

# Dow Water and Process Solutions: Purifying Essentials for Life



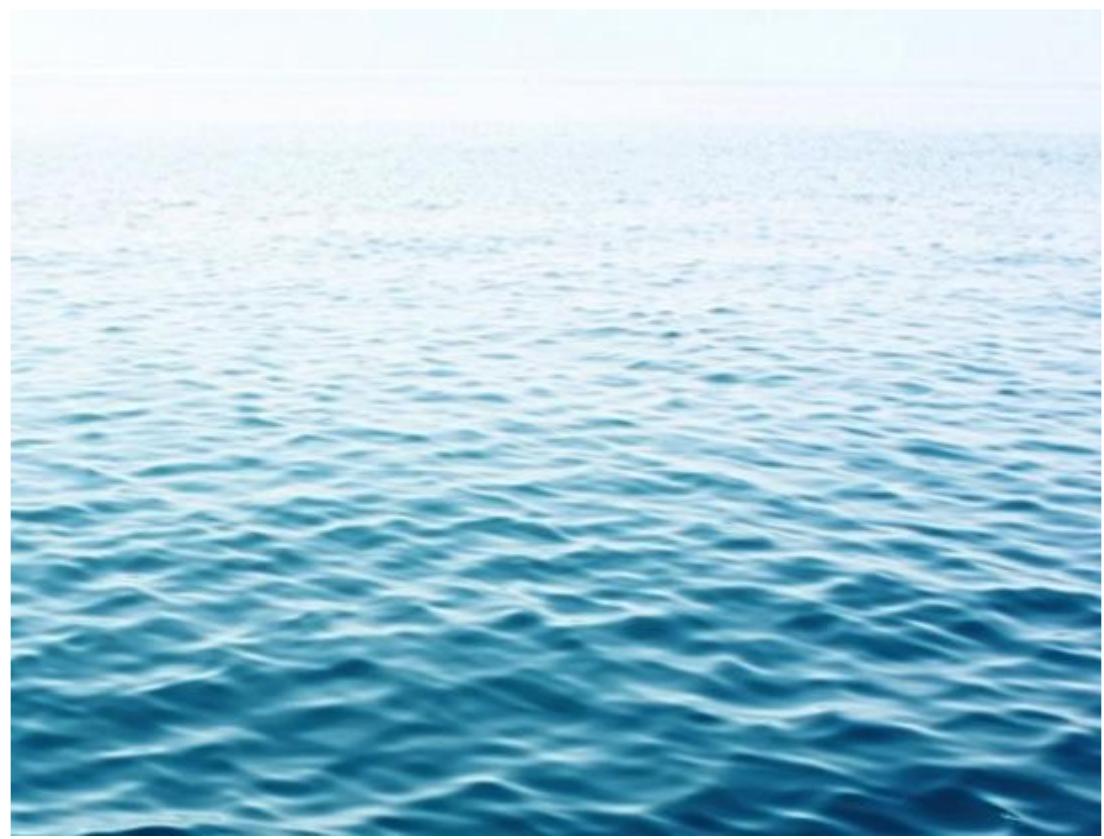
**Energy-Water Nexus: Furthering Technological Innovation**

***Panel I: Optimizing Current Technologies***

George Barclay  
Global R&D Director DW&PS

May, 2014

# With So Much Water on Earth, Why Are We So Thirsty?



- Growing competition for water resources
- Water-energy nexus
- Value from first generation water efficiency efforts largely captured
- Outdated policy frameworks
- Aging or missing infrastructure

# Tomorrow's Needs Will Be Even Greater

By 2030\*, we will need:

