



2012 Water Management

Evaluation and challenges of the of storage, treating, transportation and planning water movements to provide a sound operational platform to constantly deliver water to support operations.

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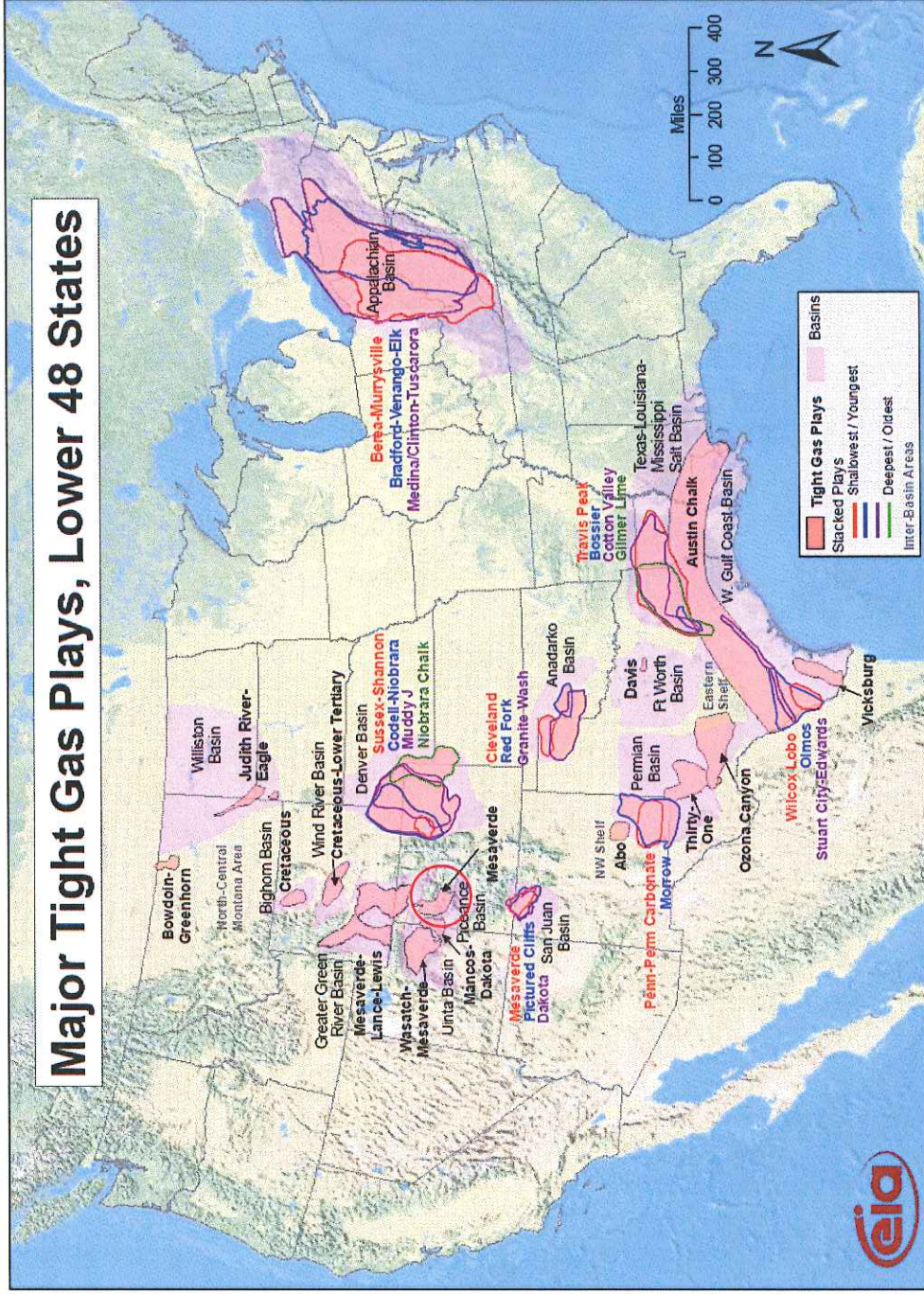
Agenda

