

Pioneer Water Management and Initiatives

Michael Dunkel February 13, 2013



Large Independent E & P



Enterprise value

~\$15 Billion

Proved reserves

1.1 Billion BOE*

Employees

3,500+

Operated wells

10,000+

Headquarters

Dallas

Other Offices

Anchorage

Denver

Midland

* as of 12-31-11



Operating Areas

North Slope

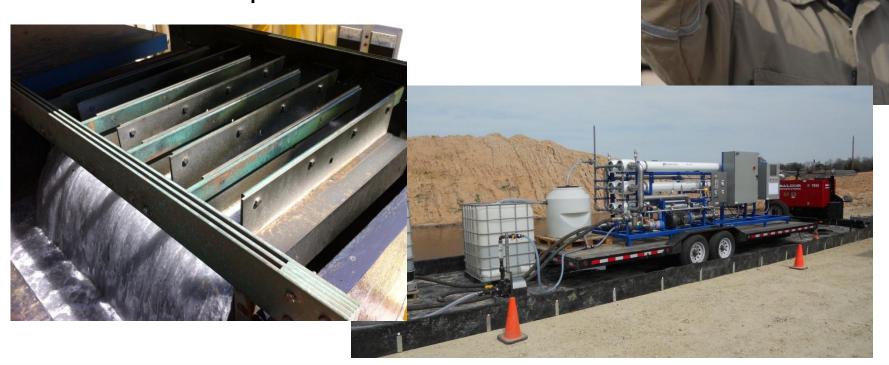


Objective: Use Less Fresh Water



Options Available

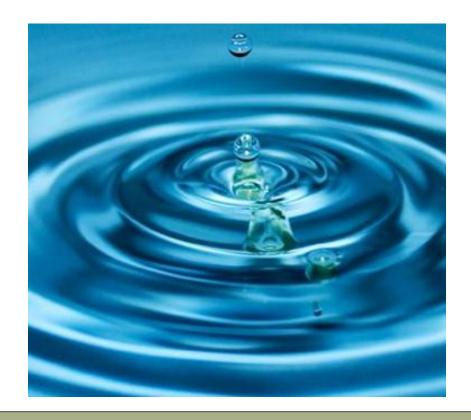
- Reduce water needed per well
- Use brackish water instead of fresh
- Recycle/reuse produced water
- Prevent evaporation



Benefits of Water Management



- Reduce fresh water use a shared resource
- Potential long-term cost savings
- Reduce trucks on road
- Recycling reduces water disposal



Challenges to Water Management



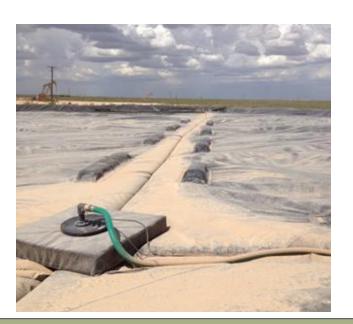
- Economics: biggest challenge
- Environmental
 - Produced water storage
 - Transport
- Regulations
- Variability
 - Water quality
 - Infrastructure
 - HF design

Industry Evaluations and Studies



- Water management studies
- Study of acceptable water quality for HF by basin
- Industry groups focused on water management
- Improved water tracking and quality measurements





Pioneer Water Initiatives in TX



- Reduced water use in selected areas: 13 to 40%
- Front end

- Expanded use of brackish & gray waste water
- 10 Water pilots testing new technologies
- Constructed first two H11 produced water pits
- Initiated water source well quality testing plan
- Initiated groundwater fluid level monitoring
- Install 2 pilot water pit covers to prevent evaporation
- Planning 10,000 BWPD recycling project for 2013

Back end

Pioneer's first H11 pit in Barnett





"Building a good gel is critical."

Water Treatment Technologies



Suspended Solids

- Remove suspended solids & some dissolved solids
- Mobile systems
- Does <u>not</u> remove salt from water
- Examples: EC, nano/ultra-filtration or clarifier

Reverse Osmosis

- Mobile treatment for salt removal
- More economic than evaporative system
- Limited by TDS Level of 50,000 ppm

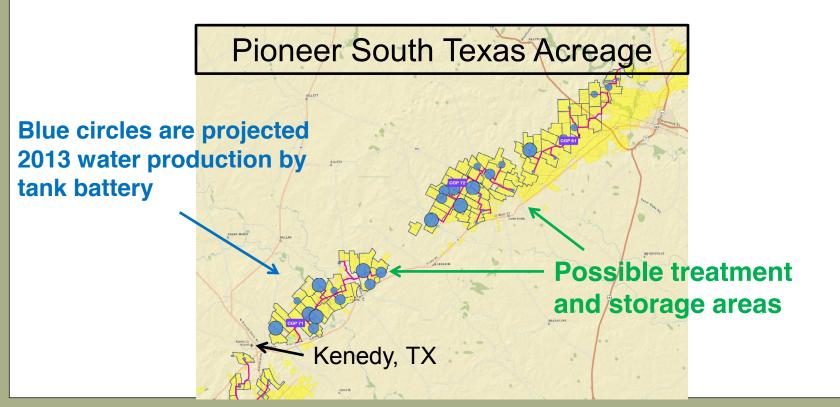
Distillation - Mechanical Vapor Recompression

- Less mobile
- Highest cost
- Removes salt lowers risks

Logistics to Recycling



- Accumulate water in central location economics of scale
- Treat produced water not interfere with HF design
- Store treated water until next new well drilled
- Transport produced water in leak-proof lines



Conclusions



- O&G uses about 1% of the Texas water
- Latest study projects flat to declining water consumption
- O&G progress to reduce fresh water use is ongoing
 - Reducing water per well where possible
 - Brackish use is rising
 - Recycling efforts continue
 - Solutions to reduce water consumption vary
 - Service & producing companies continue researching solutions