

Environmental and Economic Water Management in Shale Gas Extraction.

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Supplementary Information

This document contains the supplementary material for the article «*Environmental and Economic Water Management in Shale Gas Extraction*». The document is organized as follows:

S.1. Comparison between thermal and membrane-based technologies for all the subcategories of impact using ReCiPe Midpoint (H)

S.2. Waste Water Management: Mathematical model Formulation.

- Nomenclature
- Waste Water Management Model
- Model Parameter: typical values
- References

S3. Case Study Data and Results

- Case Study Data
- Results for the maximum profit optimization
- Results for the minimum total LCIA (endpoint)
- Results for the minimum fresh water consumption

S.1. Comparison between thermal and membrane-based technologies for all the subcategories of impact using ReCiPe Midpoint (H)

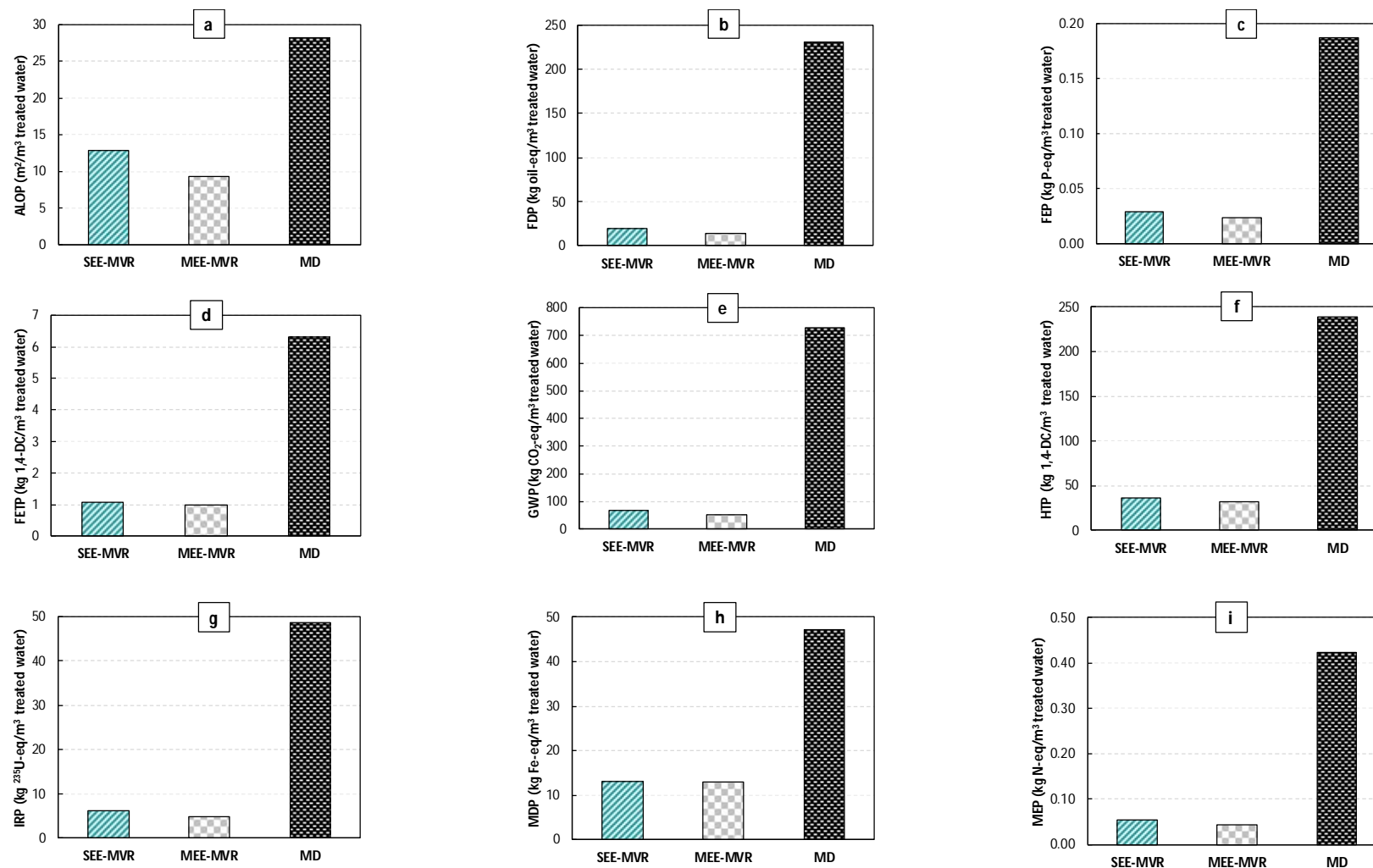


Figure S.1. Comparison between thermal and membrane-based technologies for all the subcategories of impact using ReCiPe Midpoint (H). a) Agricultural land occupation (ALOP), b) Fossil depletion (FDP), c) Freshwater eutrophication (FEP), d) Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP), e) Global warming potential (GWP), f) Human toxicity (HTP), g) Ionizing radiation (IRP), h) Metal depletion (MDP), i) Marine eutrophication (MEP),

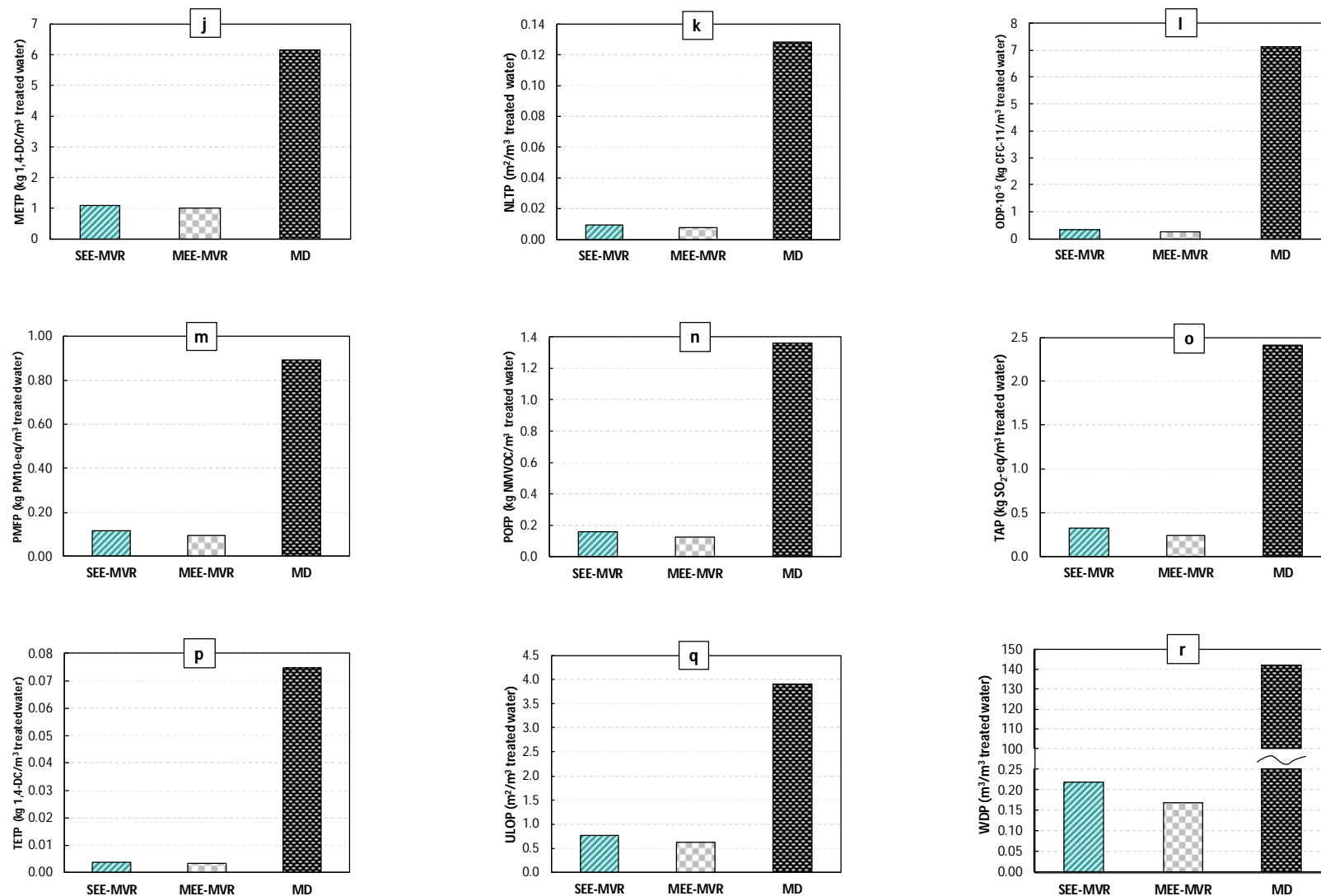


Figure S.1.(cont) Comparison between thermal and membrane-based technologies for all the subcategories of impact using ReCiPe Midpoint (H) j) Marine ecotoxicity (METP), k) Natural land transformation (NLTP), l) Ozone depletion (ODP), m) Particulate matter formation (PMFP), n) Photochemical oxidant formation (POFP), o) Terrestrial acidification (TAP), p) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP), q) Urban land occupation (ULOP), and r) Water depletion (WDP).

S.2. Waste Water Management: Mathematical model Formulation

The shale gas water management mathematical model is based on the model proposed by Carrero-Parreño et al. [1] The equations that define this problem are detailed below:

NOMENCLATURE

Indexes

c	Fracturing crew
d	Disposal well
f	Source
k	Capacity
n	Onsite treatment
p	Wellpad
t	Time period
w	Well
wt	Treatment

Parameters

$D_{p,d}^{pad-dis}$	Distance from wellpad p to disposal well d
$D_{f,p}^{pad-source}$	Distance from source f to wellpad p
$D_p^{pad-off}$	Distance from wellpad p to offsite-treatment
$D_{p,pp}^{pad-pad}$	Distance from wellpad p to wellpad pp
$F_{t,p,w}^{well}$	Flowback water forecast for well w on wellpad p in time period t
$F_n^{on,LO}$	Minimum onsite capacity for treatment wt
$F_n^{on,UP}$	Maximum onsite capacity for treatment wt
$F_k^{cwt,UP}$	Maximum centralize water treatment capacity k
V_s^{UP}	Maximum storage volume of tank type s
WD_w	Water demand of well w
α_k^{cwt}	Cost coefficient of centralized water treatment k
α^{des}	Onsite treatment recovery factor
α_d^{dis}	Disposal coefficient cost coefficient for disposal d
α^{fr}	Friction reducer cost coefficient
α^{ft}	Fracturing tank cost coefficient
α^{fwt}	Fresh water tank cost coefficient
α_p^{on}	Onsite desalination cost coefficient on wellpad p
α^{pre}	Pretreatment recovery factor

α^{rec}	Centralized water treatment recovery factor
α^{reuse}	Pretreatment cost coefficient aiming its reuse
α_f^{source}	Freshwater cost coefficient in freshwater source f
α^{treat}	Pretreatment cost coefficient aiming its treatment
α^{truck}	Trucking cost coefficient
β^{ft}	Mobilize, demobilize and cleaning cost coefficient for storage tank
β_p^{on}	Maintenance cost coefficient for onsite treatment on wellpad p
τ_w	Time to fracture well w

