

Innovative solutions for water purification, remediation and process improvement





Rocky Mountain HS&E Presentation

Company Overview: Who are We?



• Texas privately held LLC

• Industrial water treatment

- Innovative suite of internally developed, patented industrial water technologies
- Process water treatment, purification, remediation
- Wastewater reduction, crystallization, freshwater extraction

• Management and technical team with extensive experience

- Oil and gas industry
- Electric power industry
- Food processing industry
- Manufacturing
- Environmental/Regulatory
- Finance

Office locations

- Administrative headquarters- Austin, Texas
- Operations-Austin, Texas
- Management-Houston, Texas
- Sales-Fort Worth, Texas
- Engineering and R&D-Sacramento, California



INTEVRAS: Two Foci in the Industrial Water Industry

EVRAS

Applications based around patented core evaporative/thermal technologies

Wastewater Reduction
Crystallization/Solidification
Zero Discharge
Freshwater Extraction

INTEGRA Process

Applications based around patented core filtration technologies

Process water treatmentProcess water purificationProcess water remediation



What it Does

- Volumetric reduction/concentration of waste water
 - Crystallization/solidification of waste water
- Enhanced process cooling employing waste heat
 - Reduces Compressor Emissions
 - Improves Compressor Throughput

What it is

- An air-driven evaporative process
- A low temperature thermal process

How it's unique

- Employs low temperature waste heat
 - Is TDS insensitive
 - Is naturally sterile to bioactivity
 - Is corrosion resistant
 - Does not employ exotic materials
- Operates at atmospheric pressure
- Converts a waste water burden into a profitable asset
 - Minimal noise
 - No surface discharge

How it Works

- Direct Contact Heat Transfer (Liquid to Liquid)
 - Direct Contact Mass Transfer (Liquid toAir)
- Separation of Heat and Mass Transfer Processes
- Flexible Evaporative Film Contacting Surfaces

The **EVRAS** Solution: How does it work?





Concentrated Water Out

•Ambient air is drafted into the lower section of an air to water contacting chamber

•Warmed water carrying waste heat is conveyed into the upper area of the air to water contacting chamber

•The warmed water flows downward through a rigid egg carton shaped "fill" media

•The ambient air is drafted upwards through the fill media

•The warmed down-flowing water contacts the up-flowing air

•The up-flowing air cools the down-flowing water via evaporative cooling

•By evaporation, water vapor exits the water; reducing the water volume and humidifying the air

•Cold, concentrated water falls into the sump

•The cold sump water is reheated via waste heat and redelivered to the upper area of the air to water contacting chamber

•Fresh water is introduced into the sump to make up for the evaporative loss

•Concentrated cold water is wasted from the sump to prevent dissolved solids (salts) build-up



Advantages of the cooling tower approach

- Low temperature (wet bulb temperature vs dry bulb temperature operation)
- •Atmospheric pressure minimizing structural complexity
- •Simplicity



Disadvantages of the cooling tower approach

Sensitivity to mineral scaling of the fillSensitivity to mineral scaling of the waste heatSensitivity to freezing



Cooling Tower Operation at High Dissolved Solids (TDS) content

Scaling and plugging of the fill



- •Water Flow Channeling
- •Eventual Structural collapse due to weight





EVRAS has <u>solved</u> the scaling problems inherent to the cooling tower approach

The **EVRAS** solutions permit:

- •Efficient evaporative cooling using waste production brine
- •Waste brine evaporative reduction to a concentrate
- •Waste brine reduction to solids (salts)
- •Simplicity
- •Minimal maintenance
- •No scaling problems
- •No blow-down or discharge
- •More efficient cooling (lower temperatures) than presently available

How does **EVRAS** solve the scaling problems?

Mass Transfer Solution

Employment of flexible films as the surface media for the air to brine contacting process

Heat Transfer Solution

Use of a two step heat transfer process employing an intermediary heat transfer liquid

EVRAS: Undulating Film for Mass Transfer





EVRAS employs flexible plastic films secured at the top

• Multiple films provide nearly 2 acres of surface area

EVRAS distributes warm brine at the top of the films

• Warm brine flows downward as a thin film on the flexible fill

EVRAS drafts air across the wetted flexible fill

- Water evaporates from the brine into the passing air
- Solids peel and fall due to airflow induced undulations of the fill

An INTEVRAS Patented Process

EVRAS: Undulating Fill Technology



An INTEVRAS Patented Technology







EVRAS evaporative modules employ in excess of 500 film panels to provide <u>1.5 Acres</u> of evaporative surface area







An INTEVRAS Patented Process

EVRAS: Direct Contact Heat Exchanger











EVRAS: Piceance Project Environment

EVRAS employs ambient air: How does the evaporation rates vary with season?



