



FRAC RISK



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Deliverable Number:	2.2
Work package number:	2 - Data Collection & Analysis
Deliverable title	Produced Water Geochemical Data
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1. Data Summary

Unconventional hydrocarbons, such as coal bed methane and shale gas reserves, require extraction techniques that produce waste fluids. These fluids can be contaminated with oils and grease, salts, naturally occurring radionuclides, toxic heavy metals and organic compounds that require specialised treatment or disposal. Detailed characterisation and understanding of these fluids allows regulators and operators to choose the most effective, economic, and safe method of waste management available. In the UK where the industry is in its infancy, operations have been limited to one instance of hydraulic fracturing for shale gas at Preese Hall in Lancashire, and one instance of coal bed methane extraction at Airth in Falkirk, hence data available to characterise and predict these fluids are limited. The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency sample produced water from operations in Airth and released one chemical analysis to the public, while The Environment Agency collected and analysed 7 samples from operations at Preese Hall, and Cuadrilla (the operators) collected and analysed 24. The mean, minimum and maximum values for comparable chemical constituents measured in produced waters from shale gas operations in Table 1, and for coal bed methane produced waters in Table 2.

Also displayed in these Tables (1 & 2) is a summary of the data available to chemically characterise water produced from shale gas and coal bed methane operations across the USA. Figure 1 displays the spatial distribution of samples collected for the USA dataset.

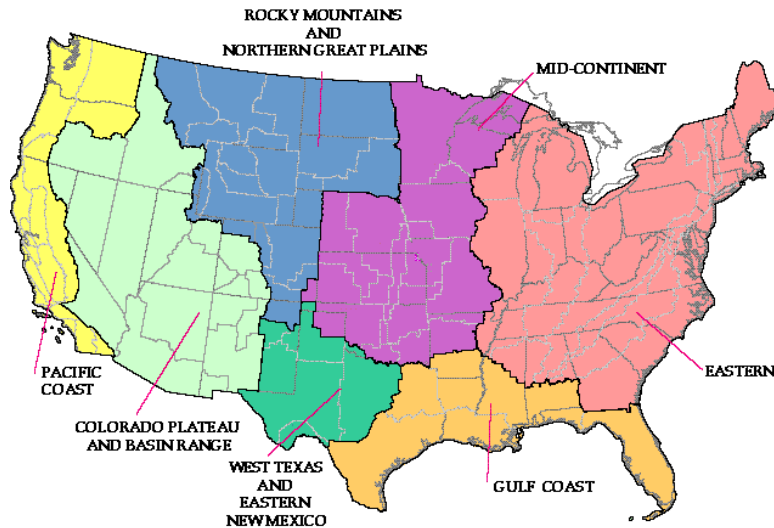


Figure 1 - Map of the USGS Regions based on National Assessment of US Oil and Gas Resources (1995)

- CBM Rocky Mountains and Northern Great Plains (n=2992)
- CBM Mid Continent (n=2)
- CBM Eastern (n=126)
- CBM Colorado Plateau and Basin Range (n = 666)
- SG Rocky Mountains and Northern Great Plains (n=53)
- SG Mid Continent (n=2531)
- SG Eastern (n=508)

Table 1 – Mean, minimum and maximum concentrations of comparable constituents in the flowback and produced waters from shale gas operations in the USA and UK.

Produced and Flowback Waters Composition	Shale Gas, UK (n=31)			Shale Gas, USA (n=)		
	Minimum (mg/l)	Mean (mg/l)	Maximum (mg/l)	Minimum (mg/l)	Mean (mg/l)	Maximum (mg/l)
<i>pH</i>	5.40	5.78	6.10	3.20	7.55	11.80
<i>Alkalinity as HCO₃</i>	41.00	81.21	133.00	76.90	190.63	440.00
<i>TSS</i>	230.00	1,387.00	2,600.00	4.00	316.00	5,290.00
<i>TDS</i>	94,000.00	168,750.00	210,000.00	221.00	88,198.00	345,000.00
<i>COD</i>	120.00	1,302.00	3,240.00	10.00	5863.07	51,000.00
<i>Silver</i>	0.00	<1.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10
<i>Arsenic</i>	0.48	0.97	1.40	0.01	0.07	0.15
<i>Barium</i>	9.20	19.03	30.00	0.06	1,076.40	13,600.00
<i>Vanadium</i>	0.00	<5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cobalt</i>	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.00	1.43	25.00
<i>Chromium</i>	0.00	0.05	0.30	0.00	1.80	155.50
<i>Manganese</i>	1.60	2.09	2.80	0.01	4.04	24.00
<i>Iron</i>	4.20	13.42	23.00	0.18	58.26	220.00
<i>Mercury</i>	0.00	<0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nickel</i>	0.16	0.32	0.88	0.00	0.94	19.20
<i>Copper</i>	0.08	0.13	0.30	0.01	0.25	1.57
<i>Zinc</i>	0.00	<0.50	0.00	0.04	2.00	182.00
<i>Cadmium</i>	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.10
<i>Lead</i>	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.65
<i>Fluoride</i>	0.00	<50.00	0.00	0.01	3.06	58.30
<i>Chloride</i>	48,000.00	84541.00	100,000.00	18.00	51,714.70	196,000.00
<i>Sulphate</i>	579.00	570.00	570.00	0.78	58.84	374.00
<i>Nitrate</i>	0.00	<100.00	0.00	0.02	2.17	15.9

Table 2 – Mean, minimum and maximum concentrations of comparable constituents in the flowback and produced waters from coal bed methane operations in the USA and UK.