Binary variables

$y_{t,p,w,c}^{hf}$	Indicates if well w on wellpad p is stimulating using fracturing crew c in time period t
$y_{t,p,n}^{on}$	Indicates if onsite treatment n is used on wellpad p in time period t

Variables

$f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in}$	Inlet flow in centralized water treatment k in time period t
$f_{t,k}^{cwt,out}$	Outlet flow in centralized water treatment k in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{dem}$	Flowrate of water demand in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{fresh}$	Flowrate of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{imp}$	Flowrate of impaired water used in hydraulic fracturing in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p,pp}^{imp,pad}$	Flowrate of impaired water from wellpad p to wellpad pp in time period t
$f_{t,p,d}^{on,brine}$	Brine flowrate after onsite desalination process in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{on,in}$	Onsite desalination inflow in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{on,out}$	Onsite desalination outflow in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{on,slud}$	Sludge flowrate after onsite desalination process in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{pad}$	Flowrate of produce water on wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{pre,in}$	Onsite pretreatment inflow in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p}^{pre,out}$	Onsite pretreatment outflow in wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p,f}^{source}$	Flowrate of freshwater from natural source f to wellpad p in time period t
$f_{t,p,w}^{well}$	Flowrate of produce water on well w wellpad p in time period t
$st_{t,p,s}$	Level of water in tank type s on wellpad p in time period t
$y_{t,p,w}^{fb}$	Indicates when the water starts to come out on well w on wellpad p in time period t

WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL.

Assignment constraint

Eq. (S1) guarantees that at the time period each well is going to fracture,

$$\sum_{t \in T} y_{t,p,w}^{hf} = 1 \quad \forall w \in RPW_p, p \in P \quad (S1)$$

where $y_{t,p,w}^{hf}$ indicates that the well w in wellpad p is stimulating in time period t .

Eq. (S2) ensures that there is no overlap in drilling operations between different wells,

$$\sum_{w \in RPW_p} \sum_{t=t-\tau_w+1}^t y_{tt,p,w}^{hf} = 1 \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S2)$$

where τ_w is a parameter that indicates the time required to fracture well w .

Shale water recovered

After fracturing a well, a portion of the freshwater injected returns to the wellhead,

$$y_{t,p,w}^{hf} = y_{t+\tau_w,p,w}^{fb} \quad t \leq T - \tau_w, \forall w \in RPW_p, p \in P \quad (S3)$$

where $y_{t,p,w}^{fb}$ represents the time period when the flowback water comes out. The binary variable $y_{t,p,w}^{fb}$ is treated as a continuous variable since its integrality is enforced by the Eq (S3)

The wastewater from each wellpad is calculated with **Eq. (S4)**,

$$f_{t,p,w}^{well} = \sum_{w \in RPW_p} \sum_{t=0}^{t \leq t-1} F_{t-t,p,w}^{well} \cdot y_{t+1,p,w}^{fb} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S4)$$

where $F_{t,p,w}^{well}$ are parameters that indicate flowback flowrate.

Eq. (S5) describes the mass balance of flowback water collected from the wells belonging to wellpad p ,

$$f_{t,p}^{pad} = \sum_{w \in RPW_p} f_{t,p,w}^{well} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S5)$$

Mass balance in storage tanks

The level of the fracturing tank in each time period ($st_{t-1,p,s}$) depends on water stored in the previous time period, the flowback water recovered after the hydraulic fracturing ($f_{t,p}^{pad}$), the water sent to another wellpad to be reused ($f_{t,pp,p}^{imp,pad}$), the water sent to CWT ($f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in}$) or onsite ($f_{t,p}^{onpre,in}$) treatment and the water sent to disposal ($f_{t,p,d}^{dis}$). The mass balance in the storage tank is described in **Eq. (S6)**.

$$st_{t-1,p,s} + f_{t,p}^{pad} + \sum_{\substack{pp \in P \\ pp \neq p}} f_{t,pp,p}^{imp,pad} = st_{t,p,s} + \sum_{\substack{pp \in P \\ pp \neq p}} f_{t,p,pp}^{imp,pad} + f_{t,p}^{onpre,in} + \sum_{k \in K} f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in} + \sum_{d \in D} f_{t,p,d}^{dis} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P, s \in \{s1\} \quad (S6)$$

The fresh water is also stored in portable tanks. The mass balance is detailed in **Eq. (S7)**.

$$st_{t-1,p,s} + \sum_{f \in F} f_{t,p,f}^{source} = st_{t,p,s} + f_{t,p}^{fresh} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P, s \in \{s2\} \quad (S7)$$

The volume of the tank (v_s) is calculated by **Eq. (S8)**,

$$st_{t,p,s} + \theta_{t,p,s} \leq v_s \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P, s \in S \quad (S8)$$

where $\theta_{t,p,s}$ represents the inlet water in the storage tank divided by the number of days in a week. This variable is introduced due to as the time horizon is discretized into weeks, the storage tank should handle the inlet water that comes from one day.

The volume of the tank is bounded by the maximum storage capacity allowed in a wellpad per week.

$$v_s \leq V_s^{UP} \quad \forall s \in S \quad (S9)$$

Water demand

The water demand per wellpad ($f_{t,p}^{dem}$) can be provided by a mixture of impaired water ($f_{t,p}^{imp}$) or fresh ($f_{t,p}^{fresh}$),

$$f_{t,p}^{dem} = f_{t,p}^{fresh} + f_{t,p}^{imp} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S10)$$

The amount of water demand per well is given by **Eq. (S11)**,

$$f_{t,p}^{dem} = \sum_{w \in RPW_p} f_{t,p,w}^{dem} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S11)$$

Eq. (S12) indicates that the water when the well is going to be drilled, must be greater or equal than the well water demand (WD_w),

$$f_{t,p,w}^{dem} \geq WD_w \cdot \sum_{c \in C} y_{t,p,w,c}^{hf} \quad \forall t \in T, w \in RPW_p, p \in P \quad (S12)$$

Onsite treatment

Onsite pretreatment mass balance is described in **Eq. (S13)**,

$$f_{t,p}^{pre,out} + f_{t,p}^{on,slud} = f_{t,p}^{pre,in} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S13)$$

The recovery factor (α^{pre}) is used to model the relationship between the inlet and outlet streams.

$$f_{t,p}^{pre,out} = \alpha^{pre} \cdot f_{t,p}^{pre,in} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S14)$$

The outlet pretreated water can be used as a fracturing fluid ($f_{t,p}^{imp}$) or/and can be sent to onsite desalination treatment ($f_{t,p}^{on,in}$),

$$f_{t,p}^{pre,out} = f_{t,p}^{imp} + f_{t,p}^{on,in} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S15)$$

Mass balance around onsite desalination technology is given by **Eq. (S16)**,

$$f_{t,p}^{on,out} + f_{t,p}^{on,brine} = f_{t,p}^{on,in} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S16)$$

Again, the relation between inlet and outlet mass flowrate in onsite desalination unit is addressed by using the recovery factor (α^{on}),

$$f_{t,p}^{on,out} = \alpha^{on} \cdot f_{t,p}^{on,in} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S17)$$

The following equation **Eq. (S18)** represents the maximum and minimum capacity of the desalination treatment.

$$F^{on,LO} \cdot y_{t,p}^{on} \leq f_{t,p}^{on,in} \leq F^{on,UP} \cdot y_{t,p}^{on} \quad \forall t \in T, p \in P \quad (S18)$$

Centralized water treatment

Eq. (S19) shows the connection between inlet and outlet streams, and **Eq. (S20)** limits the inlet water of CWT k with the maximum capacity allowed.

$$f_{t,k}^{cwt,out} = \alpha_k^{off} \cdot \sum_{p \in P} f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in} \quad \forall t \in T, k \in K \quad (S19)$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in} \leq F_k^{cwt,UP} \quad \forall t \in T, k \in K \quad (S20)$$

Objective function

Different objective functions have been considered depending on the case studied. We solve a multi-objective optimization problem considering two objective functions (**Eq. (S21)** and **Eq. (S22)**). Specifically, the gross profit to be maximized includes revenue from shale gas and expenses for wellpad construction and preparation, shale gas production and water-related costs. The life cycle impact assessment minimizes environmental impacts associated with water activities.

$$\begin{aligned} \max : GP = & \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{w \in RPW_p} \sum_{tt=0}^{tt \leq t-1} F_{t-tt,p,w}^{gas} \cdot y_{tt+1,p,w}^{fb} \cdot \alpha_t^{gas} \\ & - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{p \in P} \left[\sum_{d \in D} \alpha_d^{dis} \cdot f_{t,p,d}^{dis} \right. \\ & + \sum_{w \in RPW_p} (\alpha^{drill} \cdot y_{t,p,w}^{hf} + \alpha^{prod} \cdot f_{t,p,w}^{gas}) \\ & + \sum_{f \in F} \alpha_f^{source} \cdot f_{t,p,f}^{source} \\ & + \alpha^{fr} \cdot f_{t,p}^{imp} \\ & + \alpha^{reuse} \cdot f_{t,p}^{imp} + \alpha^{treat} \cdot f_{t,p}^{on,in} + \alpha_p^{on} \cdot f_{t,p}^{on,in} + \beta_p^{on} \cdot y_p^{on} \\ & + \sum_{k \in K} \alpha_k^{cwt} \cdot f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in} \\ & + \left(\sum_{f \in F} f_{t,p,f}^{source} \cdot D_{f,p}^{pad-source} + \sum_{k \in K} f_{t,k}^{cwt,in} \cdot D_{p,k}^{pad-cwt} + \sum_{pp \in P} f_{t,p,pp}^{pad,imp} \cdot D_{p,pp}^{pad-pad} \right) \cdot \alpha_p^{trans} \Big] \\ & + \alpha^{fw} \cdot v_{fw} + \alpha^{ft} \cdot v_{ft} + \beta^{ft} \end{aligned} \quad (S21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min : LCIA = & \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{p \in P} \left[\sum_{f \in F} \sigma^{source} \cdot f_{t,p,f}^{source} \right. \\ & + \sigma^{on} \cdot f_{t,p}^{on,in} \\ & + \sum_{k \in K} \alpha_k^{cwt} \cdot f_{t,p,k}^{cwt,in} \\ & + \left. \left(\sum_{f \in F} f_{t,p,f}^{source} \cdot D_{f,p}^{pad-source} + \sum_{k \in K} f_{t,k}^{cwt,in} \cdot D_{p,k}^{pad-cwt} + \sum_{pp \in P} f_{t,p,pp}^{pad,imp} \cdot D_{p,pp}^{pad-pad} \right) \cdot \sigma^{trans} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (S22)$$

Model Parameters: typical values

All data related with the case study is shown in the section (S??). However, in this section we show typical values for costs and other relevant parameter and the relevant references.