- 30% more water
- 40% more energy
- 50% more food



\*Source: World Business Council on Sustainable Development

# Water Customers Are Being Squeezed on Both Ends

Declining feed water quality



Seawater



Brackish water



Recovered water

Water customers

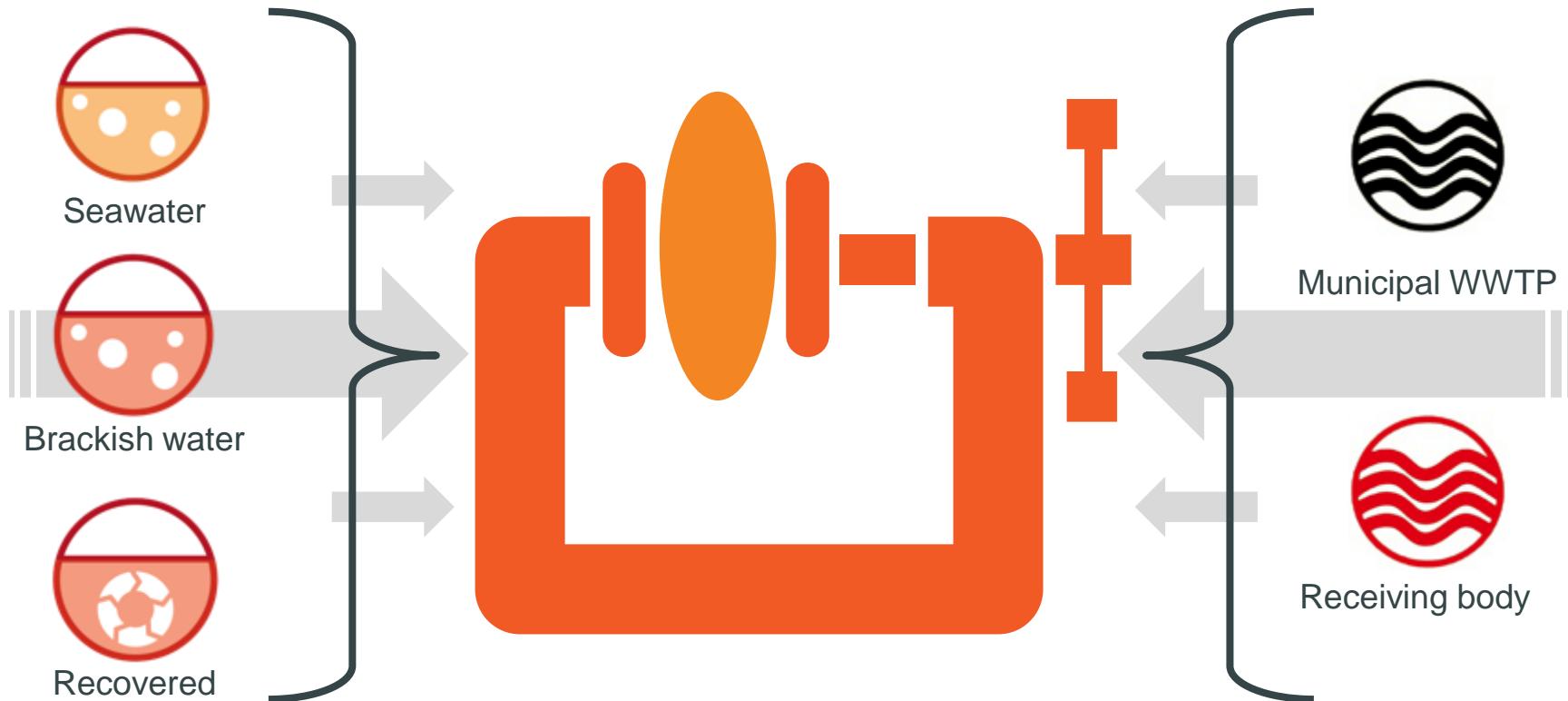
Increasing discharge requirements



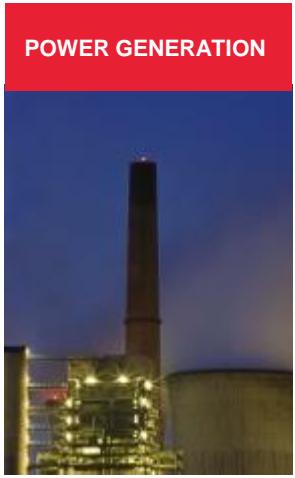
Municipal WWTP



Receiving body