- **Piceance Basin background**
- **Current water situation**
- **WPX water management approach**
- **Summary**
- **Q&A**

Piceance Basin, Western CO



- WPX operates over 4,000 wells in the basin
- Currently 5 rigs running
- Anticipate drilling over 200 wells in 2012
- Anticipate pumping over 2,000 frac stages in 2012



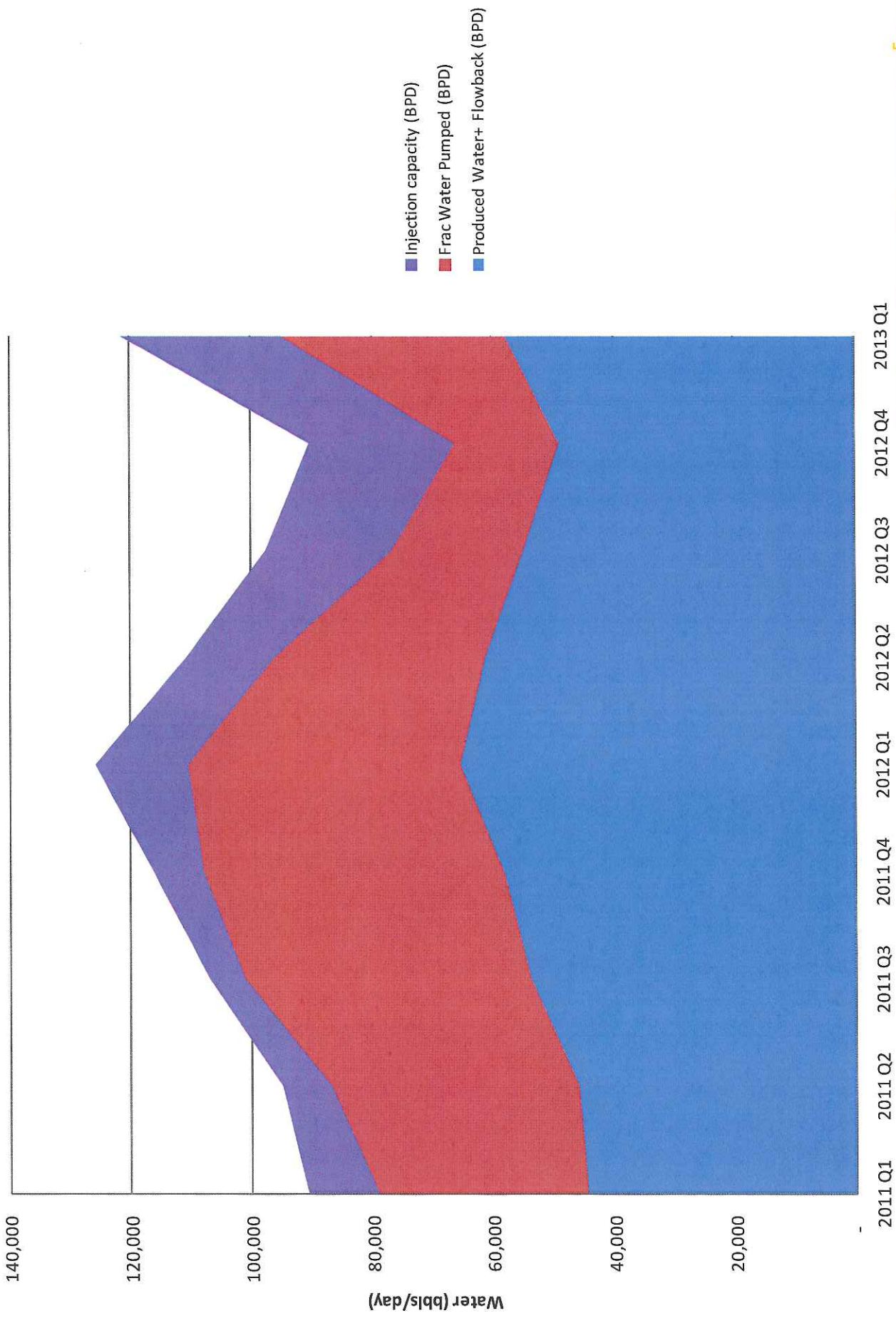
Source: Energy Information Administration based on data from various published studies
Updated June 6, 2010