Table S.1. Cost coefficients.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Ref
Disposal cost (α_d^{dis})	90 - 120	\$/m ³	[2]
Truck cost (α^{truck})	0.15	\$/km/m ³	[2]
Fracturing tank cost ($\alpha^{fl}; \beta^{fl}$)	4.37; 52390	\$/ m ³ ; \$	*
Freshwater tank cost (α^{fwt})	0.59	\$/ m ³	*
Pretreatment cost ($\alpha^{reuse}, \alpha^{treat}$)	0.8 - 2.0	\$/m ³	[3]
Desalination cost (α_p^{ondes})	10 - 25	\$/m ³	[4,5]
Demobilize, mobilize and clean out cost (β_p^{ondes})	650 - 850	\$/week	*
Centralized water treatment (α_k^{cwt})	42 - 84	\$/m ³	[2]
Friction reducer cost (α^{fr})	0.18 - 0.30	\$/m ³	*
Freshwater withdrawal cost (α_f^{source})	1.76 - 3.50	\$/m ³	[6]

* Provided by a company

Table S.2. Model parameters.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Ref
V_s^{UP}	60,000	m ³	*
$F_{t,p,w}^{well}$	2,400 - 9,300	m ³ week ⁻¹	[7]
$f^{on,UP}$	4,000	m ³ week ⁻¹	*
$f_k^{cwt,UP}$	16,700	m ³ week ⁻¹	*
WD_w	7,500 - 37,000	m ³ week ⁻¹	[7]
τ_w	1 - 5	weeks	[7]

* Provided by a shale gas company

References

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6. Yang, L.; Grossmann, I.E.; Manno, J. Optimization models for shale gas water management. *AIChE J.* **2014**, *60*, 3490–3501.
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SHALE GAS WATER MANAGEMENT

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Institute of Chemical Process Engineering

University of Alicante

LCA + Water Management Report

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BEST GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERNATIVE

RESULTS FOR THE CASE STUDY IN THE PAPER:

«Environmental and Economic Water Management in Shale Gas Extraction»

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RESULTS : LCA

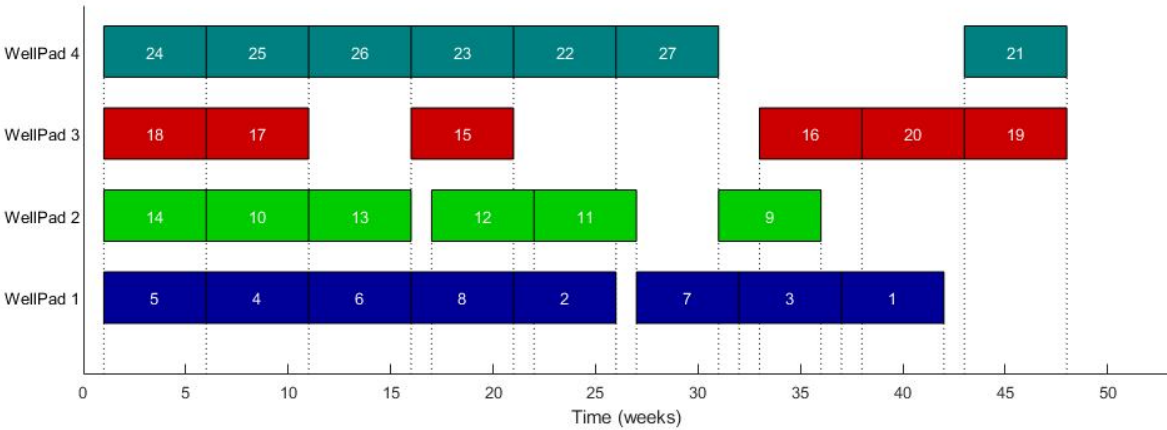
MODEL STATISTICS

Number of Variables	:	11373.0
Number of Discrete Variables	:	1165.0
Number of Equations	:	9068.0
Number of non-zero elements	:	112950.0
Number of Iterations	:	940439.0
CPU Generation Time (s)	:	0.6090
CPU Solution Time (s)	:	83.5310
Model Objective Value	:	0.5189

RESULTS: SCHEDULING

The different wells must be schedule according to the following table.

Well 1 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	37	and ends fracking at week	42
Well 2 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	21	and ends fracking at week	26
Well 3 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	32	and ends fracking at week	37
Well 4 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 5 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 6 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 7 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	27	and ends fracking at week	32
Well 8 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21
Well 9 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	31	and ends fracking at week	36
Well 10 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 11 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	22	and ends fracking at week	27
Well 12 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 13 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 14 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 15 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21
Well 16 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	33	and ends fracking at week	38
Well 17 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 18 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 19 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	43	and ends fracking at week	48
Well 20 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	38	and ends fracking at week	43
Well 21 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	43	and ends fracking at week	48
Well 22 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	21	and ends fracking at week	26
Well 23 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21
Well 24 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 25 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 26 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 27 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	26	and ends fracking at week	31



RESULTS: Storage Tanks. Volumes and Levels

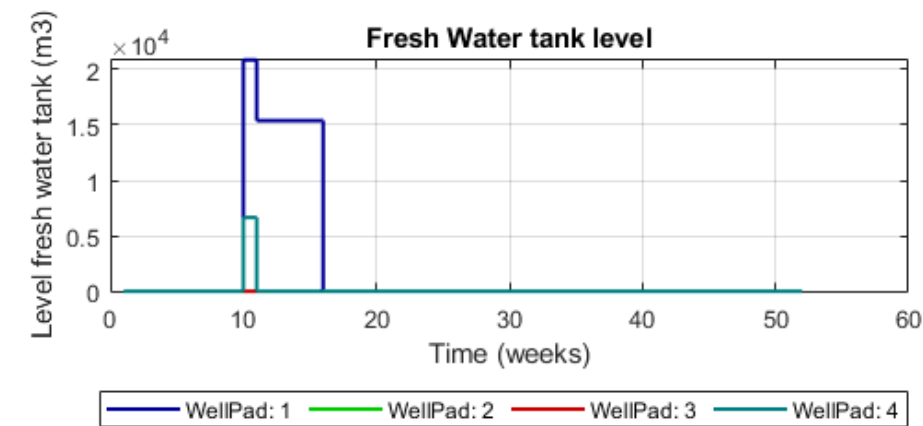
Volume of fresh water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1 :	50000.0
Well Pad	2 :	50000.0
Well Pad	3 :	50000.0
Well Pad	4 :	50000.0

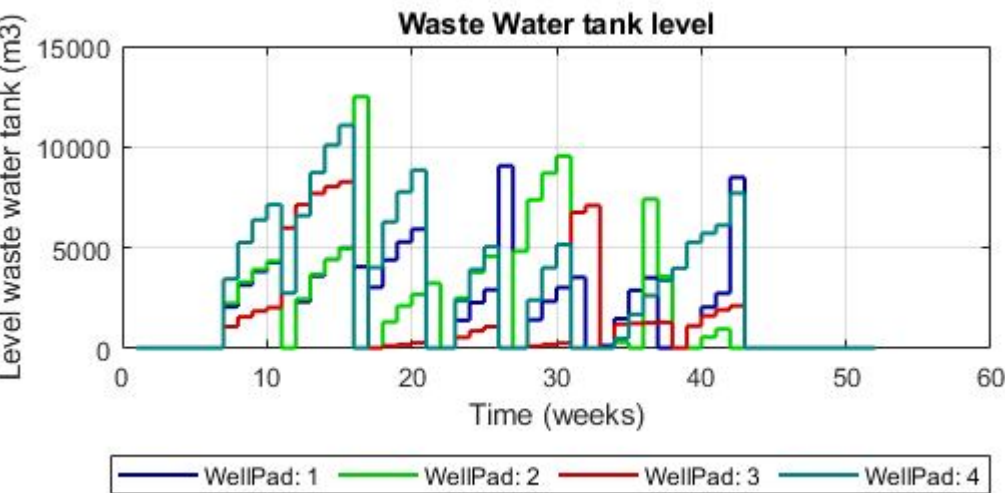
Volume of waste water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1 :	50000.0
Well Pad	2 :	50000.0
Well Pad	3 :	50000.0
Well Pad	4 :	50000.0

FRESH Water Tank Level



WASTE Water Tank Level



RESULTS: Main Flows

Total Flow from each water source to each Well Pad (m3)

	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4	Total
Source 1 :	20847.9	0.0	0.0	6655.2	27503.0
Source 2 :	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Source 3 :	24907.5	35563.9	20275.2	31464.0	122110.6
Total :	45755.4	35563.9	20275.2	38119.2	

Total fresh water demand of each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	126000.0
Well Pad 2 :	108000.0
Well Pad 3 :	72000.0
Well Pad 4 :	132000.0
Total :	438000.0

Total flowback water in each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	91634.5
Well Pad 2 :	78614.5
Well Pad 3 :	38240.0
Well Pad 4 :	120850.0
Total :	329339.1

Total flowback recycled by each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	80244.6
Well Pad 2 :	72436.1
Well Pad 3 :	51724.8
Well Pad 4 :	93880.8
Total :	298286.4

Total flow treated on-site in each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	4022.8
Well Pad 2 :	1185.4
Well Pad 3 :	8524.1
Well Pad 4 :	7440.2
Total :	21172.5

Total flow sent to a C.W.T by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow sent to disposal by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow recycled between well pads (m3)

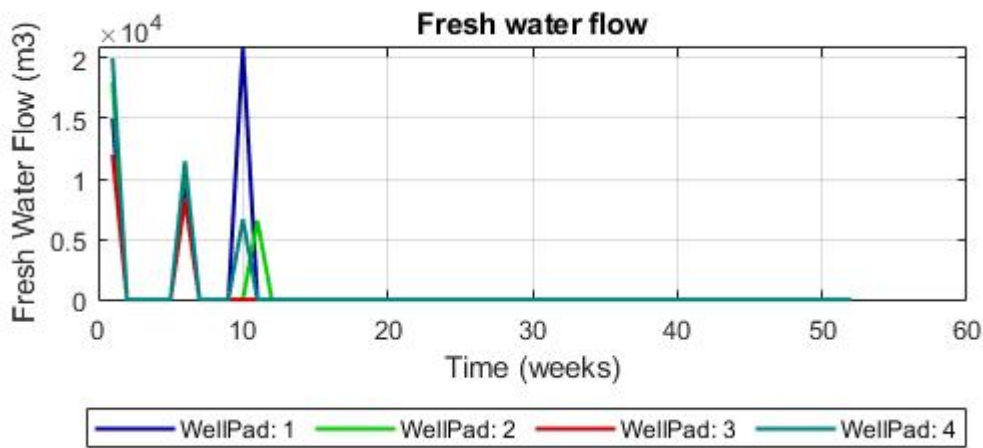
	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4
Well Pad 1 :	0.0	6014.3	15117.8	4087.2
Well Pad 2 :	10032.5	0.0	5153.6	7407.1
Well Pad 3 :	2424.7	1376.7	0.0	2919.8
Well Pad 4 :	8001.2	12486.2	10322.1	0.0