# The Question Is Simple. The Challenges Aren't.

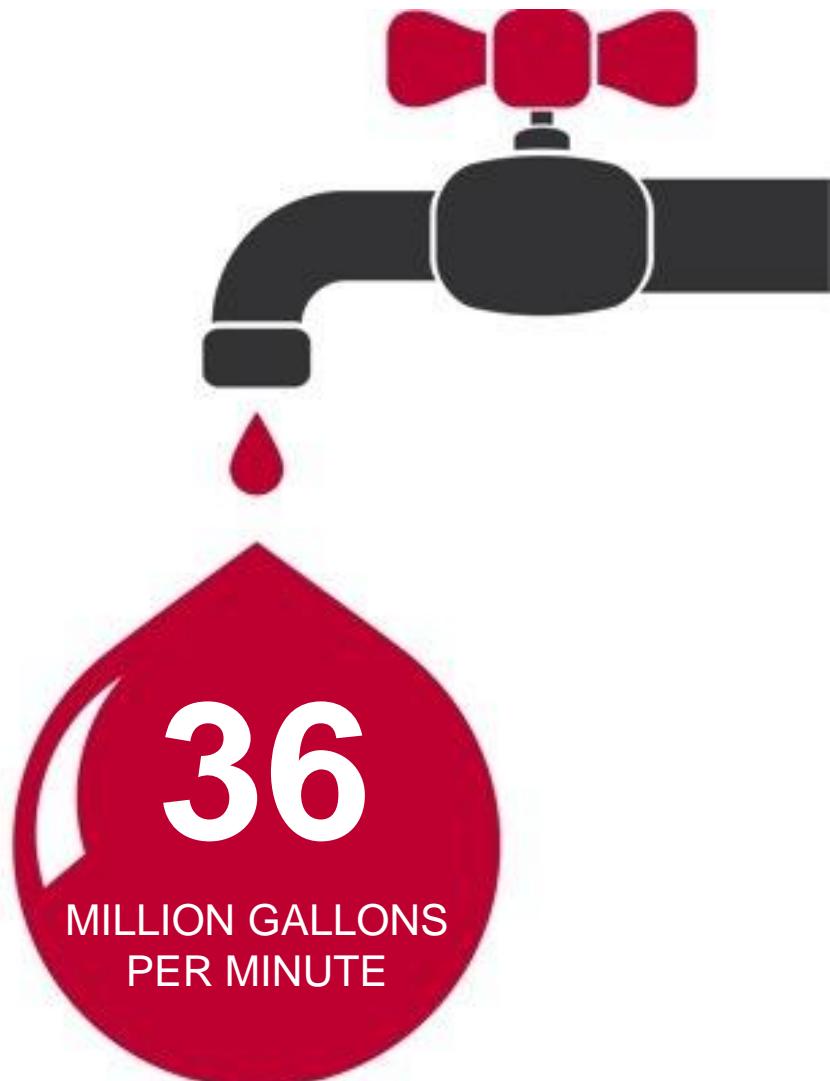


We're combining the power of science and technology to passionately innovate what is essential to human progress

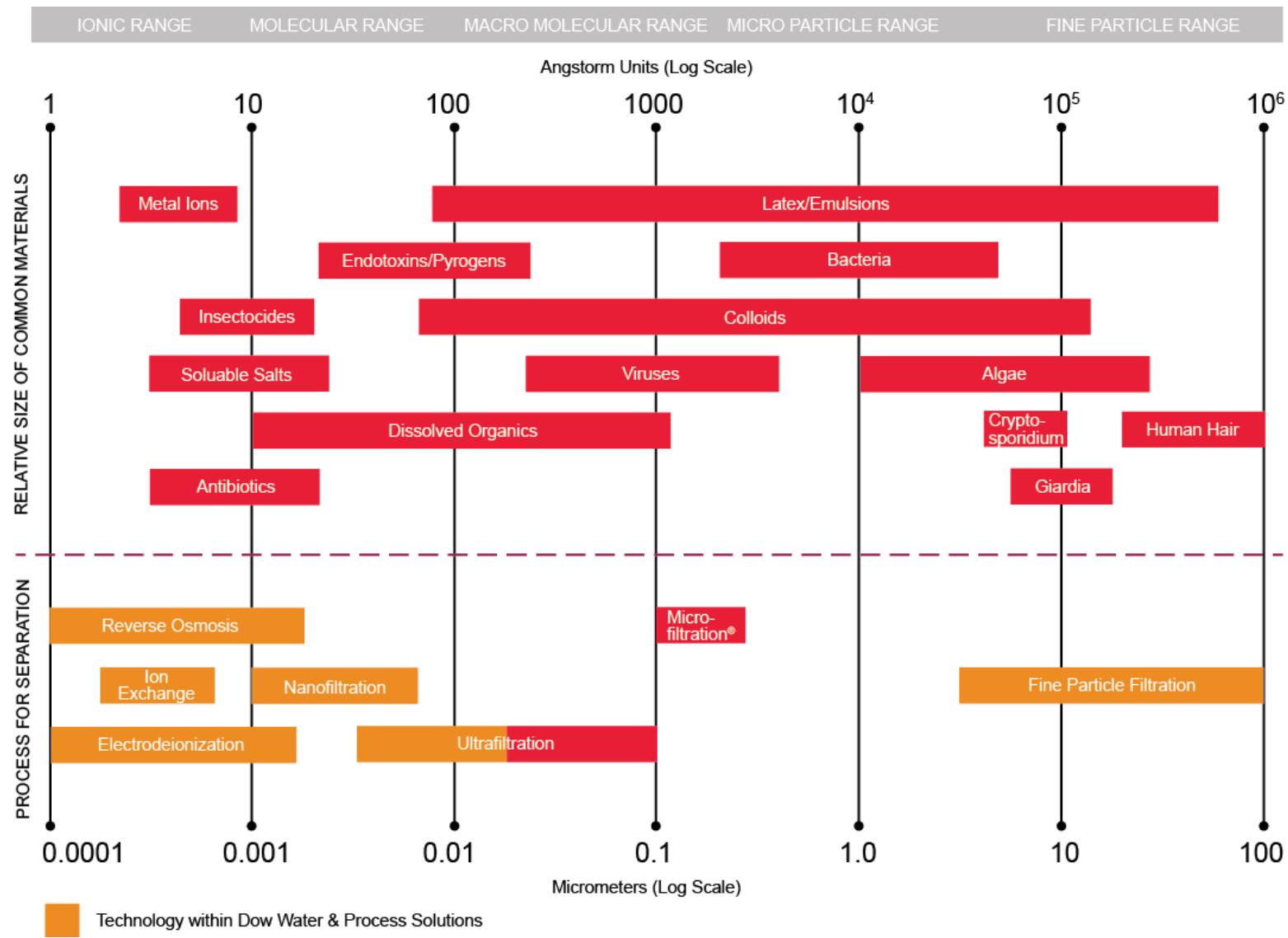
## 70+ Years Experience in Separations Technology

Dow technologies process **36 million gallons** of water every minute.

That equals more than **7 gallons** a day for every man, woman and child in the world.