Produced and Flowback Waters from Coal Bed Methane Operations	CBM UK (n=1)			CBM USA, (n=3787)		
	Minimum (mg/l)	Mean (mg/l)	Maximum (mg/l)	Minimum (mg/l)	Mean (mg/l)	Maximum (mg/l)
<i>pH</i>	-	6.89	-	0.10	8.02	10.42
<i>Alkalinity as CaCO3</i>	-	416.00	-	770.00	1,506.87	3,300.00
<i>TSS</i>	-	60.20	-	1.00	32.18	580.00
<i>Chloride</i>	-	12,300.00	-	0.81	344.22	110,000.00
<i>Copper</i>	-	0.02	-	0.00	0.09	4.60
<i>Lead</i>	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.39	8.89
<i>Nickel</i>	-	0.04	-	0.00	0.05	2.61
<i>Zinc</i>	-	0.02	-	0.00	0.68	51.00
<i>Aluminium</i>	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.19	2.90
<i>Iron</i>	-	68.50	-	0.00	11.61	4,180.00
<i>Manganese</i>	-	0.79	-	0.00	0.13	6.00
<i>Mercury</i>	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.01	0.05
<i>Sulphate</i>	-	0.24	-	0.01	73.32	1,800.00

For shale gas operations, it can be useful to characterise the produced and flowback water compositions according to the shale they have been produced from. It is thought that some chemical variations can be explained due to changes in shale geochemistry. Due to the limited data available for the UK (one fracturing event, of one shale basin), this comparison is only possible for the US dataset. Tables 3, 4, and 5 display the minimum, mean and maximum values measured for each chemical constituent by shale basin. They also display the number of measurements (N) and the standard deviation (St. Dev.) from the calculated mean.

Table 3: Marcellus (n=247)

Table 4: Antrim (n=244)

Table 5: Woodford (n=2510)

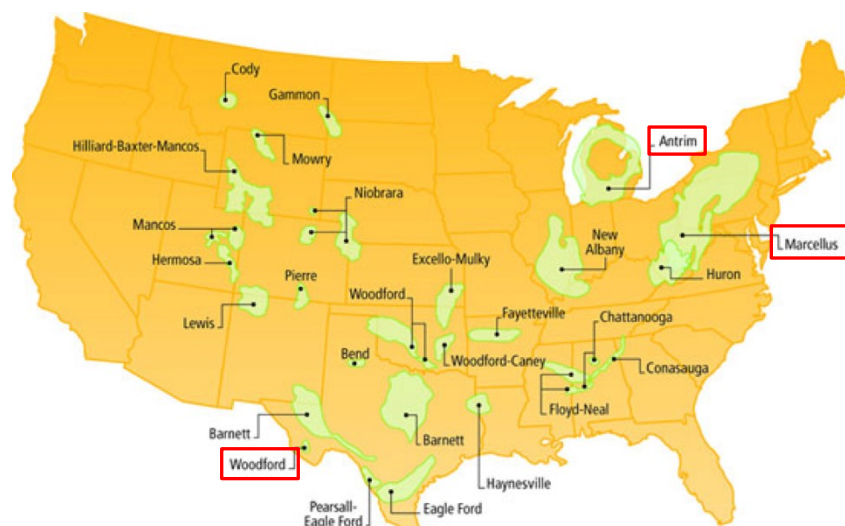


Figure 2 - Map of the US Shale Gas Basins, US Department of Energy (Baker Hughes, <http://public.bakerhughes.com/shalegas/fracturing.html>, 2011)