Current water situation Production/Storage/Disposal volumes

- **Water management = Key to success in unconventional development**
- Average Water production: 34,000-42,000 bwpd; Frac flow back volume: Additional 10,000-21,000 bwpd
- Estimated average Frac water 25,000-35,000 bwpd
- Substantial storage capacity
- Current water inventory: 75-80%
- Injection capacity: 19,000 bwpd; Currently disposing ~10,000-12,000 bwpd
- Evaporation capacity 500,000 bbls/year per facility
- Manage and move in excess of 100,000 bbls of water per day
- Recycle/Re-use of all water available

Piceance Water Summary 2011-Q1-2013-Q1



Water management approach



PROBLEM:

- (2007) 30,000 BWPD would require 300 truck loads per day; 109,500 truck loads per year
- Over \$27.4MM USD per year in water hauling costs
- Thousands of wells to drill
- Water transportation efficiency critical to the economic viability of the asset
- Remote assets
 - Trail Ridge, Alan Point and Ryan Gulch

Commodity prices

- Oil vs Gas

Changing legislation

- Public pressure

SOLUTION:

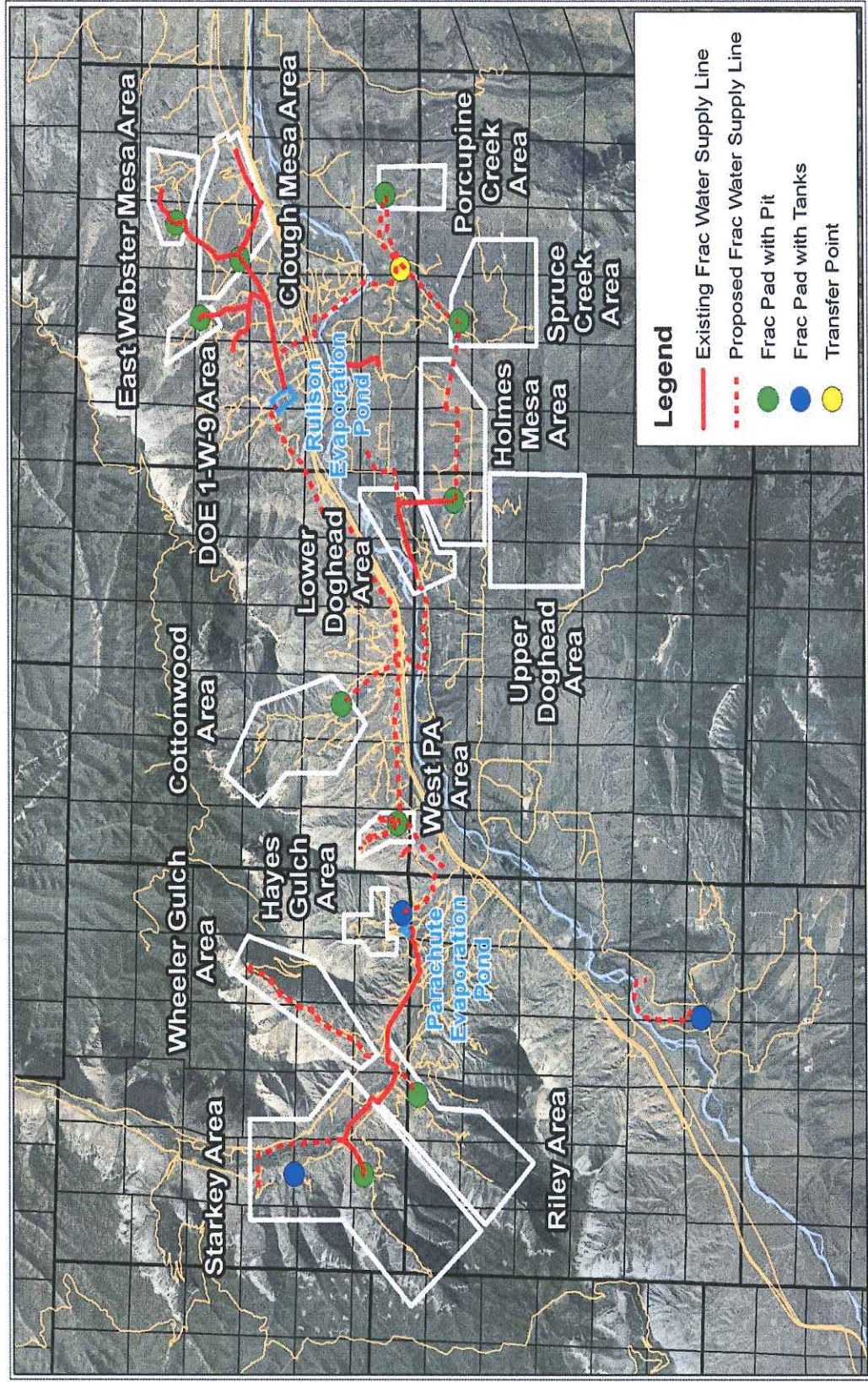
- Economic evaluation of water infrastructure in high well density areas to reduce/eliminate trucking
- Prefer 1 year pay out
- Injection
- Comprehensive team approach
 - Completions, Production, 3rd parties and Water management group
 - Flexibility