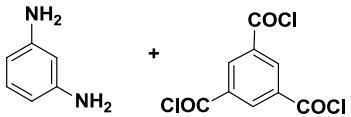


# Current Technology Roadmap

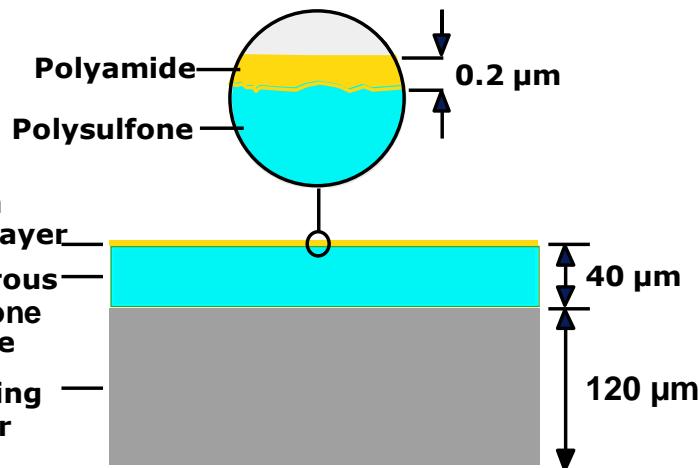


# Basics of reverse osmosis

## Chemistry

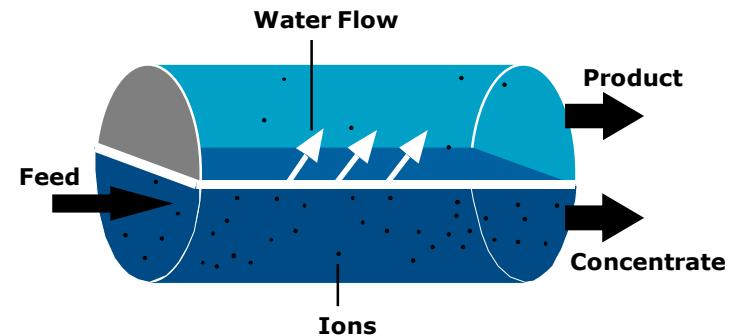


## Tailored Polyamide

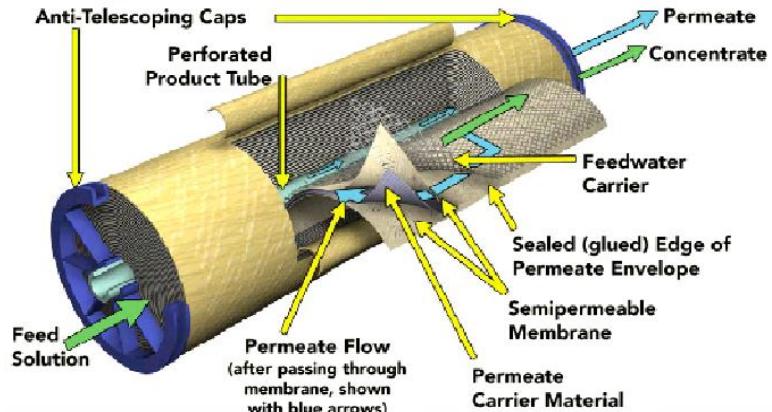


## Membrane

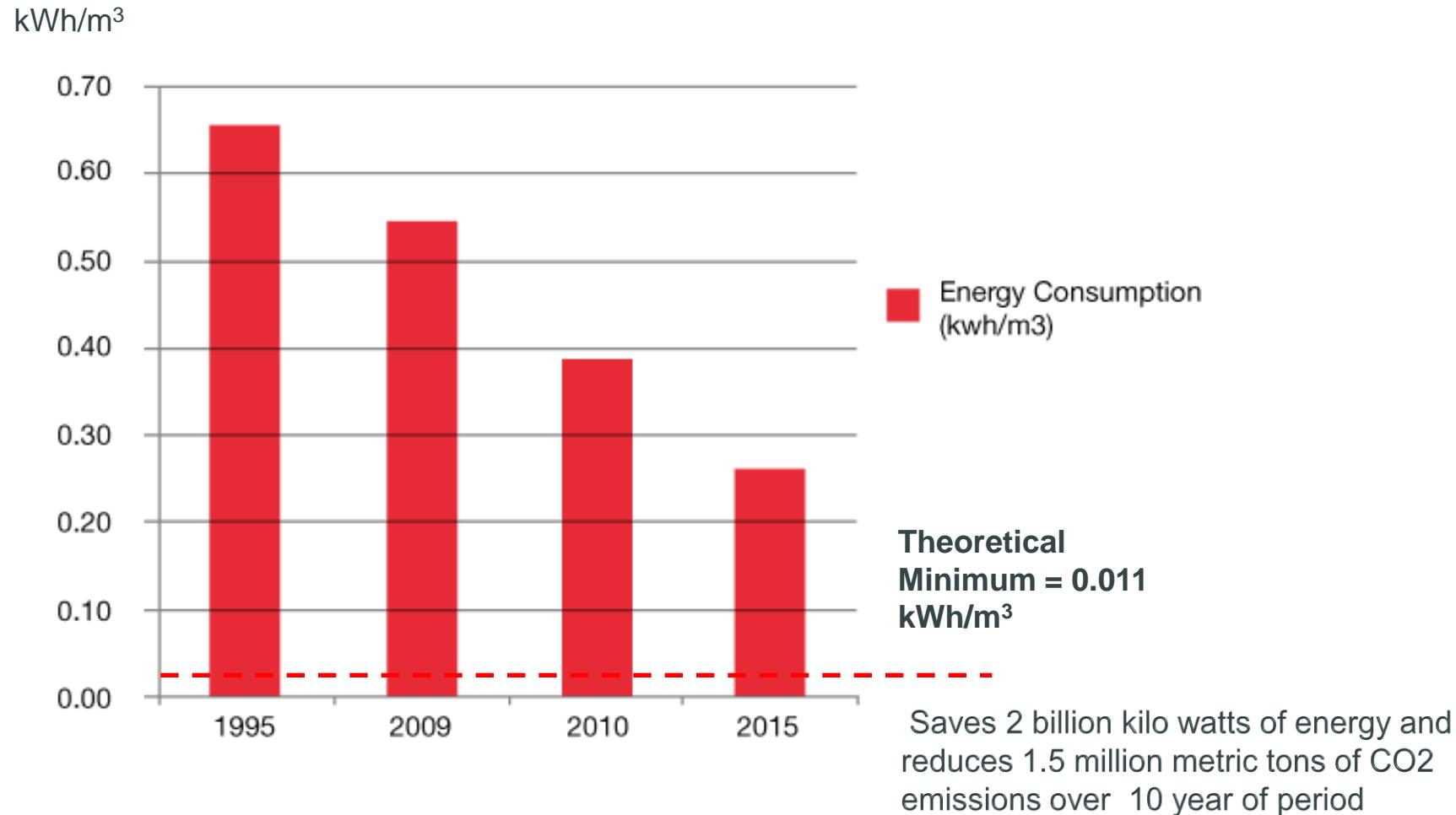
