

Eco-Logic Dewatering Technology for the Oil and Gas Industry

Advantages and Benefits

Hazardous Waste – Oil & Gas



During oil and gas drilling operations, vast quantities of drilling mud waste are produced—a complex, often hazardous byproduct that poses significant environmental, economic, and regulatory challenges for operators and contractors.

In the current method, waste mud is collected onsite in tanks and removed using vacuum trucks. The trucks transport the waste to off-site facilities for disposal, commonly in open pits. This process involves high transport costs, emissions, and potential spill risks during transit.

Average drilling operation generates 10,000–20,000 barrels of waste mud depending on the well.



Eco-Logic Dewatering System

Eco-Logic's dewatering system is based on proprietary chemical additives (coagulants/flocculants) followed by centrifuges or filter presses that separate water and solids.

The clean water can be reused or safely released, and the leftover dry solids are much easier and cheaper to dispose of. This method reduces waste volume, lowers transport costs, and is better for the environment



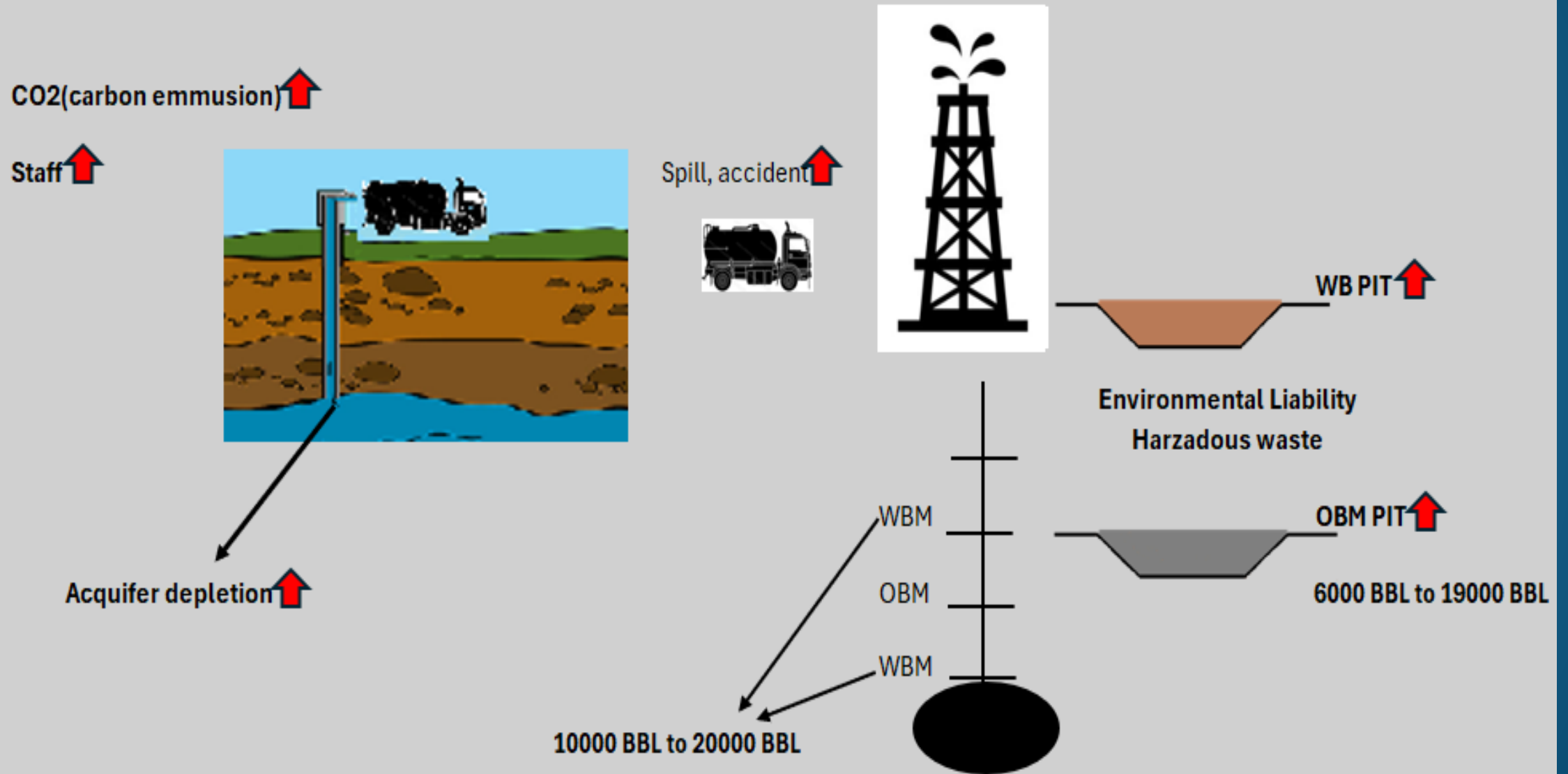
The dewatering system provided by **Ecologic** offers a specific design that is flexible, simple to operate, and adaptable to different site needs. It allows for the use of **Ecologic** customized chemicals solution to improve the efficiency of separating water from solids.