New Technology

Water Infrastructure results:

- Water handling costs reduced by 60 percent
- Completion AFE reduced by 17 percent
- Reduced the number of truck loads by 95 percent
- Sustainability at lower gas prices

Piping - Frac Water Supply Status





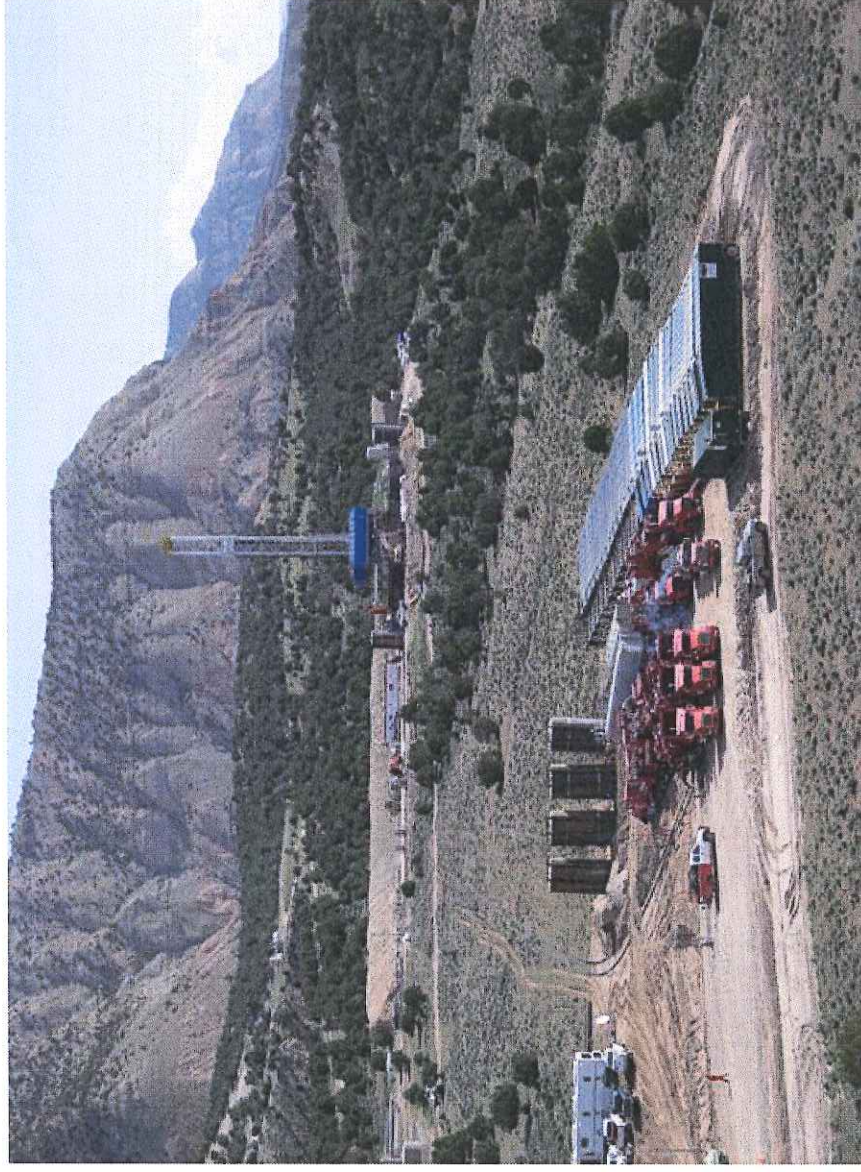
Ryan Gulch Planned Water Loop



Piceance Basin, Operations



- WPX cleans and recycles produced water for well completions
- Approximately 3,100-6,000 barrels of water and 100,000-200,000 pounds of sand pumped per frac stage
- Frac stages range from 5-13 per well.
- 3 main areas of operation
 - Remotes area management,
 - Trail Ridge, Alan Point and RG



Remote fracturing /Simops - Benefits



- Landowner preference is a major factor on route and construction
- Flowlines can be installed in many ways
- Minimization of new disturbance
- Reduces total drilling and completion time
- Safer in challenging locations to not truck water