Table 3

Marcellus Shale Produced Waters						
Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max	
PH	104	6.699	0.864	4.900	11.800	
TDS	106	88,196.680	89,003.680	221	345.000	
TSS	97	316.134	653.441	4.000	5,290.000	
Ag	85	0.044	0.020	0.002	0.100	
Al	89	0.672	0.692	0.040	2.000	
As	87	0.075	0.036	0.009	0.151	
B	135	15.967	20.220	0.014	155.000	
Ba	110	1,076.405	2,117.984	0.057	13,600.000	
Be	85	0.036	0.016	0.0003	0.080	
Br	145	542.183	430.553	0.200	1,990.000	
Ca	129	7,023.768	7,684.812	5.450	41,000.000	
Cd	88	0.031	0.023	0.001	0.100	
Cl	103	51,714.700	53,011.780	18.000	196,000.000	
Co	100	1.425	2.890	0.001	25.000	
Cr	88	1.802	16.573	0.001	155.504	
Cs	21	0.246	0.083	0.067	0.358	
Cu	108	0.247	0.239	0.010	1.570	
F	85	3.062	7.303	0.009	58.300	
Fe	159	58.258	58.593	0.175	220.000	
Hg	87	0.0002	0.0002	0.00002	0.001	
I	5	25.700	4.018	19.900	29.900	
K	145	396.487	598.540	2.590	4,080.000	
Li	148	75.046	75.920	0.009	426.000	
Mg	130	661.557	675.218	1.090	3,427.005	
Mn	151	4.038	4.330	0.012	24.000	
Mo	87	0.222	0.202	0.004	0.800	
NO2	84	10.441	21.535	0.034	146.000	
NO3	86	2.170	2.141	0.020	15.900	
NH4	98	97.912	100.146	0.280	441.000	
Na	100	26,527.840	46,707.610	27.400	434,403.000	
Ni	100	0.934	2.757	0.001	19.200	
Pb	91	0.052	0.082	0.001	0.647	
Rb	21	0.765	0.174	0.382	0.965	
S	87	3.071	1.187	0.800	8.800	
Sb	85	0.073	0.048	0.003	0.200	
Se	85	0.046	0.018	0.003	0.100	
Sn	85	0.851	0.450	0.004	2.000	
Sr	165	1,449.971	1,560.729	0.074	8,460.000	
Ti	85	0.268	0.198	0.010	0.500	
Tl	86	0.141	0.166	0.004	1.000	
Zn	110	2.004	17.325	0.036	182.000	
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	102	139.560	116.152	5.000	592.000	
Alkalinity (HCO3)	21	173.271	61.641	76.900	364.000	
DOC	86	316.985	688.997	3.300	5,960.000	
TOC	86	297.400	661.389	1.200	5,680.000	
BOD	100	493.927	1,304.478	2.000	12,400.000	
COD	100	6,117.403	7,898.401	35.300	47,400.000	
ALPHA	31	12,501.670	22,595.260	14.100	123,000.000	
BETA	30	2,053.038	2,725.899	6.790	12,000.000	
dD	63	-39.984	3.692	-49.100	-30.200	
d ¹³ C	4	4.575	2.910	1.200	8.200	
d ¹⁸ O	63	-2.169	0.988	-5.900	-0.400	
Sr ⁸⁷ /Sr ⁸⁶	61	0.711	0.0002	0.710	0.712	
Ra ²²⁶	31	3,975.955	5,400.795	0.163	16,920.000	
Ra ²²⁸	31	425.095	444.462	0.029	1,287.000	

Table 4

Antrim Shale Produced Waters					
Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
pH	225	6.670	0.628	4.800	8.400
TDS	107	112,477.800	72,790.370	348	260,464
B	51	5.527	1.227	2.110	8.310
Ba	62	66.428	54.403	0.120	253.000
Br	192	170.737	129.527	1.598	639.272
HCO ³	42	179.207	866.597	0.010	5,500.000
Ca	200	46,646.620	48,897.960	14.000	162,324.000
Cl	107	72,185.020	49,066.930	70.906	188,007.300
Cs	1	0.088		0.088	0.088
Fe	59	83.749	67.832	0.290	251.000
I	1	2.000		2	2
K	69	381.339	195.834	3.500	732.000
Li	53	12.801	6.772	1.990	27.300
Mg	66	2,503.387	1,493.777	4.400	5,560.000
Mn	51	0.977	0.894	0.100	6.480
Na	241	37,417.940	24,971.610	229.898	93,108.690
SO ₃	1	1.800		1.800	1.800
SO ₄	39	40.686	103.563	0.100	641.770
Si	51	6.022	1.695	2.850	8.680
Sr	60	257.841	129.894	17.700	598.000
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	61	1,139.207	462.219	81.900	2,345.716
dD	48	-60.000	22.710	-101.700	-25.000
d ¹⁸ O	54	-9.175	3.596	-14.650	-2.200
Sr ⁸⁷ /Sr ⁸⁶	1	0.710		0.710	0.710

Table 5

Woodford Shale Produced Waters					
Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
pH	2,502	7.678	0.689	3.200	9.300
TDS	968	15,679.220	8,078.208	186	174,778
Ba	478	7.419	9.791	0.050	78.000
CO ₂	915	307.124	209.411	0.198	2,247.000
HCO ₃	2,481	1,190.751	408.755	11	13,880
Ca	2,486	130.562	193.767	8	7,984
Cl	2,482	7,304.216	3,628.500	1	43,000
Fe	996	23.945	21.292	1	217
K	33	196.312	478.294	5.700	2,800.000
Mg	987	30.051	47.462	5	632
Na	989	5,757.608	1,953.392	13.100	27,925.000
SO ₄	2,403	200.827	165.948	1	3,580
H ₂ S	875	2.176	2.138	0.200	25.000

2. Data Limitations

- Multiple data sources
- Inconsistency of data collection, e.g. sampling technique, analysis method, etc.
- Incomparable parameters across datasets

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