed Irrigation and Beneficial ReUse
- Factors that Influence Cost
- Reduce Cost by Careful Evaluation
- Managed Irrigation Project Example

Managed Irrigation

- Alternate water management strategy to direct discharge
- Benefits
 - ReUse of CBM produced water
 - Enhances native vegetation and agricultural production
 - Streamline permitting process (if any)

Beneficial ReUse is Possible

- Reduce SAR effects with proper design and management of irrigation system
- Cost effective if factors controlling cost are understood and managed

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- Managed Irrigation and Beneficial ReUse
- **Factors that Influence Cost**
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Factors that Influence the Cost of Managed Irrigation Systems

- Water Chemistry
- Water Volume
- Site Soil Chemical and Physical Properties
- Irrigation Season Limitations

Water Chemistry

- Factors

- CBM production water typically has an elevated Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)
- High Na concentration relative to Ca and/or Mg
- Sodium (Na) concentrations range from 500 - 1000 mg/l
- Bicarbonate (HCO_3^+) range from 1000 - 3500 mg/l

- Influence on Cost

- Requires the addition of amendments to put water back into balance
- Each water quality has to be considered as unique
- Resulting in a unique cost and amendment combination to manage SAR of the soil

Water Volume

- Factors
 - Initial flow rate and rate of decay are estimated
 - Permit conditions
 - summer application /winter discharge
 - summer application/winter storage
 - year round application
- Influence on Cost
 - Volume of water requiring amendments
 - Type and cost of water application equipment
 - Method of amendment application
 - Field Application vs In-line Injection



Soil Chemistry

- A majority of soils in the Powder River Basin contain low “free” calcium concentrations
 - No natural source of Ca to balance high Na concentration in water
 - Requires a soil or water amendment (typically gypsum)
- Bicarbonate concentration in water limits the saturation point of Ca
 - Additional amendments to maintain soil pH and increase Ca solubility in soil (commonly sulfur)



Soil Physical Properties

- Water application rate is dependent on the soil infiltration rate
 - Soil with higher infiltration rates can accept more water per unit time
- Sandy soils have relatively higher infiltration rates
 - Less reactive
- Clay content of soil decreases soil infiltration rates
 - Increases reactivity



Irrigation Season Limitations

- Spring and Fall
 - Low evapotranspiration rates may reduce daily application rates
- Summer
 - Higher evaporative losses
 - High plant transpiration
 - Requires higher daily application rates to maintain soil moisture
- System design must accommodate variations in seasonal limitations

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Stepwise Approach to Managed Irrigation

Water Chemistry



Soil Assessment



Application Method



Reduce Cost by Careful Evaluation

- Project Development and Design
- Soil and/or Water Amendment
- Capital Equipment and Operation
- System Operation and Maintenance

Project Development

- Desktop Evaluation
 - Determines the cost and feasibility of managed irrigation for a particular water quality and flow rate
 - Go - No Go Decision
- Field Soil Assessment
 - Evaluate and identify site specific soil properties
 - Refine feasibility and cost evaluation
 - Basis for irrigation equipment design

System Design

- Select method of amendment delivery
 - field applied or in-line injection
- Selection, design and layout of water application equipment
- Pipeline and pump design

Soil and/or Water Amendment Cost

- Volume of Amendments
 - Function of Water Quality and Flow Rate
 - Soil properties
- Method of Amendment Delivery
 - Field application of amendments
 - In-line injection
 - Sulfur Injection (Sulfur burners or sulfuric acid)
 - Ca Injection (Gypsum or Calcium Chloride)

Equipment System Design

- Evaluate variety of different methods of water application based on:
 - Flow rate and flow rate reduction
 - Soil physical and chemical properties (soil infiltration and reactivity)
 - Number of acres required to accept volume of flow (limited by the hydraulic properties of the soil)
- Balance between initial equipment cost and operational labor cost for the site specific soil application rate

Evaluate Managed Irrigation Equipment Options



Wheel Line/Sideroll



Solid Set



Travelers



Center Pivots

Equipment and Operational Labor Cost Comparison

- 12,500 bbl/day (365 gpm) flow rate
- 100 acre system
- 0.25 in/hr instantaneous application rate

Equipment and Labor Cost Summary

Equipment	Equipment & Installation Cost/Acre or Unit	Number of Units or Sets	Total Equipment Cost	Labor ¹ / Month	Total Labor over 7 month Growing Season	Total Cost Year 1
Wheel line	\$10,000	3 systems	\$30,000	\$1,700 - \$14,400	\$62,700	\$92,700
Solid Set	\$2,000	2 - 25 ac.	\$100,000	\$5,040 - \$10,080	\$55,440	\$155,440
Solid Set	\$2,000	4 - 25 ac.	\$200,000	\$500 - \$750	\$4,500	\$204,500
Traveler	\$25,000	4 travelers	\$100,000	\$2,400 - \$4,800	\$26,400	\$126,400
Center Pivot	\$1,125	2 - 50 ac	\$112,500	\$500 - \$750	\$4,500	\$117,000

Note:

¹ Labor cost based on \$30/hour.