## Technology



## Product



# Significant Drops in Energy Consumption with Each RO Product Generation



## Key issues to solve in RO membranes: energy and fouling



Dow's response:



### DOW FILMTEC™ ECO RO Elements

**40%**

less salt passage

**30%**

less energy



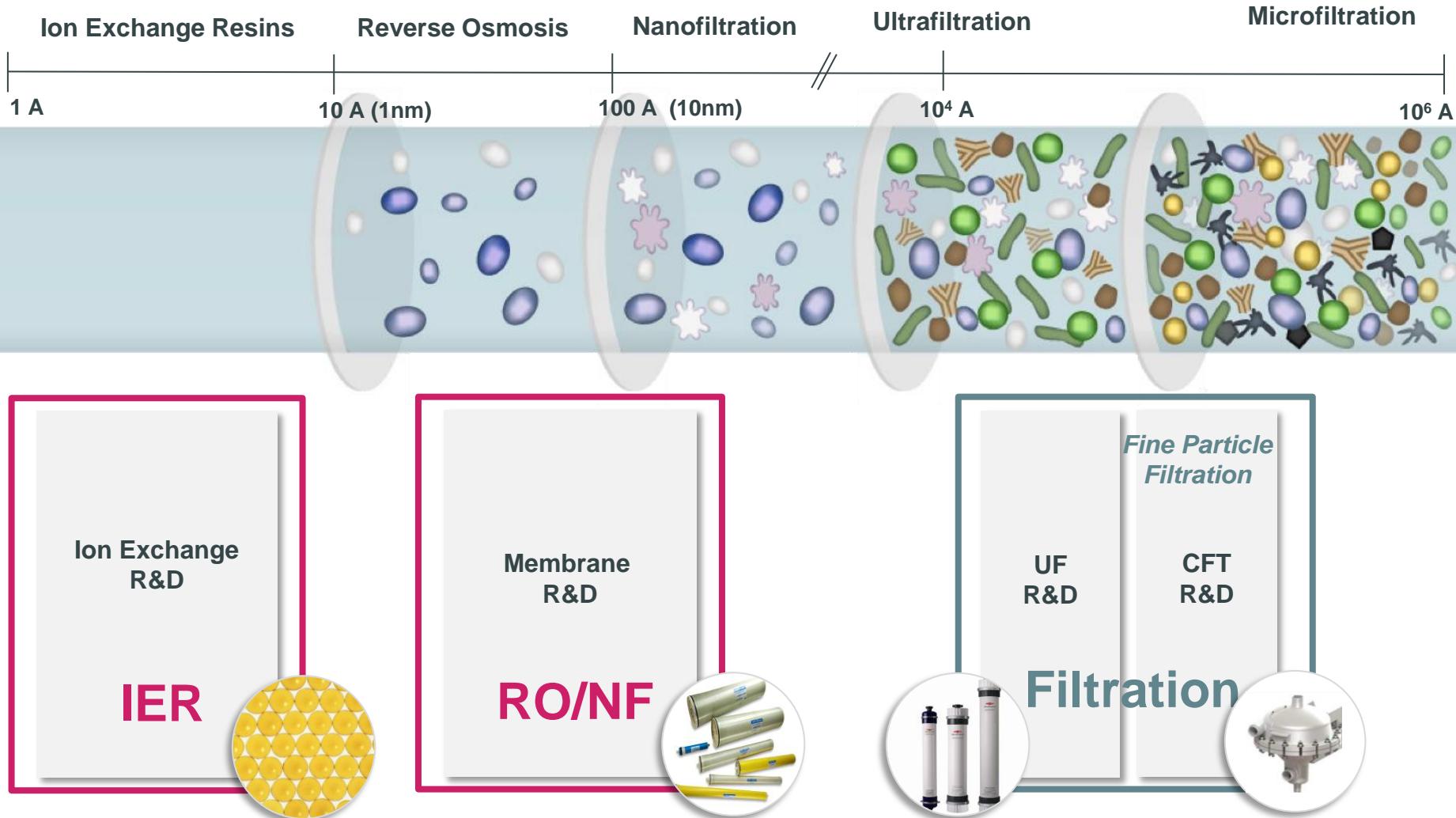
Dow's response:

### THE NEXT BIG THING IN REVERSE OSMOSIS...

Reduce “Clean-in-place”  
frequency by 50%

Reduced Energy  
Reduced Chemical Use  
Increased Water Availability

# Partnership – Building a complete technology solution



# Addressing Challenges for Industrial Water



**WATER SCARCITY ISSUES –  
ECONOMIC GROWTH LINKED TO  
WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE**

**WATER ENERGY NEXUS – RISING  
ENERGY COSTS**

**INCONSISTENT FEEDWATER  
QUALITY**

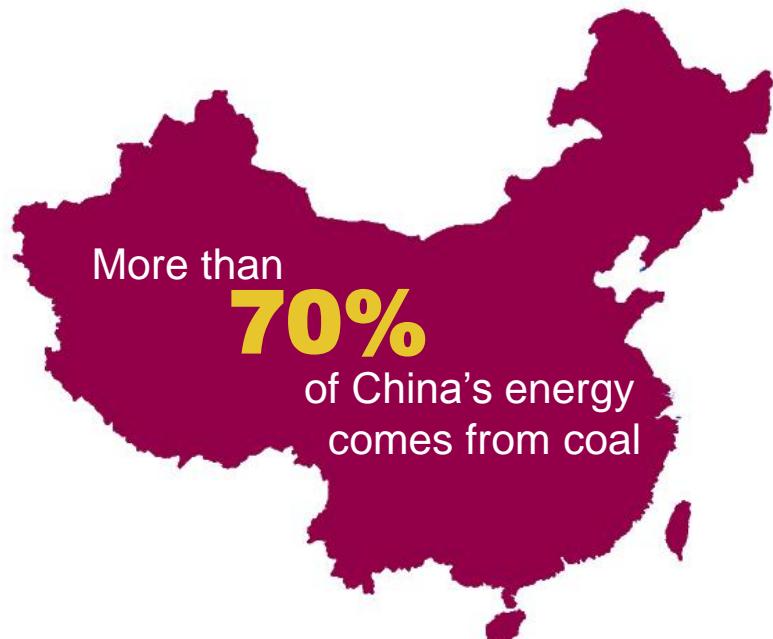
**INCREASING REGULATIONS AND  
COSTS**

**OUTDATED SYSTEM DESIGN**

**INCREASING COMPETITION**

**NEED FOR PRODUCTION EXPANSION  
WITHOUT INCREASE IN WATER  
WITHDRAWALS**

## Case in point: coal production in China



Coal resources are located in the North part of China – **its most water-stressed region**

**90%** coal resource but

**21%** water resources

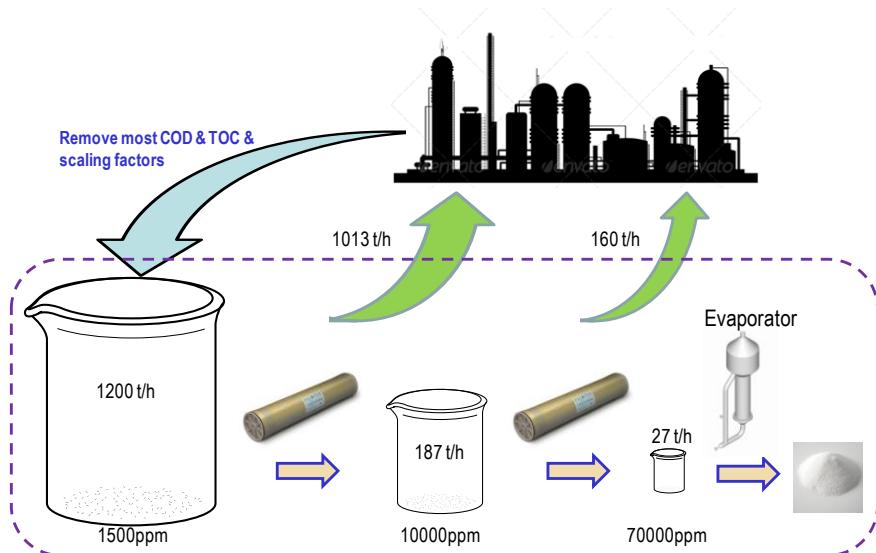


Producers must reuse and recycle water.