RESULTS: Global data water utilization

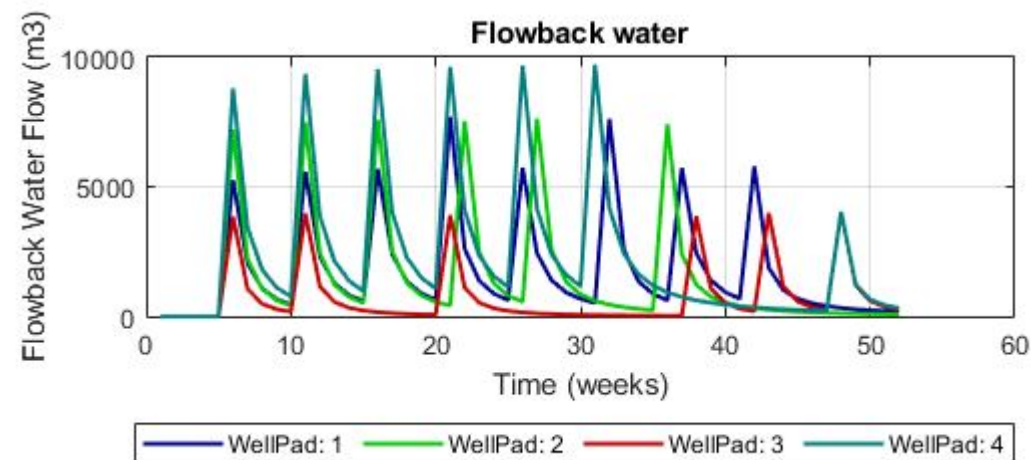
Total water demanded by Well Pads (m3)	: 438000.0
Total fresh water consumption (m3)	: 139713.6
Total flowback water (m3)	: 329339.1
Total flowback water recycled (m3)	: 298286.4
Total sludge generated (m3)	: 9880.2
Total water desalinated on-site (m3)	: 21172.5
Total water desalinated off-site (m3)	: 0.0
Total water send to disposal (m3)	: 0.0
Percentage of fresh water saved (%)	: 68.1

RESULTS: Time dependent Water flow charts

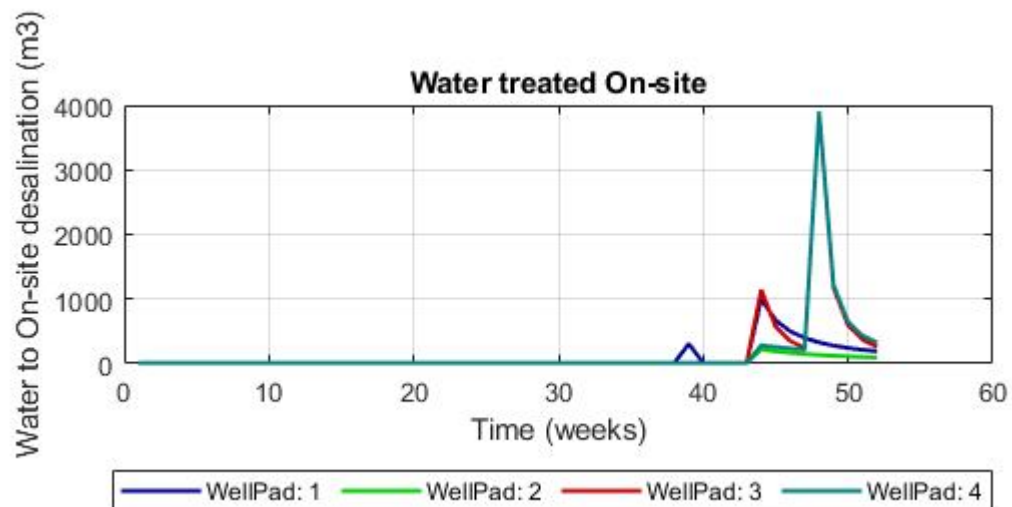
Total fresh water consumed in each wellpad



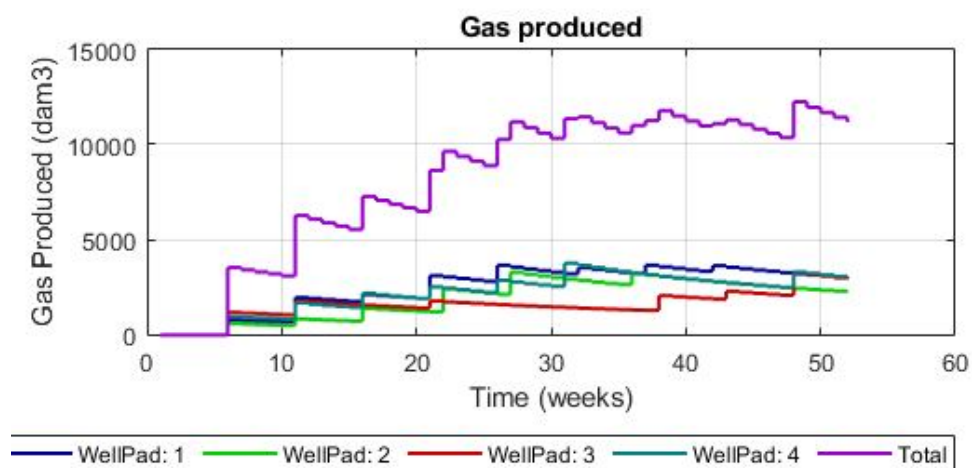
Total flowback water produced in each wellpad



Water to on-site desalination facility in each wellpad



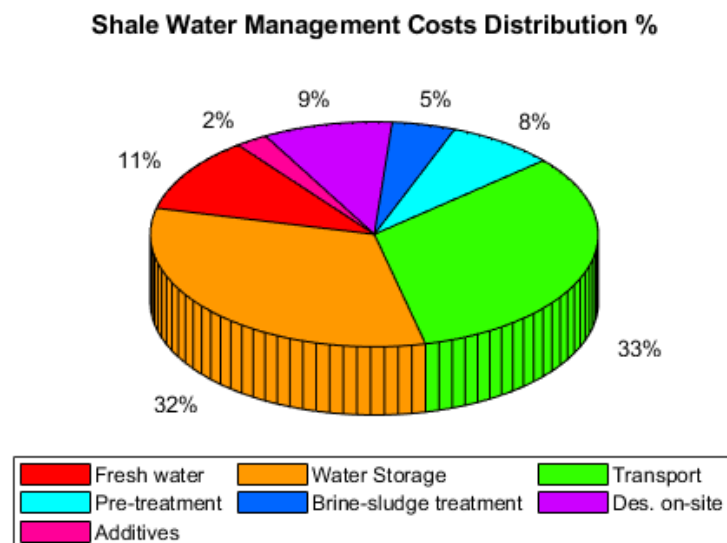
RESULTS : Gas Production Charts



RESULTS : Cost Distribution

Fresh water acquisition cost(k\$)	:	402.5
Water transport cost(k\$)	:	1213.1
Friction reducers cost(k\$)	:	86.5
Fresh water storage cost (k\$)	:	118.0
Waste water Storage cost(k\$)	:	1083.6
Pre-treatment cost(k\$)	:	288.3
On-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	347.1
Off-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Water disposal cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Brine and sludge disposal cost(k\$)	:	169.4
Drilling costs(k\$)	:	7290.0
Gas production cost(k\$)	:	5961.2
Total Cost (k\$)	:	16959.7
Total Gas Income (k\$)	:	59017.6

Water related Cost Distribution Pie Chart (drilling and gas production are not included in the chart)



RESULTS : LCA

TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Environmental Impact (points/dam3·gas) : 0.51885

DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Ecosystem Quality (points/dam3·gas) : 0.10462

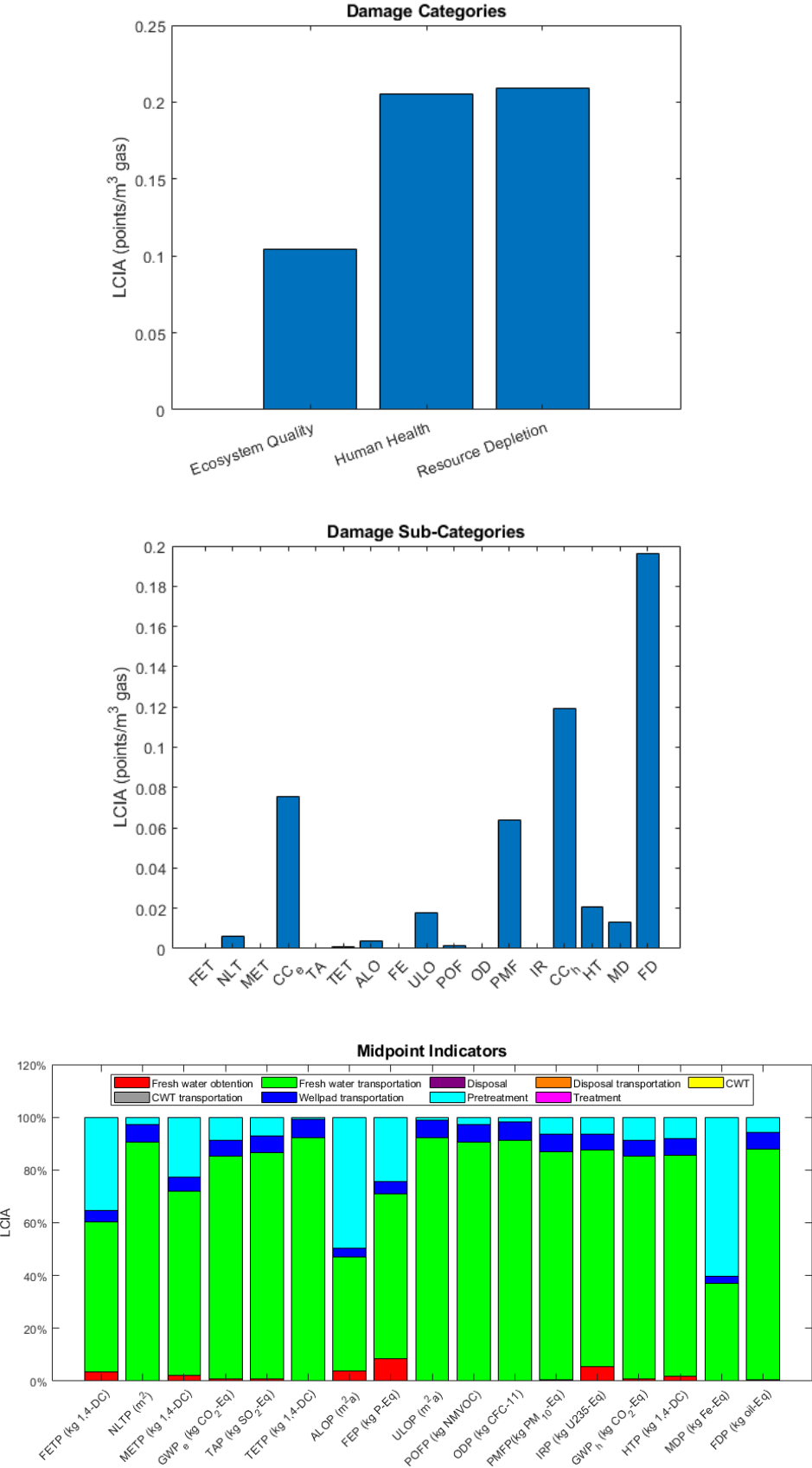
Human Health (points/dam3·gas) : 0.20497