System Operation and Management

- Irrigation scheduling
 - Distribute water uniformly
 - Maintain vertical migration of water
- Soil Sampling
 - Monitor soil chemistry
- Produced water sampling
 - Amendment adjustments
- Amendment
 - Application scheduling and adjustments

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All Solutions are Site Specific

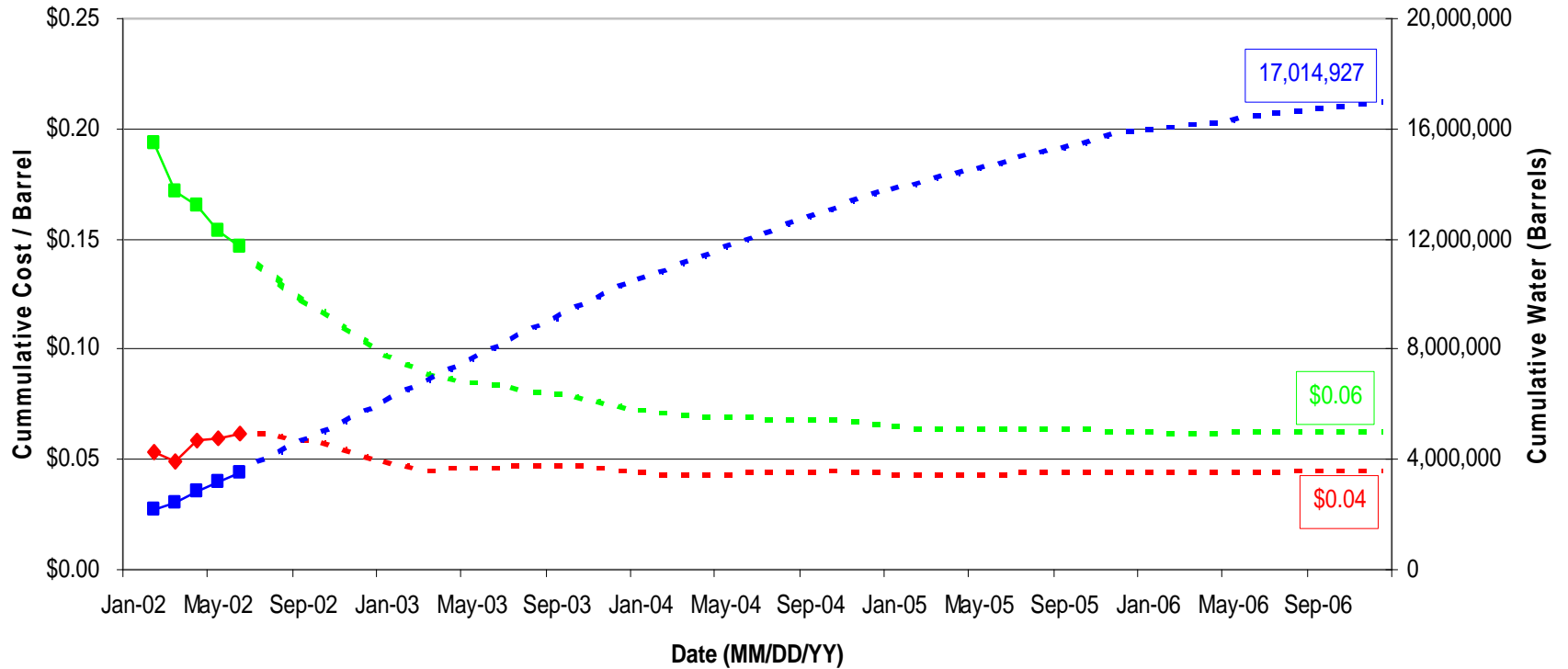
- Water or soil amendments are specific to the water chemistry
- Soil characteristics
- Equipment selection
 - infiltration rate of soil
 - cost to install and operate

Managed Irrigation Project Example

- Current flow rate 12,500 barrels/day (365 gpm)
- Sodium-900 mg/l Bicarbonate 2500 mg/l
- 4 center pivots over 100 acres
- Field applied sulfur and gypsum amendments
- Amendments applied for every 6 to 7 inches of produced water applied
- Summer application with permitted winter discharge

Managed Irrigation Cost¹

¹Projected Cost based on current flow rate
(12,500 BBL/D with a 25% flow reduction per
year beginning in 2004)



Evaluation of Project Cost

- For a 12,500 barrel/day system
 - Ultimate amendment cost approximately 4 -5 cents per barrel
 - Design, development, equipment, operation and monitoring adds approximately 2 to 3 cents per barrel
 - Final cost dependent on total volume of water and rate flow reduction

Reduced Project Cost if

- Water quality contained less bi-carbonate
- Soil contained a higher percentage of sand
- Field areas larger and contiguous
- Grass harvested and sold
- Irrigation equipment moved or sold at completion of project

Project Costs Summary

100 acre system

12,500 bbl/day (17 M bbl lifetime production)

- Design & Equipment Cost \$0.005 to 0.01 / bbl
- Amendment Cost \$0.04 to \$0.06 / bbl
- O&M and Management \$0.02 to \$0.04 / bbl

- Overall Project Cost \$0.06 to \$0.11 / bbl

Summary

- Managed Irrigation provides a Beneficial ReUse
- Factors that Influence Cost
- All solutions are site specific
- Project cost can be reduced by implementing a stepwise evaluation and system design
- Project Example
 - Amendment cost 4 -5 cents per barrel
 - Development, design, equipment, operation and monitoring additional 2 to 3 cents per barrel

Managed Irrigation

Turning this...



... into this...



...with CBM produced water.