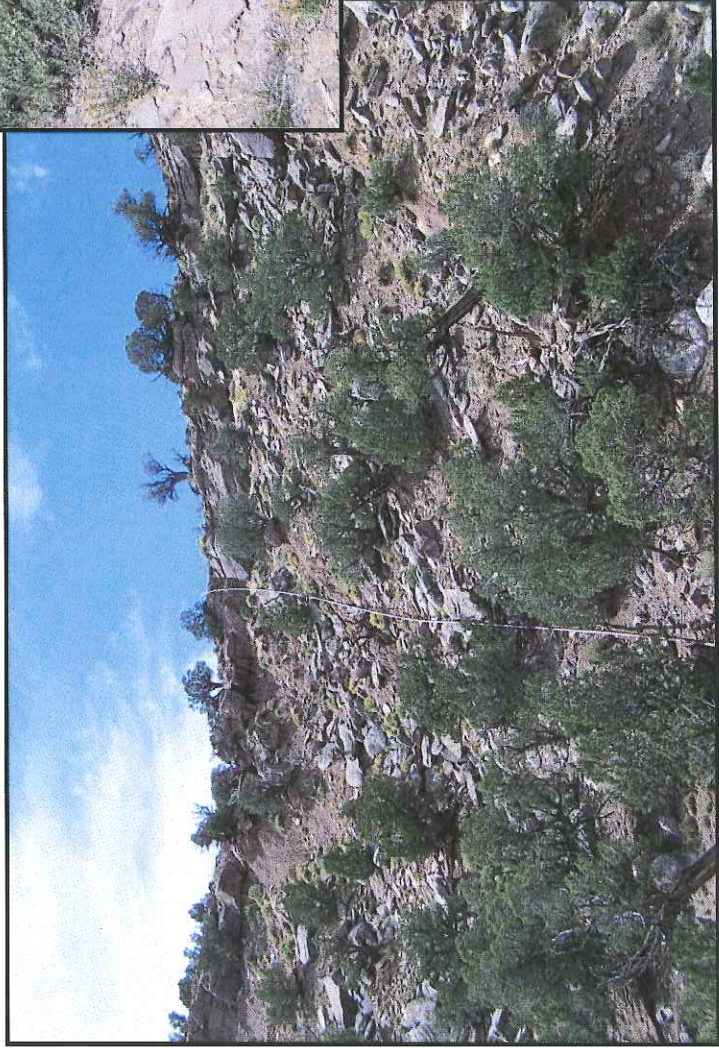


Remote fracturing - Benefits



> Federal Locations