This ensures higher water recovery rates and produces drier solids that are easier and cheaper to dispose of, making the system both environmentally friendly and cost-effective.

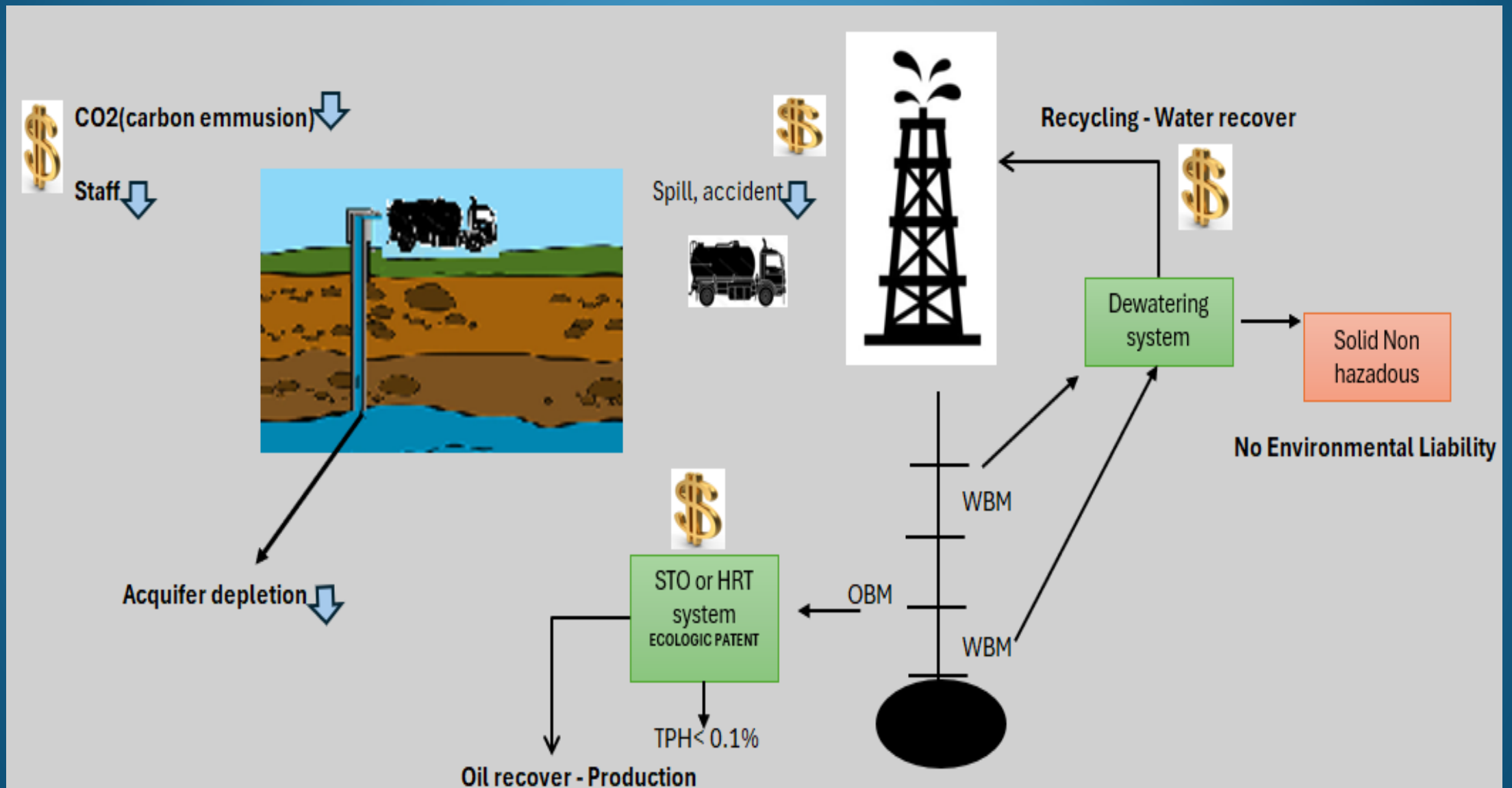
An operation is currently underway with Rig 207(Abraj) in Saffa(Oxy).