Resources Depletion (points/dam3·gas) : 0.20926

SUB-DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Freshwater Ecotoxicity	0.00003	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.02404	kg 1,4-DC
Natural Land Transformation	0.00616	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00163	m2
Marine Ecotoxicity	0.00001	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.03797	kg 1,4-DC
Climate Change, Ecosystems	0.07545	points/dam3·gas	====>	1.66768	kg CO ₂ -Eq
Terrestrial Acidification	0.00029	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.02245	kg SO ₂ -Eq
Terrestrial Ecotoxicity	0.00084	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00255	kg 1,4-DC
Agricultural Land Occupation	0.00393	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.10397	m2
Freshwater Eutrophication	0.00005	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00043	kg P-Eq
Urban Land Occupation	0.01785	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.39002	m2
Photochem. Oxidant Formation	0.00129	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.03329	kg NMVOC
Ozone Depletion	0.00004	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00000	kg CFC-11
Particulate Matter Formation	0.06368	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.01226	kg PM ₁₀ -Eq
Ionising Radiation	0.00012	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.35672	kg U235-Eq
Climate Change, Human Health	0.11938	points/dam3·gas	====>	2.63848	kg CO ₂ -Eq
Human Toxicity	0.02046	points/dam3·gas	====>	1.50817	kg 1,4-DC
Metal Depletion	0.01295	points/dam3·gas	====>	0.27896	kg Fe-Eq
Fossil Depletion	0.19632	points/dam3·gas	====>	1.63711	kg oil-Eq

FIGURES LCA



SHALE GAS WATER MANAGEMENT

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BEST ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVE

RESULTS FOR THE CASE STUDY IN THE PAPER:

«Environmental and Economic Water Management in Shale Gas Extraction»

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RESULTS: Storage Tanks. Volumes and Levels

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RESULTS : Gas Production Charts

RESULTS : Cost Distribution

RESULTS : LCA

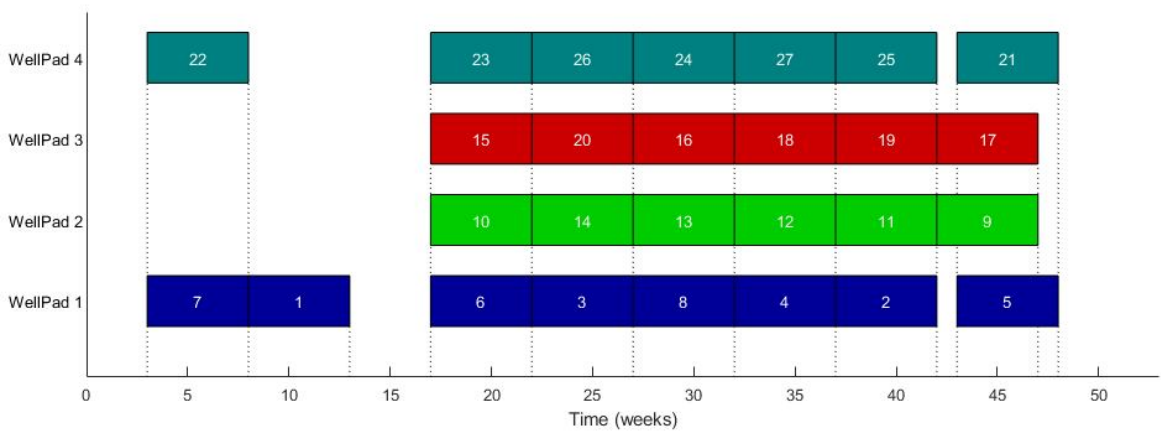
MODEL STATISTICS

Number of Variables	:	11373.0
Number of Discrete Variables	:	1165.0
Number of Equations	:	9068.0
Number of non-zero elements	:	112950.0
Number of Iterations	:	25776.0
CPU Generation Time (s)	:	0.5940
CPU Solution Time (s)	:	3.9380
Model Objective Value	:	48643.1019

RESULTS: SCHEDULING

The different wells must be schedule according to the following table.

Well 1 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	8	and ends fracking at week	13
Well 2 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	37	and ends fracking at week	42
Well 3 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	22	and ends fracking at week	27
Well 4 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	32	and ends fracking at week	37
Well 5 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	43	and ends fracking at week	48
Well 6 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 7 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	3	and ends fracking at week	8
Well 8 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	27	and ends fracking at week	32
Well 9 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	42	and ends fracking at week	47
Well 10 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 11 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	37	and ends fracking at week	42
Well 12 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	32	and ends fracking at week	37
Well 13 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	27	and ends fracking at week	32
Well 14 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	22	and ends fracking at week	27
Well 15 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 16 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	27	and ends fracking at week	32
Well 17 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	42	and ends fracking at week	47
Well 18 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	32	and ends fracking at week	37
Well 19 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	37	and ends fracking at week	42
Well 20 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	22	and ends fracking at week	27
Well 21 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	43	and ends fracking at week	48
Well 22 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	3	and ends fracking at week	8
Well 23 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 24 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	27	and ends fracking at week	32
Well 25 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	37	and ends fracking at week	42
Well 26 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	22	and ends fracking at week	27
Well 27 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	32	and ends fracking at week	37



RESULTS: Storage Tanks. Volumes and Levels

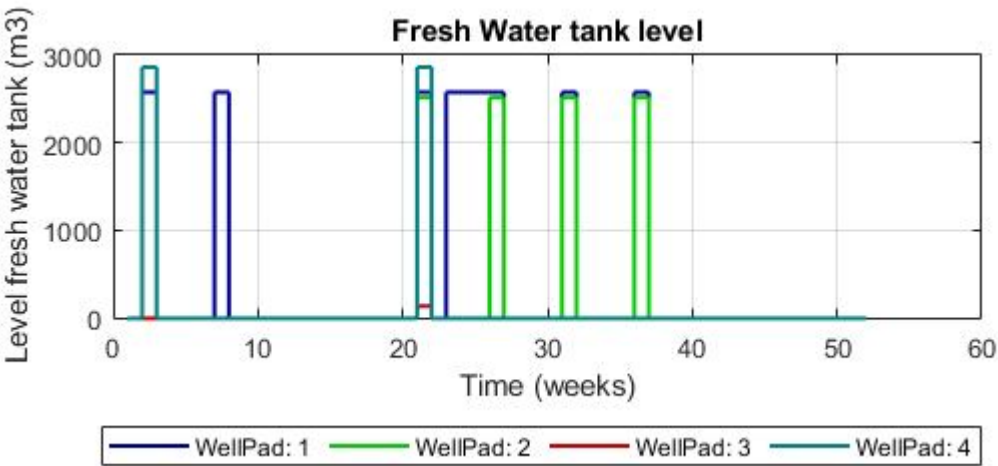
Volume of fresh water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1	:	2571.4
Well Pad	2	:	2511.8
Well Pad	3	:	137.1
Well Pad	4	:	2857.1

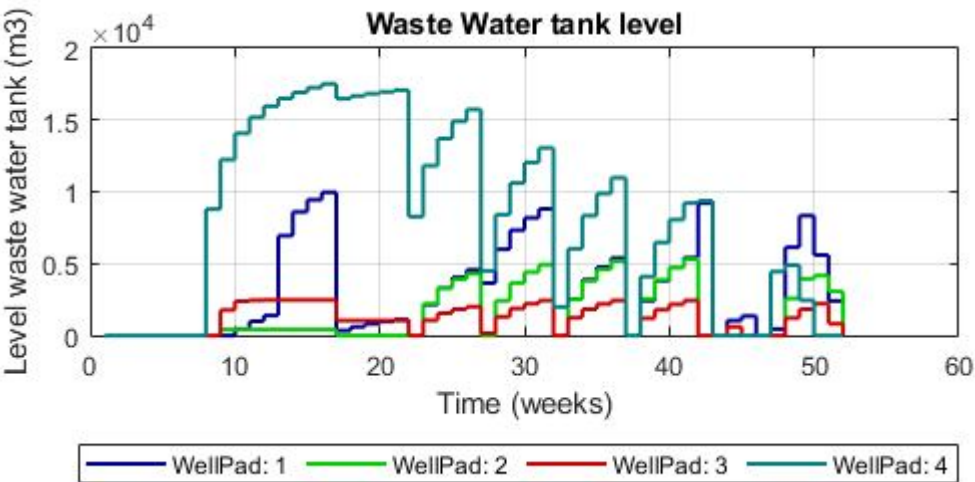
Volume of waste water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1	:	10036.1
Well Pad	2	:	5392.8
Well Pad	3	:	2481.8
Well Pad	4	:	17529.7

FRESH Water Tank Level [stairs; regular charts]



WASTE Water Tank Level



RESULTS: Main Flows

Total Flow from each water source to each Well Pad (m3)					
	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4	Total
Source 1 :	88714.6	0.0	1920.0	0.0	90634.6
Source 2 :	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Source 3 :	0.0	46594.3	0.0	41665.0	88259.2
Total	88714.6	46594.3	1920.0	41665.0	41665.0

Total fresh water demand of each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	126000.0
Well Pad 2 :	108000.0
Well Pad 3 :	72000.0
Well Pad 4 :	132000.0
Total :	438000.0

Total flowback water in each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	89122.9
Well Pad 2 :	76235.8
Well Pad 3 :	38232.4
Well Pad 4 :	118500.7
Total :	322091.9

Total flowback recycled by each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	37285.4
Well Pad 2 :	61405.7
Well Pad 3 :	70080.0
Well Pad 4 :	90335.0
Total :	259106.2

Total flow treated on-site in each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	16210.8
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	37112.1
Total :	53322.9

Total flow sent to a C. W. T by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow sent to disposal by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow recycled between well pads (m3)

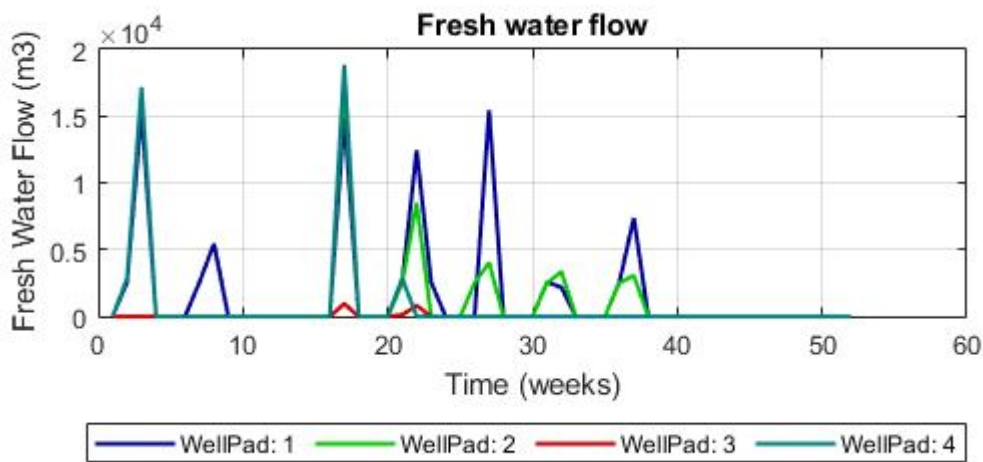
	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4
Well Pad 1 :	0.0	430.2	39315.5	3081.5
Well Pad 2 :	2571.8	0.0	0.0	16393.3
Well Pad 3 :	6283.3	0.0	0.0	2945.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0	5603.9	3927.7	0.0