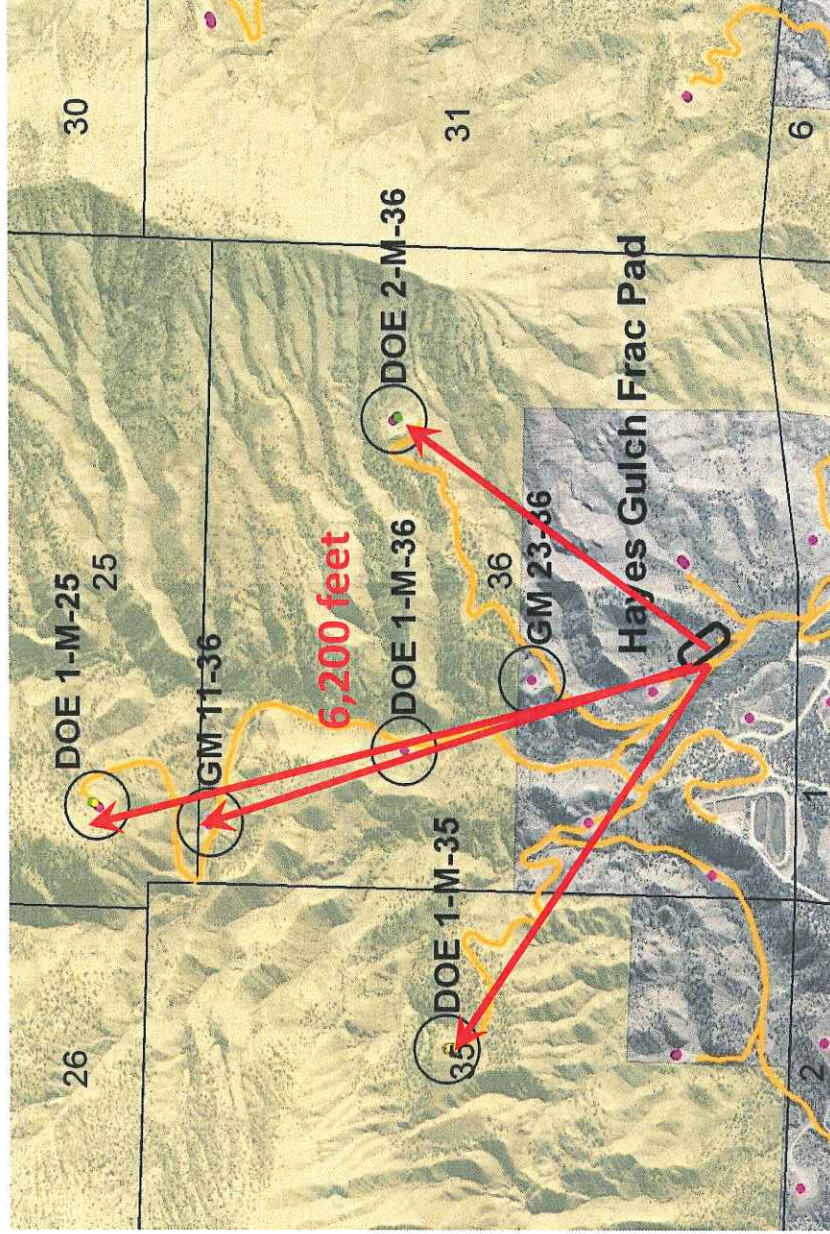
- Temporary flowlines can be installed to go cross country with very little impact