EVRAS – Barnett Shale Installation









There are generally two types of cooling used by Industry

- Air Cooling-Radiators-Dry bulb constrained
- Evaporative Cooling-Wet Bulb Constrained

Prime Mover: 2 Cat 3612 DM5310 at 3550 net hp/each

Thermal Source: IC, AC

Compression: 2 stg Pressure Range 125 X 850

Evaporative Modules: 3

EVRAS Piceance Project Intercooling Delta Temp







Compression Benefits From Lower Cooling Temperatures

Drive Engines Operate Cooler

- Increased Uptime
- Lower Maintenance
- Reduced No_x

Compressors Operate Cooler

- Less Hp required
- Less Fuel Consumption
- Reduced No_x, CO, CO₂, HC
- Increased Gas Throughput

The **EVRAS** formula:

Waste heat reduction of production brine + Enhanced cooling of compression equipment = Liability to asset conversion for the gas industry + Lowered emissions + Lowered operating costs + Reduced environmental impact

EVRAS Example Project in the Piceance



Prime Mover: 2 Cat 3612 DM5310 at 3550 net hp/each **EVRAS** Thermal Source: IC, AC **Piceance Project** Compression: 2 stg Pressure Range 125 x 850 **Additional Mcfd** Evaporative Modules: 3 Gas Price: \$3.00 4000 Annual Total Incremental (mmcf) 834.618 3500 3622 - Incremental Gas Value \$2,503,854 Effective Value of Brine (\$/bbl): \$7.02 3000 2929 Incremental mcfd 2837 2622 2500 2601 2552 2000 2087 1958 1825 1652 1500 1464 1239 1000 500

June

Month

May

July

1/24/2009

0

Jan

Feb

March

April



Sept

Aug

Oct

Nov

Dec

18



EVRAS is a natural fit with Compression Stations

Availability of waste heat Enhancement of compressor station performance Compressor stations can provide a central base for water collection



The pipeline right of way is the ultimate conduit for SWD piping from the wellsite origin of the brine to the compression site for cooling usage and brine elimination: <u>Trucking</u> <u>expense, liability and environmental impact are minimized</u>



EVRAS + Centralized processing takes you from this....







At a four Cat 3606 Compressor Site: Trucking will be reduced 4700+ Truck Miles/Day



Assumptions of Analysis

Typical water hauling truck engine

- 400 hp
- 70% load
- 95% operating time
- 4.5 gph of Diesel No2
- 6.236 lb of C_{12} per gallon
- Old Diesel No_x emissions at .067 g/hp-hr
- New Diesel No_x emissions at .01 g/hp-hr
- 100 bbls/haul
- 12 hauls/day

Typical EVRAS Evaporation Module =350 Bwpd

Environmental Benefits of Evaporation vs Trucking

Carbon Footprint: Reduction of 32.3 tons/yr per EVRAS Module

Nox reduction per EVRAS Module: •Older Diesels: <u>Reduction of 94.6 lb/yr</u> •Newer Diesels: <u>Reduction of 14.2 lb/yr</u>

















California Gas Field Site











Features and Benefits

- Thermally driven using low grade waste heat
- No scaling or fouling
- Process occurs at low temperature and atmospheric pressure
- Requires no exotic metals or alloys
- Evaporation is insensitive to TDS level
- Lightweight, requires minimal pad site engineering
- Quiet
- Environmentally benign
- Sterile high TDS, no requirement for biocides

- Modular design
- Portable and permanent installations
- Instrumented for un-manned operation
- Concentrate waste streams to near saturation for liquid disposition
- Full crystallization for solids dispostion
- Improves compressor performance
- Supplies otherwise unavailable freshwater to the bio-sphere
- Failsafe installation
- Combined with centralized compressor stations provides, a cost effective reduction of trucking



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The *INTEGRA* disk filtration system is designed to remove suspended solids ranging from 200 micron down to less than 5 micron in size from some of the most difficult water streams that exist in industry.

Features and Benefits

- Smallest equipment footprint in class
- Low back-flush volume
- No pumps required for pneumatic back-flush
- Explosion proof components
- Modular design allows staged filtration and expansion capability
- Corrosion and chemically resistant
- Automatic self-cleaning operation



INTEGRA – Four Module System





The INTEGRA Filtration Schematic





TECHNOLOGIES

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INTEGRA Filtration Process Overview

- The *INTEGRA* filter process utilizes a tortuous flow path between contacting surfaces as a basis for suspended solids removal.
- Conveyance and topologic disk elements are arranged in sequential order to form a filtration stack.
- Grooves in conveyance disks facilitate fluid flow across the textured topologic disk where solids are collected.
- Increased solid collection results in a decrease flow through and/ or pressure drop across the filter disks.
- The process utilizes compressed air to facilitate back flushing/ cleaning of the filtration disks.





INTEGRA Filtration Disk Elements



Instead of flat strips with tapering inlet and outlet grooves, the linear flat strips are formatted in a flat ring. The tapering adjacent linear grooves then become tapering adjacent spirals. As backlighting demonstrates. The flat, smooth surface areas between the inlet and outlet grooves of the conveyance disk contact the adjacent flat but ultra-fine textured surface of the topologic disk. This surface generates the tortuous path for flow, resulting in very fine filtration





INTEGRA: Filter Flush Movie

This view is sideways to maximize field of view: <u>Upward is to the right</u>.



Double click to start video...



Note Solids Release: Samples from this test are on the following page

INTEGRA Filtration Results



Typical Results with sub-10 micron particle population:



INTEGRA Value Proposition



Cost Effective Technology via:

- Materials of construction selected to match service application
- Improved reliability results in reduced operations cost
- Minimal back-flush volume
- No back-flush pumps required
- Improved water quality output
- Modular design maximizes process flexibility
- Automated control system facilitates un-manned operation
- Minimal footprint
- Flexible modular design for influent/staging changes
- Maintenance without shutdown
- Warranted to be free of design and manufacturing defects