RESULTS: Global data water utilization

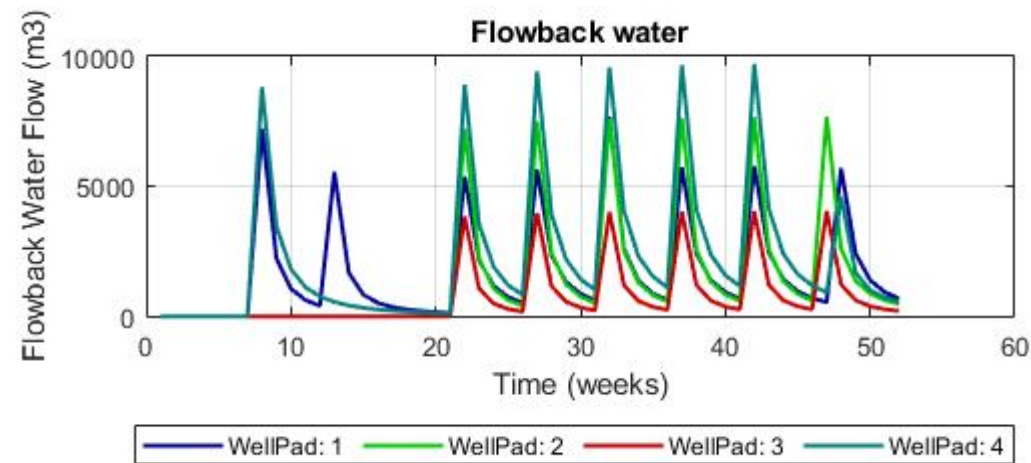
Total water demanded by Well Pads (m3)	:	438000.0
Total fresh water consumption (m3)	:	178893.8
Total flowback water (m3)	:	322091.9
Total flowback water recycled (m3)	:	259106.2
Total sludge generated (m3)	:	9662.8
Total water desalinated on-site (m3)	:	53322.9
Total water desalinated off-site (m3)	:	0.0
Total water send to disposal (m3)	:	0.0
Percentage of fresh water saved (%)	:	59.2

RESULTS: Time dependent Water flow charts

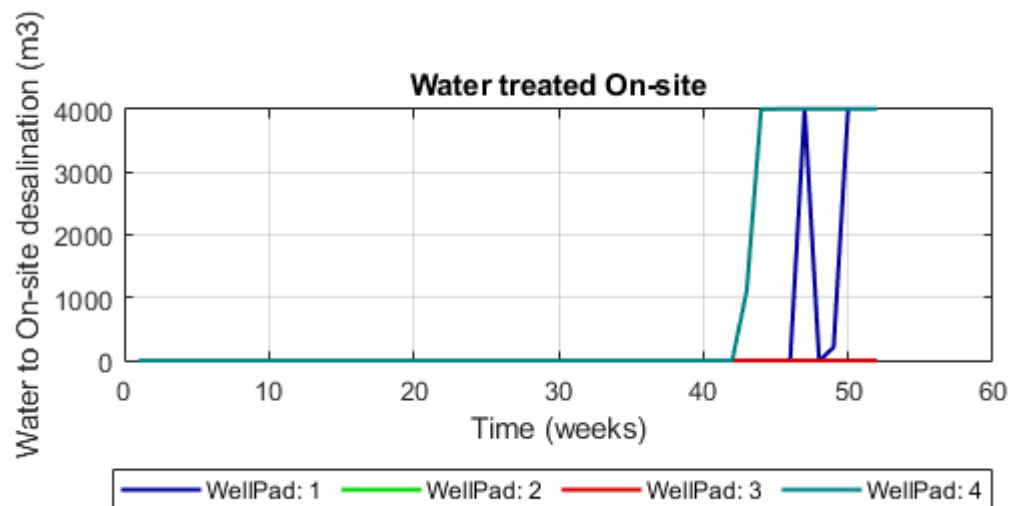
Total fresh water consumed in each wellpad



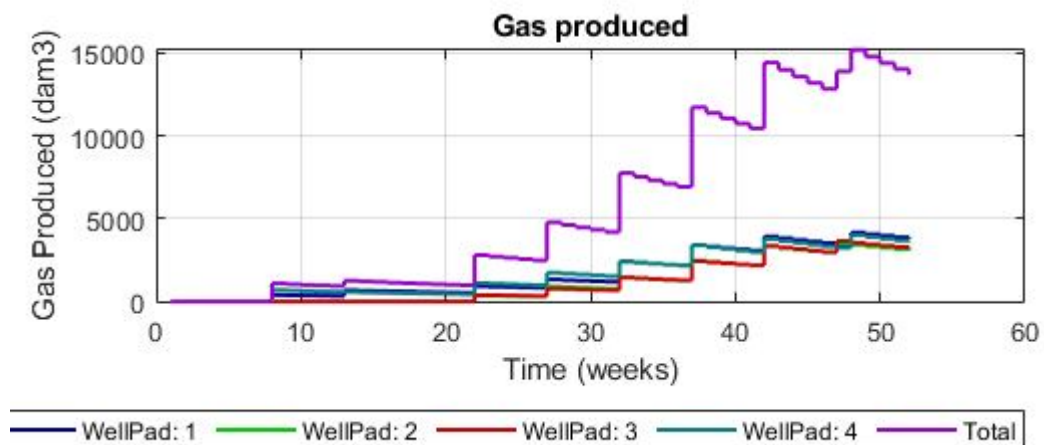
Total flowback water produced in each wellpad



Water to on-site desalination facility in each wellpad



RESULTS : Gas Production Charts

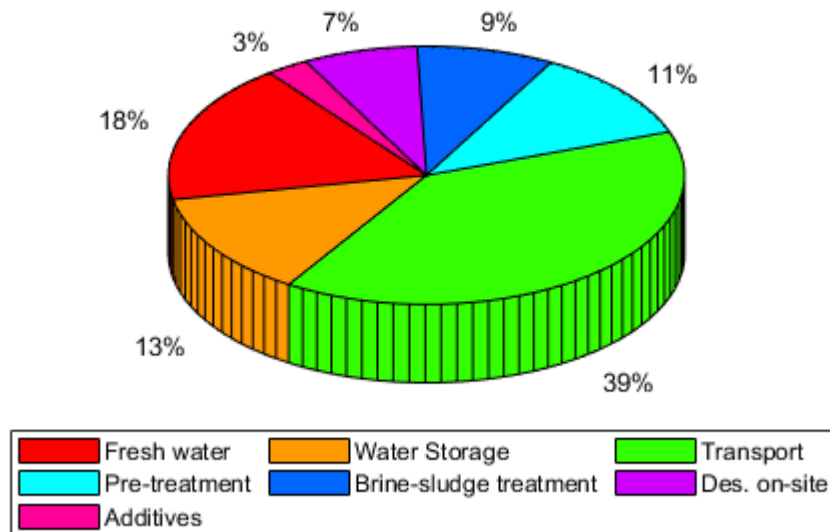


RESULTS : Cost Distribution

Fresh water acquisition cost(k\$)	:	498.8
Water transport cost(k\$)	:	1117.8
Friction reducers cost(k\$)	:	75.1
Fresh water storage cost (k\$)	:	4.8
Waste water Storage cost(k\$)	:	364.4
Pre-treatment cost(k\$)	:	325.6
On-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	203.7
Off-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Water disposal cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Brine and sludge disposal cost(k\$)	:	243.9
Drilling costs(k\$)	:	7290.0
Gas production cost(k\$)	:	4147.9
Total Cost (k\$)	:	14272.0
Total Gas Income (k\$)	:	62915.1

Water related Cost Distribution Pie Chart (drilling and gas production are not included in the chart)

Shale Water Management Costs Distribution %



RESULTS : LCA

TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Environmental Impact (points/dam3·gas) : 0.63906

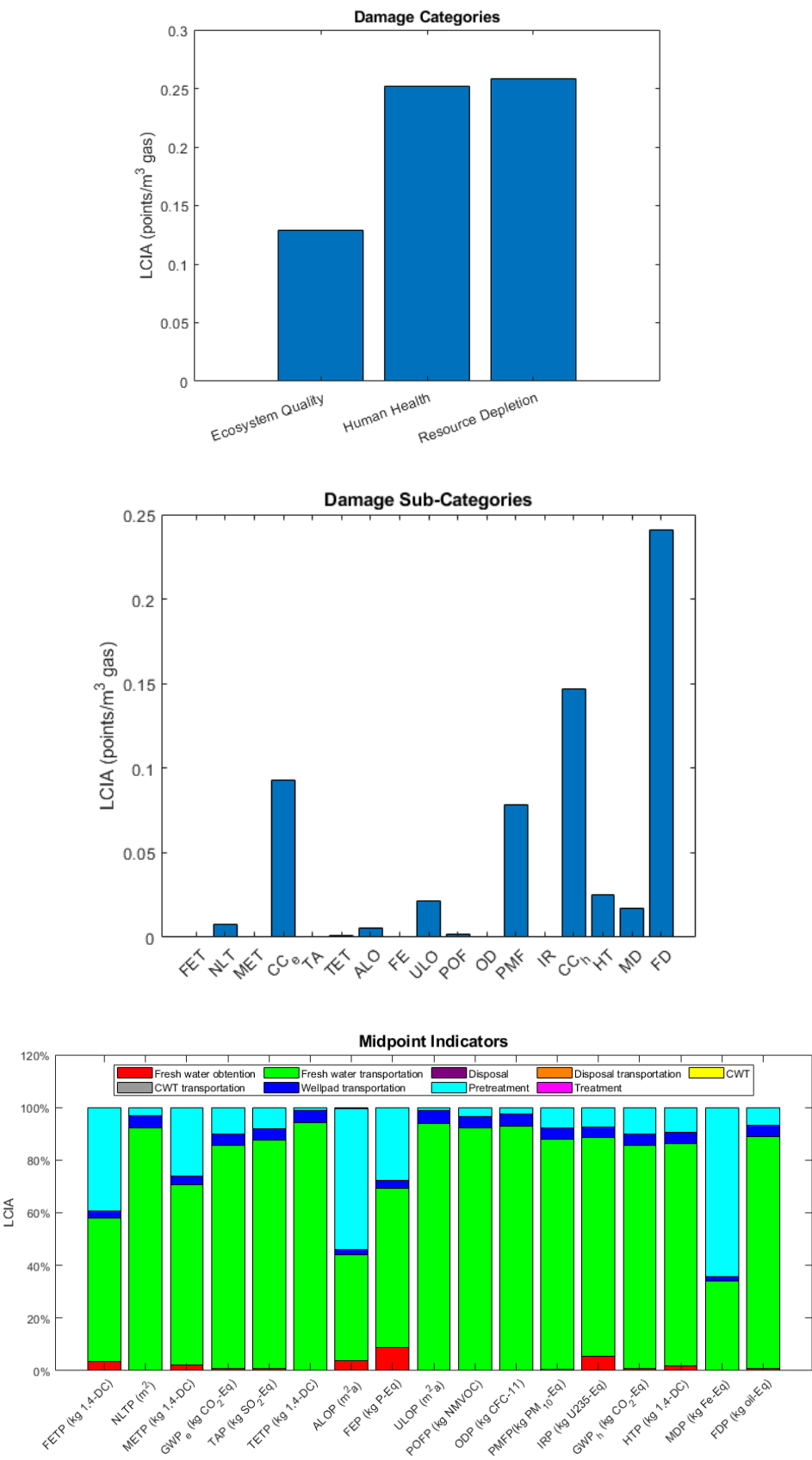
DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Ecosystem Quality (points/dam3·gas) : 0.12884
Human Health (points/dam3·gas) : 0.25221
Resources Depletion (points/dam3·gas) : 0.25802