> Tougher Remote Locations

- Minimize the disturbed area
- Shortening the total construction time

Remote frac - Hayes Gulch example



- Able to fracture up to 3 miles away from the wellhead
- Can fracture multiple sites from one remote location, **6 pads, 87 wells**
- Eliminated over 21,000 water truck trips in this area
- Better efficiencies with frac crews (more jobs in a given day)
- Awards from the BLM and COGCC
- CDOW allowed year-round development

- Additional benefits
 - Smaller size drilling pads
 - Less traffic, dust, emissions, road maintenance, accidents
 - More fracs per day
 - Get in and get out sooner!

Remote fracturing - Benefits



- Reduces truck traffic by up to 90%
- Reduces footprint by 30%
- Reduces time required to drill and complete by up to 80%
- Reduces impacts on roads
- Reduces traffic through neighborhoods (noise, odor, dust)
- Reduces impacts to wildlife
- Reduced nearly 500,000 heavy truck trips on public roads

Safety and environmental protection



- > Safety
 - Initial and periodic pressure testing of flowlines~10,000 psi
 - Pressure test before every use
 - Real time monitoring of pressures from both ends during completions via computer and radio
 - Visual inspection of flowlines
 - Dedicated site safety manager
- > Environmental
 - All tanks set in accordance with BMPs
 - Spill kits located on site
 - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
 - Reduction of impacts to environment through remote fracing
 - Temporary location - removed, reclaimed

Water treatment to reduce air emissions

- **CDPHE mandates emission control technologies using RACT**
(Reasonably Available Control Technology)
- **Required multi-million dollar upgrades and construction**
- **Rulison Water Treatment Facility was completed June 2010**
- **Parachute Water Treating Facility was completed stages and fully operational December 2011**
- **Complex/rigorous operating plan, extensive testing, monitoring, record keeping**
- **Covered ponds, field and emulsion treating, DAF technology, Microbiology and good production practices.**
- **Planning and Inspections and documentation**