Existing Model



Eco-Logic Solution for WBM & OBM



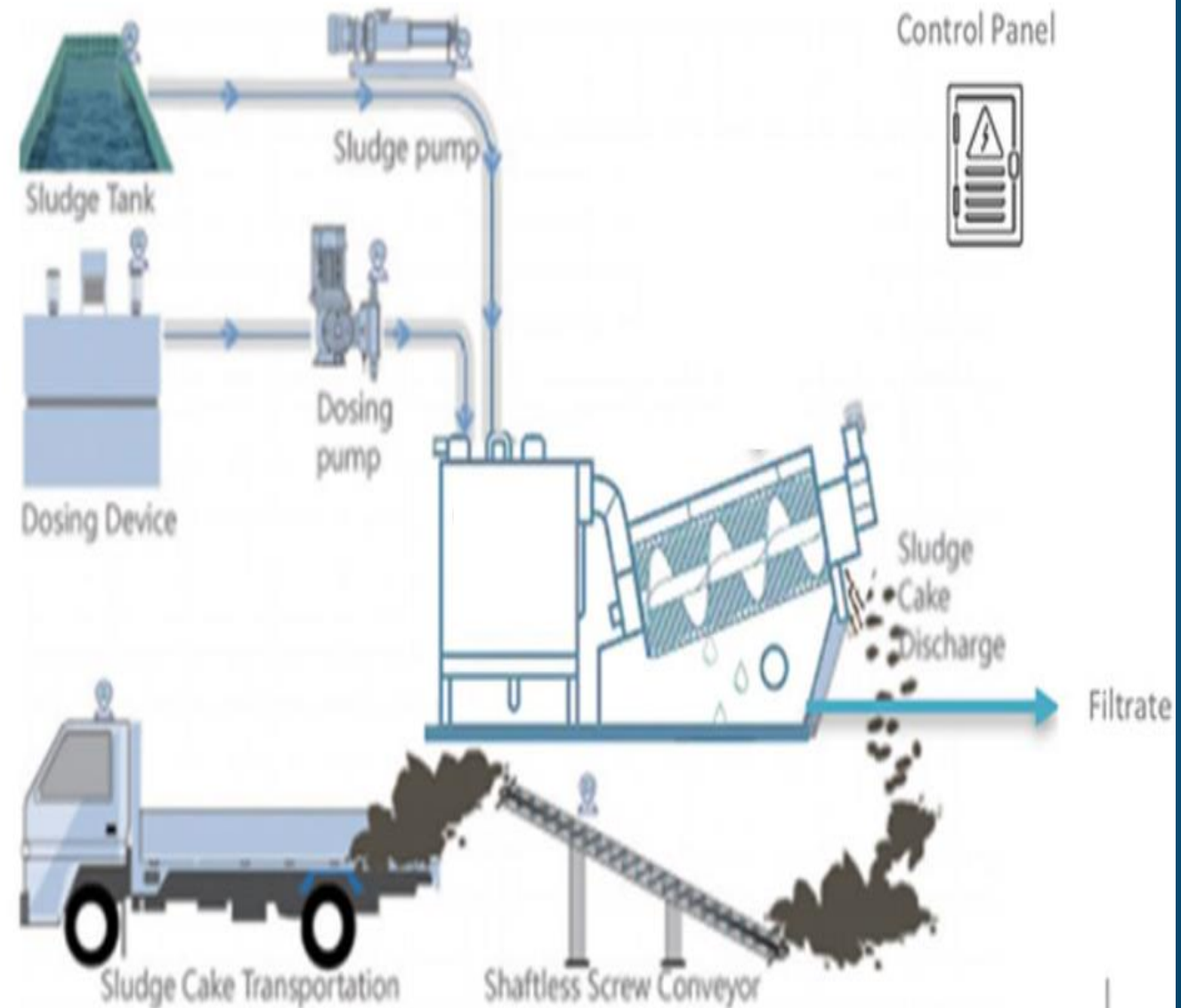
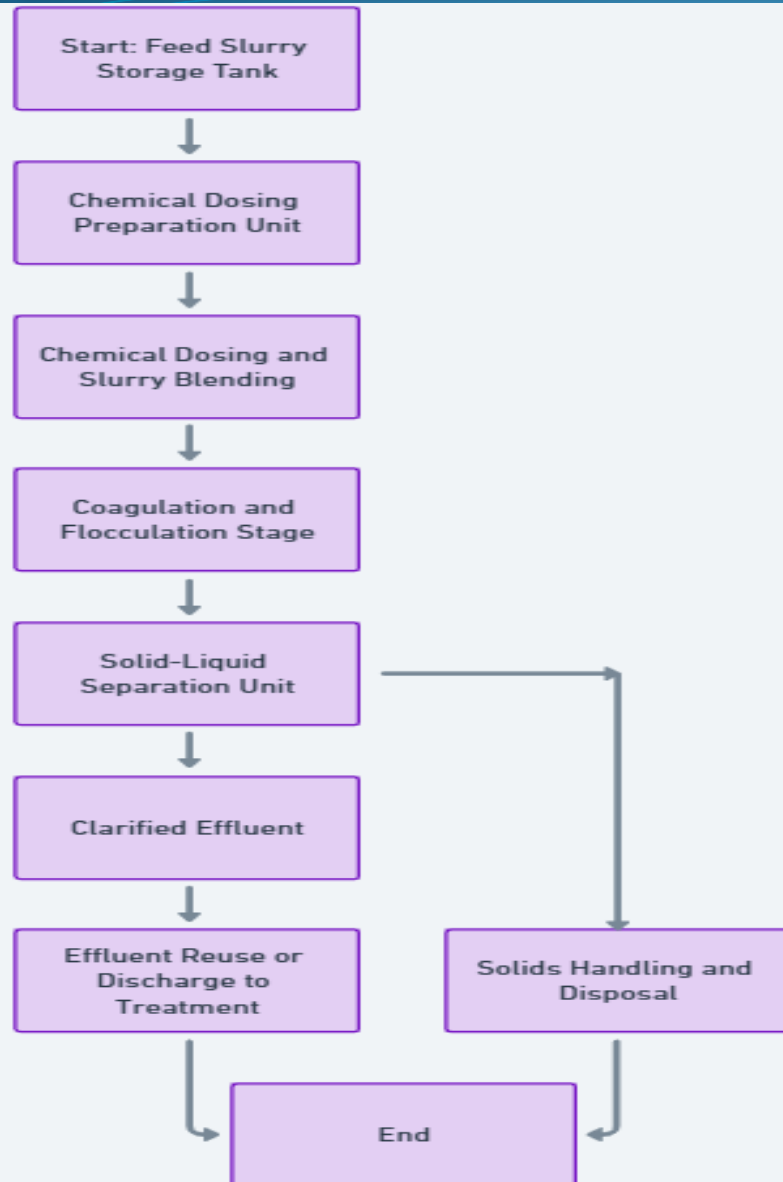
Environmental Impact Comparison