SUB-DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Freshwater Ecotoxicity	0.00004 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.03114 kg 1,4-DC
Natural Land Transformation	0.00749 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00199 m2
Marine Ecotoxicity	0.00002 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.04805 kg 1,4-DC
Climate Change, Ecosystems	0.09297 points/dam3·gas	====>	2.05471 kg CO2-Eq
Terrestrial Acidification	0.00035 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.02757 kg SO2-Eq
Terrestrial Ecotoxicity	0.00102 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00309 kg 1,4-DC
Agricultural Land Occupation	0.00522 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.13825 m2
Freshwater Eutrophication	0.00006 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00055 kg P-Eq
Urban Land Occupation	0.02167 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.47347 m2
Photochem. Oxidant Formation	0.00160 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.04054 kg NMVOC
Ozone Depletion	0.00005 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.00000 kg CFC-11
Particulate Matter Formation	0.07813 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.01505 kg PM10-Eq
Ionising Radiation	0.00014 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.43868 kg U235-Eq
Climate Change, Human Health	0.14708 points/dam3·gas	====>	3.25081 kg CO2-Eq
Human Toxicity	0.02520 points/dam3·gas	====>	1.85754 kg 1,4-DC
Metal Depletion	0.01748 points/dam3·gas	====>	0.37656 kg Fe-Eq
Fossil Depletion	0.24054 points/dam3·gas	====>	2.00593 kg oil-Eq

FIGURES LCA



SHALE GAS WATER MANAGEMENT

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MINIMUM FRESH WATER CONSUMPTION ALTERNATIVE

RESULTS FOR THE CASE STUDY IN THE PAPER:

«Environmental and Economic Water Management in Shale Gas Extraction»

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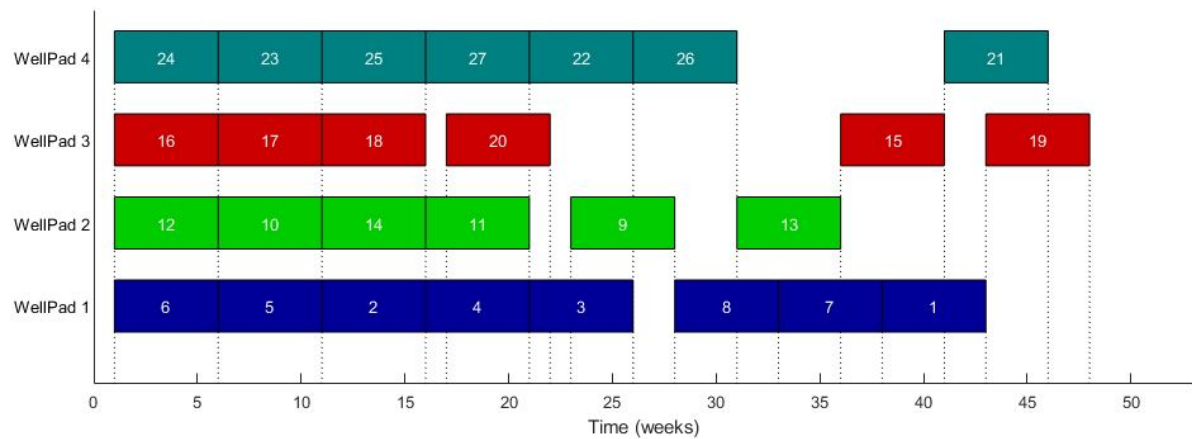
MODEL STATISTICS

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Number of Discrete Variables	:	1165.0
Number of Equations	:	9068.0
Number of non-zero elements	:	112950.0
Number of Iterations	:	991149.0
CPU Generation Time (s)	:	0.5940
CPU Solution Time (s)	:	122.5790
Model Objective Value	:	138897.1536

RESULTS: SCHEDULING

The different wells must be schedule according to the following table.

Well 1 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	38	and ends fracking at week	43
Well 2 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 3 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	21	and ends fracking at week	26
Well 4 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21
Well 5 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 6 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 7 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	33	and ends fracking at week	38
Well 8 in well pad 1	Starts fracking at week	28	and ends fracking at week	33
Well 9 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	23	and ends fracking at week	28
Well 10 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 11 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21
Well 12 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 13 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	31	and ends fracking at week	36
Well 14 in well pad 2	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 15 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	36	and ends fracking at week	41
Well 16 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 17 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 18 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 19 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	43	and ends fracking at week	48
Well 20 in well pad 3	Starts fracking at week	17	and ends fracking at week	22
Well 21 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	41	and ends fracking at week	46
Well 22 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	21	and ends fracking at week	26
Well 23 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	6	and ends fracking at week	11
Well 24 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	1	and ends fracking at week	6
Well 25 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	11	and ends fracking at week	16
Well 26 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	26	and ends fracking at week	31
Well 27 in well pad 4	Starts fracking at week	16	and ends fracking at week	21



RESULTS: Storage Tanks. Volumes and Levels

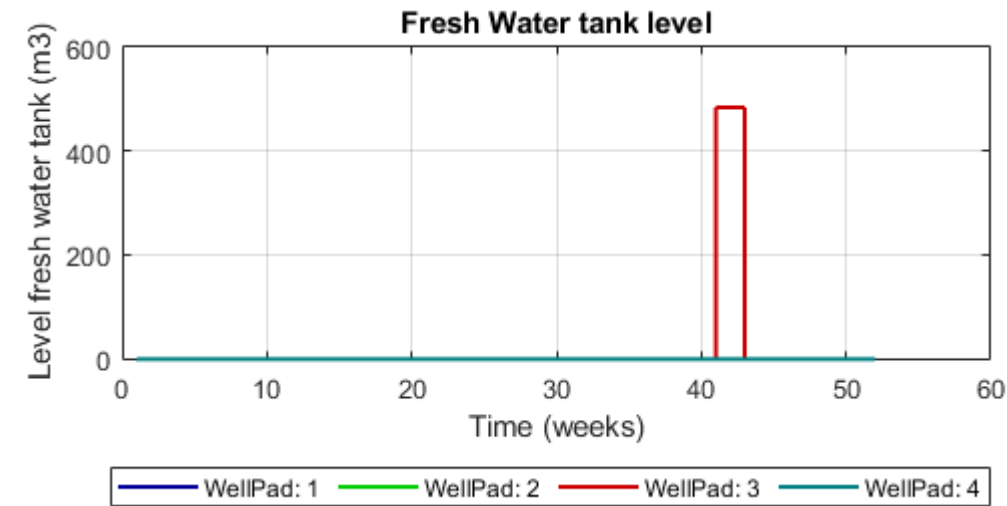
Volume of fresh water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1	:	50000.0
Well Pad	2	:	50000.0
Well Pad	3	:	50000.0
Well Pad	4	:	50000.0

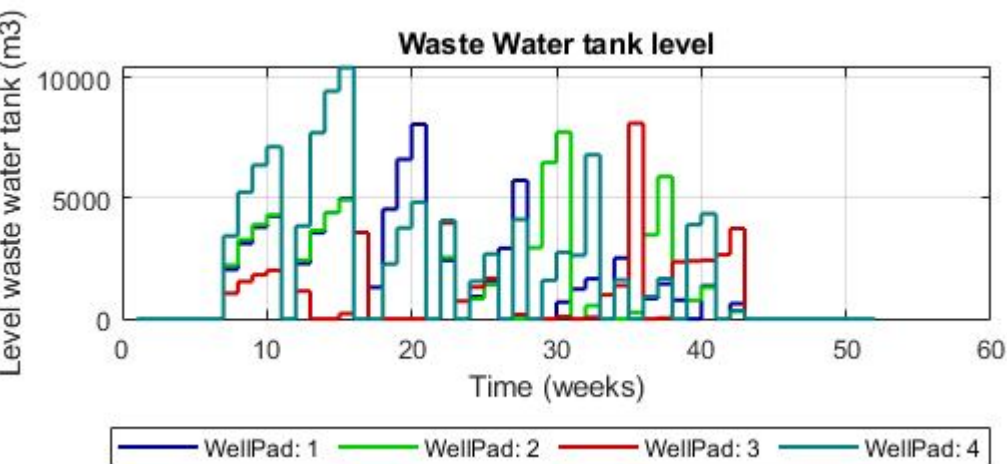
Volume of waste water tanks (m3)

Well Pad	1	:	50000.0
Well Pad	2	:	50000.0
Well Pad	3	:	50000.0
Well Pad	4	:	50000.0

FRESH Water Tank Level



WASTE Water Tank Level



RESULTS: Main Flows

Total Flow from each water source to each Well Pad (m3)

	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4	Total
Source 1 :	0.0	0.0	483.0	0.0	483.0
Source 2 :	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Source 3 :	24907.5	39559.4	31930.0	42017.2	138414.1
Total	24907.5	39559.4	32413.0	42017.2	

Total fresh water demand of each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	126000.0
Well Pad 2 :	108000.0
Well Pad 3 :	72000.0
Well Pad 4 :	132000.0
Total :	438000.0

Total flowback water in each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	91596.1
Well Pad 2 :	78609.0
Well Pad 3 :	38483.7
Well Pad 4 :	121070.7
Total :	329759.5

Total flowback recycled by each well pad (m3)

Well Pad 1 :	101092.5
Well Pad 2 :	68440.6
Well Pad 3 :	39587.0
Well Pad 4 :	89982.8
Total :	299102.9

Total flow treated on-site in each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	5184.4
Well Pad 2 :	1196.6
Well Pad 3 :	6728.6
Well Pad 4 :	7654.3
Total :	20763.8

Total flow sent to a C.W.T by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow sent to disposal by each well pad(m3)

Well Pad 1 :	0.0
Well Pad 2 :	0.0
Well Pad 3 :	0.0
Well Pad 4 :	0.0
Total :	0.0

Total flow recycled between well pads (m3)