=  **FOULING** =  **COST FOR WATER TREATMENT**

A diagram showing the relationship between water reuse/recycling and water treatment costs. It consists of two equals signs. The first equals sign is followed by an orange upward-pointing arrow and the word "FOULING". The second equals sign is followed by a yellow upward-pointing arrow and the text "COST FOR WATER TREATMENT".

# Coal to Chemical – Zero Liquid Discharge

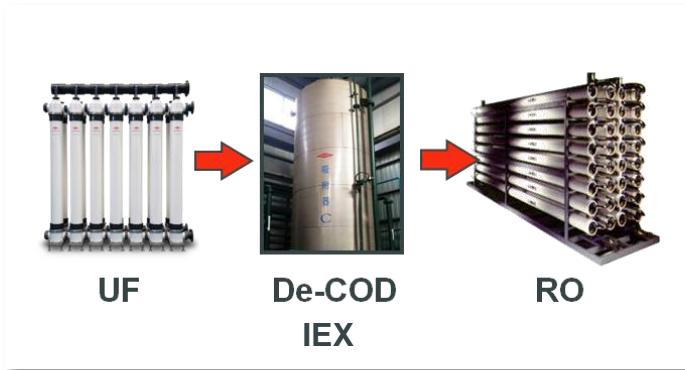


$COD_{cr}$	2000-4000mg/L
$BOD_5/COD_{cr}$	0.25-0.35
Total phenol	300-1000mg/L
Volatile phenol	50-300mg/L
$NH_3-N$	100-250mg/L



Typical wastewater of coal gasification

## Dow Solutionism – Combining Technologies



# Addressing Challenges in the Oil and Gas Industry



**DECLINING PRODUCTION AND  
INCREASING WATER CUT FROM  
AGING RESERVOIRS**

**WATER-INTENSIVE PROCESSES TO  
DEVELOP NEW RESOURCES (GAS  
AND OIL FROM SHALE  
FORMATION)**

**LIMITATIONS IN WATER  
AVAILABILITY AND DISPOSAL  
OPTIONS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND  
REGULATIONS**

**SPACE AND WEIGHT CONSTRAINTS  
OFFSHORE**

**INCREASING CAPEX AND PROJECT  
RISK**

# Unconventional Oil & Gas

## Waters Associated with Shale Development & Production

### Frac Flowback

The portion of injected **frac fluids**

that return to surface before production.

- Typically 10-30% returns in 7-14 days with a rapid decline in quantity & quality.

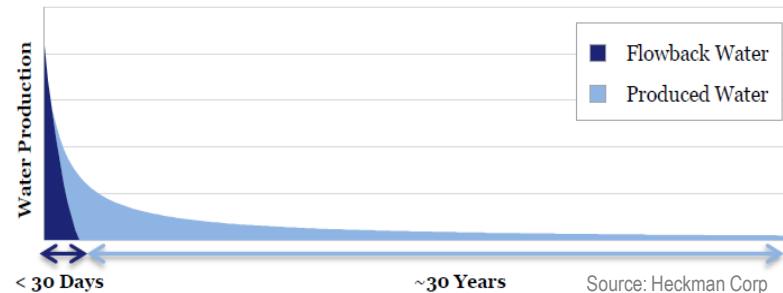
### Produced Water

Shales - typically refers to water

produced from the wells longer term...During production.

- Often significantly lower flow rates than flow back, and more consistent quality (after a while).

Illustrative Water Use in the Lifecycle of the Shale Well



### Make up Waters

- Surface Water (Fresh)
- Ground Water (brackish)
- Other produced waters
- Waste waters?

Recycle

Flowback Treatment

Disposal Site

Frac Fluid

Frac Flowback

Produced Water

Produced Water Treatment

The WELL and FRAC FLUIDS drive Water Treatment specifications



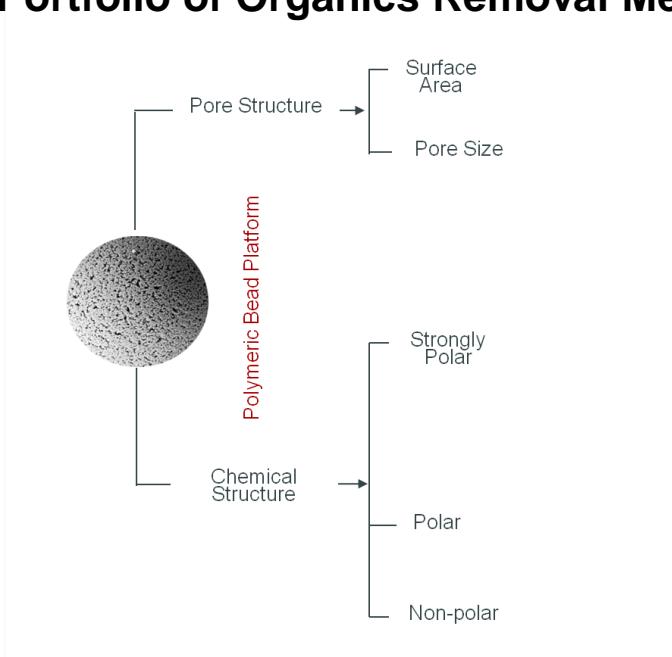
# Residual Organics – Water Soluble Organics (WSO)

As Shale Production moves from Gas to Liquids to Oil...