Parameter	Current System (Vacuum Truck & Off-site Disposal)	Dewatering System (Eco-logic)
CO ₂ Emissions	High (due to frequent transport)	Low (onsite process reduces trucking)
Spill Risk	High (during loading and transport)	Low (contained treatment process)
Water Reuse	None	Up to 80% recovered and reusable
Waste Volume	High	Significantly reduced
Compliance	More challenging	Easier (cleaner separation)
Pit Requirement	Requires large pits for mud storage	No need for pit construction
Water Cost	High (due to total loss of water in mud)	Reduced (water recovered and reused)
Manpower Requirement	More staff needed for transport and handling	Fewer staff required for operations

Dewatering Applications in Oil & Gas



Dewatering System – Flow chart



Approach and Services

- Design of dewatering equipment (dewatering units & centrifuges) – tailored to application (containerized or open, zone rated if required, onshore or offshore)
- Site/rig surveys – professionally conducted site/rig surveys, survey reports with findings & recommendations
- Lab & field testing of WBM waste fluid (selection of most suitable Coagulants and Flocculants)
- Consumption calculations/estimations, chemical supply and logistics
- Commercials/budgeting
- Site/rig setups & layouts – based on site/rig surveys
- Start up support and execution of projects (if required)
- Daily and project reporting
- Specialized manpower recruitment – project management and/or operations personnel

Summary

- Mobile, modular plant allows flexibility in deployment – offshore, onshore, in situ, at waste repository
- Scalable to any required processing rate (MT/hr)
- Limited human interaction and exposure within the reclamation process, limited HSE exposure & risks
- It offers a lower overall cost compared to the current system of using vacuum trucks and off-site disposal
- No noxious odors, no HSE exposures
- Low maintenance schedules, no required/forced shut down periods due to scheduled maintenance

For more information:

<http://eco-logicevironmental.com/product/wbm-water-based-drilling-fluids-systems-dewatering>

<http://eco-logicevironmental.com/>