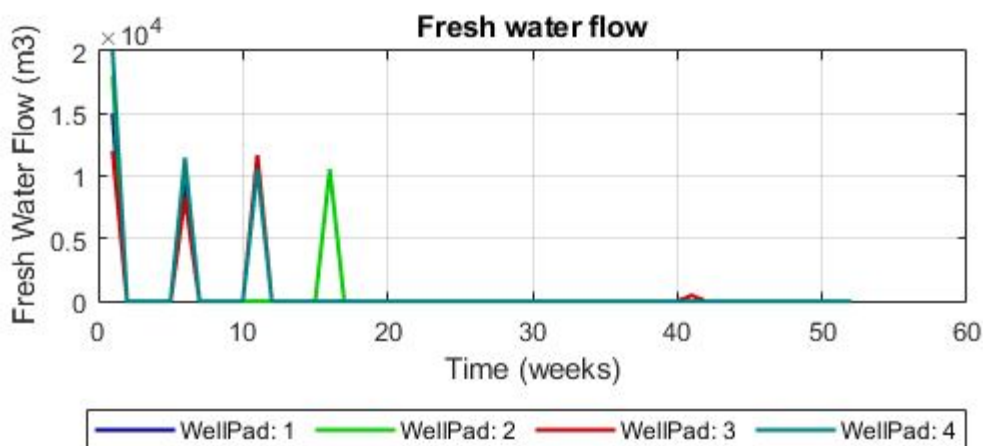
	Well Pad 1	Well Pad 2	Well Pad 3	Well Pad 4
Well Pad 1 :	0.0	4790.5	11290.4	10081.5
Well Pad 2 :	17129.2	0.0	11789.7	10417.0
Well Pad 3 :	12132.2	4711.8	0.0	7635.4
Well Pad 4 :	14868.6	23015.4	10663.7	0.0

RESULTS: Global data water utilization

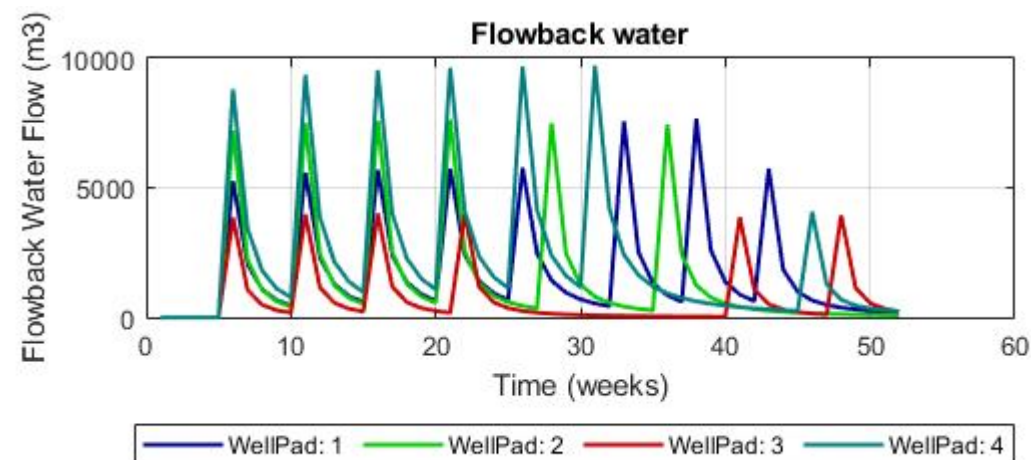
Total water demanded by Well Pads (m3)	: 438000.0
Total fresh water consumption (m3)	: 138897.1
Total flowback water (m3)	: 329759.5
Total flowback water recycled (m3)	: 299102.9
Total sludge generated (m3)	: 9892.8
Total water desalinated on-site (m3)	: 20763.8
Total water desalinated off-site (m3)	: 0.0
Total water send to disposal (m3)	: 0.0
Percentage of fresh water saved (%)	: 68.3

RESULTS: Time dependent Water flow charts

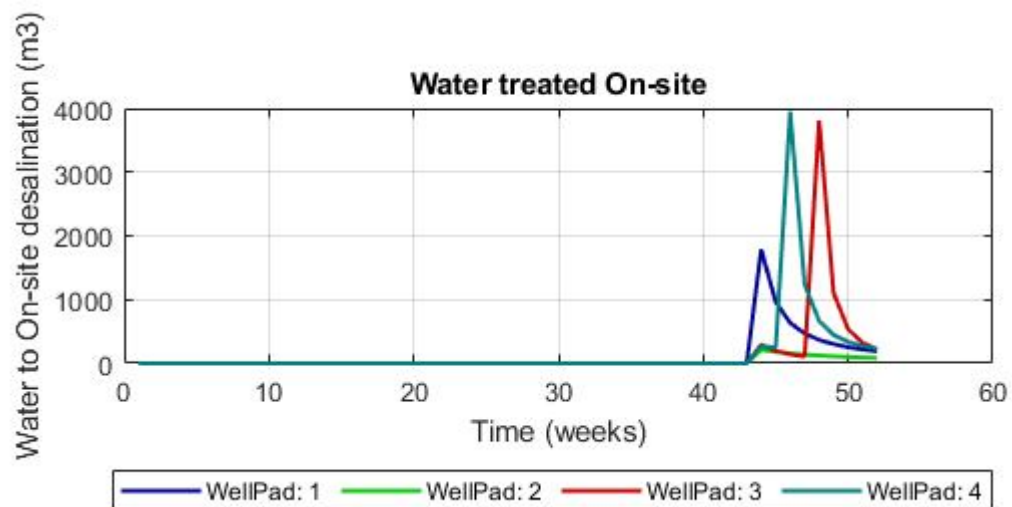
Total fresh water consumed in each wellpad



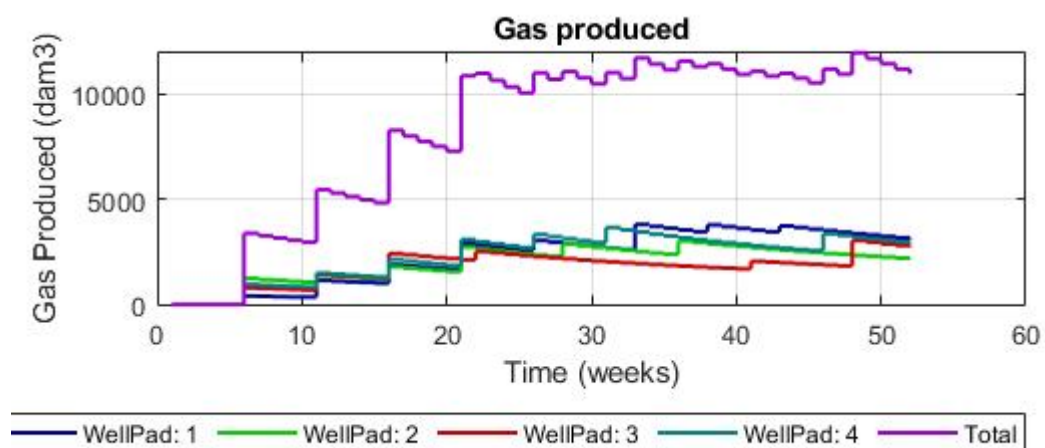
Total flowback water produced in each wellpad



Water to on-site desalination facility in each wellpad



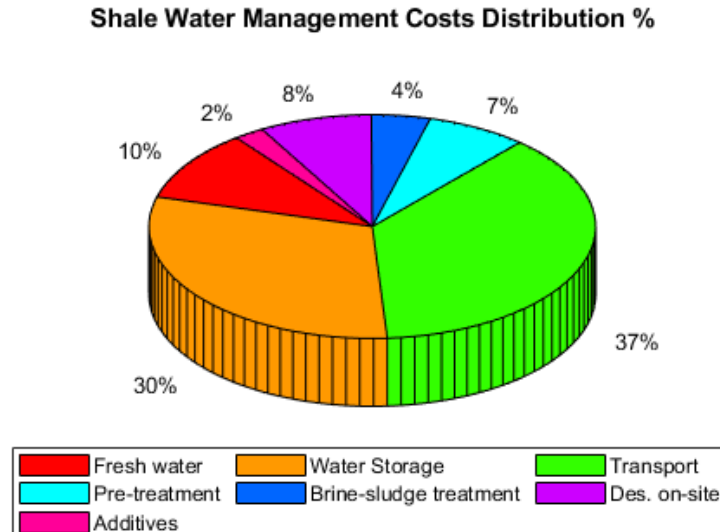
RESULTS : Gas Production Charts



RESULTS : Cost Distribution

Fresh water adq uisition cost(k\$)	:	408.2
Water transport cost(k\$)	:	1483.8
Friction reducers cost(k\$)	:	86.7
Fresh water storage cost (k\$)	:	118.0
Waste water Storage cost(k\$)	:	1083.6
Pre-treatment cost(k\$)	:	288.1
On-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	323.0
Off-site desalination cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Water disposal cost(k\$)	:	0.0
Brine and sludge disposal cost(k\$)	:	168.5
Drilling costs(k\$)	:	7290.0
Gas production cost(k\$)	:	6050.9
Total Cost (k\$)	:	17300.9
Total Gas Income (k\$)	:	58593.7

Water related Cost Distribution Pie Chart (drilling and gas production are not included in the chart)



RESULTS : LCA

TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Environmental Impact (points/dam3· gas) : 0.54656

DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Ecosystem Quality (points/dam3· gas) : 0.11022
Human Health (points/dam3· gas) : 0.21597
Resources Depletion (points/dam3· gas) : 0.22037

SUB-DAMAGE CATEGORIES

Freshwater Ecotoxicity	0.00003 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.02487	kg	1,4-DC
Natural Land Transformation	0.00652 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.00173	m2	
Marine Ecotoxicity	0.00001 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.03962	kg	1,4-DC
Climate Change, Ecosystems	0.07947 points/dam3· gas	====>	1.75645	kg	CO ₂ -Eq
Terrestrial Acidification	0.00030 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.02367	kg	SO ₂ -Eq
Terrestrial Ecotoxicity	0.00089 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.00270	kg	1,4-DC
Agricultural Land Occupation	0.00404 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.10654	m2	
Freshwater Eutrophication	0.00005 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.00044	kg	P-Eq
Urban Land Occupation	0.01890 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.41288	m2	
Photochem. Oxidant Formation	0.00136 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.03520	kg	NM VOC
Ozone Depletion	0.00004 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.00000	kg	CFC-11
Particulate Matter Formation	0.06716 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.01293	kg	PM ₁₀ -Eq
Ionising Radiation	0.00012 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.37521	kg	U235-Eq
Climate Change, Human Health	0.12573 points/dam3· gas	====>	2.77893	kg	CO ₂ -Eq
Human Toxicity	0.02155 points/dam3· gas	====>	1.58815	kg	1,4-DC
Metal Depletion	0.01321 points/dam3· gas	====>	0.28467	kg	Fe-Eq
Fossil Depletion	0.20716 points/dam3· gas	====>	1.72753	kg	oil-Eq

FIGURES LCA