Water Soluble Organics become a primary concern:

- Commonly Include:
  - Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)
  - Diesel Range Organics (DRO)
  - BTEX

## Portfolio of Organics Removal Media

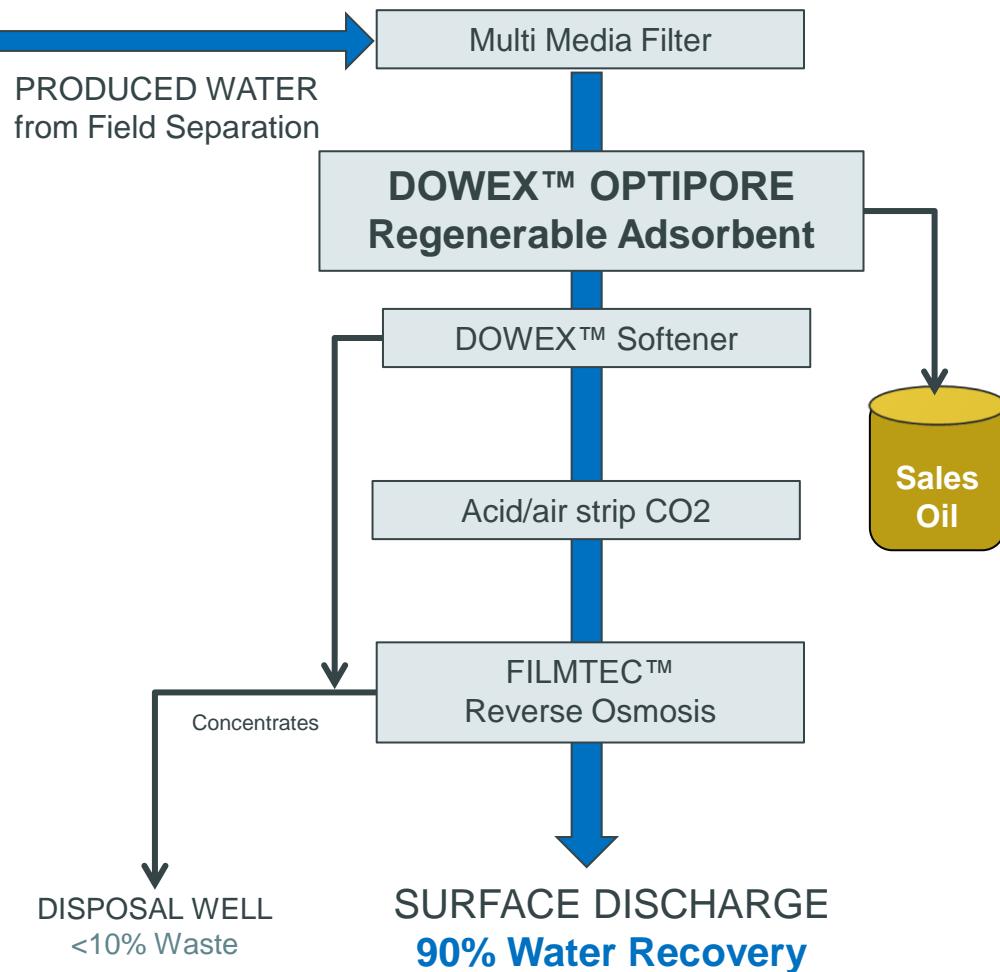


DOWEX OPTIPORE BTEX removal and recovery system demonstration: *Raw Water* (left), *Clean effluent* (middle) & *Recovered Condensate* (right)



# Neptune Produced Water Desalination Facility

## First large-scale OPTIPORE™ Installation for Produced Water Treatment



Wind River Basin, WY



Ground Breaking: November 2013

Commissioning: June 2014

Capacity: 25,000 bwpd (about 1 MGD)

- Collaboration between
  - Dow
  - GE
  - Encana



## Optimizing Current Technologies

Great progress is being made in optimizing current technologies

- Separations and Purification Technologies
- Membrane Technology
- Ion Exchange Technology
- Ultrafiltration Technology
- Fine particle Filtration

### ***Bringing it all together takes partnership***

- ✓ *Chemistry/Component Supplier : Dow*
- ✓ *Systems Engineering :*
- ✓ *End users : wide range of application from Industrial to Municipal*
- ✓ *Deep Application Knowledge*