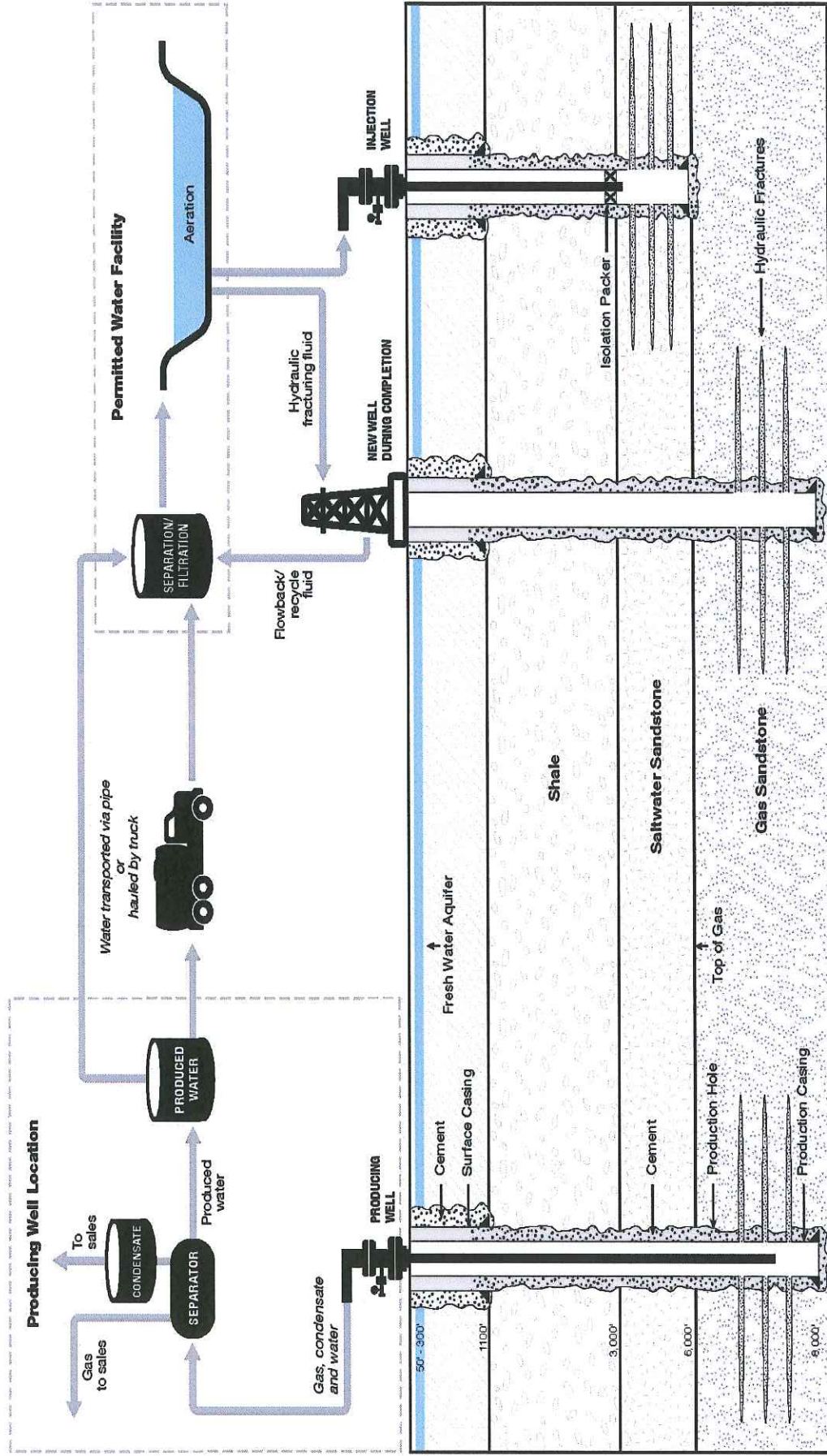
Water Facilities



- Two major storage and water treating facilities
- Rulison and Parachute WTF's
 - Centrally located to minimize pumping and overall water movement costs, with full automation and controls to ensure safe operations and consistent clean product delivery
 - 3 stages oil separation
 - Skim tanks
 - Polish/Surge
 - DAF
 - Robust chemical treating program utilizing coagulants and polymers for DAF pre-treatment
- Emulsion treating
- Site Specific Bioremediation Program to improve overall water quality emissions control
- Provided clean water for injection
- Reduces filter costs and maintenance
- Centralize injection facility
 - Minimize surface land use and location foot print

■ The mass storage meets all state and federal regulatory requirements and minimizes odors from emissions.

Water management approach Recycle and Reuse



Not to scale

Benefits of water infrastructure

- **Cost Control**
- **Reduced truck traffic**
- **Less dust / emissions**
- **Minimal impact to local wildlife**
- **Reduced impact on road infrastructure**
- **Fewer spills**
- **Regulatory support**
- **Buffer for activity**
- **Predictable delivery**
- **Community Support**

Summary



- Increased water production from continuous development required a solution.
- Water storage in the Piceance began with two permitted waste facilities. WPX would re-use production water and supplement with fresh water for completions as needed.
- 2008 rig count plummeted and we could not use all of the water we produced. We had to haul ~5-6,000 BWPD to Utah at an expense of ~\$40,000/day.
- 5 injection wells were drilled/converted at an expense of \$10MM...~8 month payout. Continue to and develop injection program
- Currently we are evaluating several new technologies to manage future excess water
- We currently evaluate each development area...
- ~2 years to install a water line from start to finish
- For WPX, water infrastructure is simply the Right Way to do business



Questions?