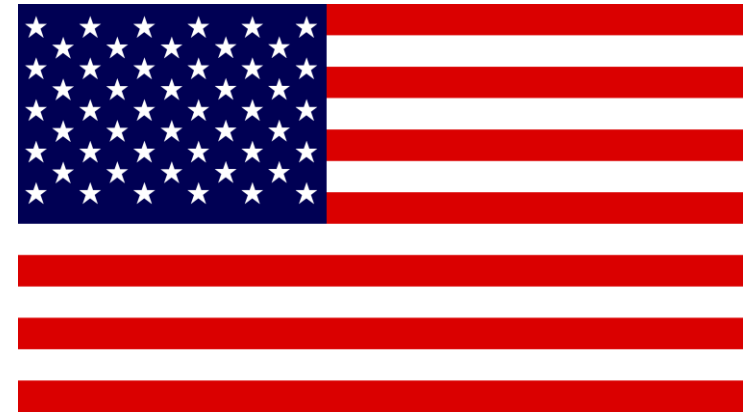


Recycle Water with Ion Oxidation Catalyst System

Alpha Products

July 2025



IOC Connex System



IOC System Overview

Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP)

- Utilizes high-power cavitation, electrochemical reactions, and multi-media filtration to generate reactive oxidants directly from wastewater, eliminating the need for extra chemical additives.

Contaminant Elimination

- Effectively eliminates contaminants such as iron, hydrogen sulfide, and microbial activity, improving water quality significantly.

In-Situ Generation of Oxidants

- Electrochemical processes induce free chlorine and chlorine dioxide generation from natural water constituents, ensuring effective disinfection and contaminant removal on-site.

Patented Technology

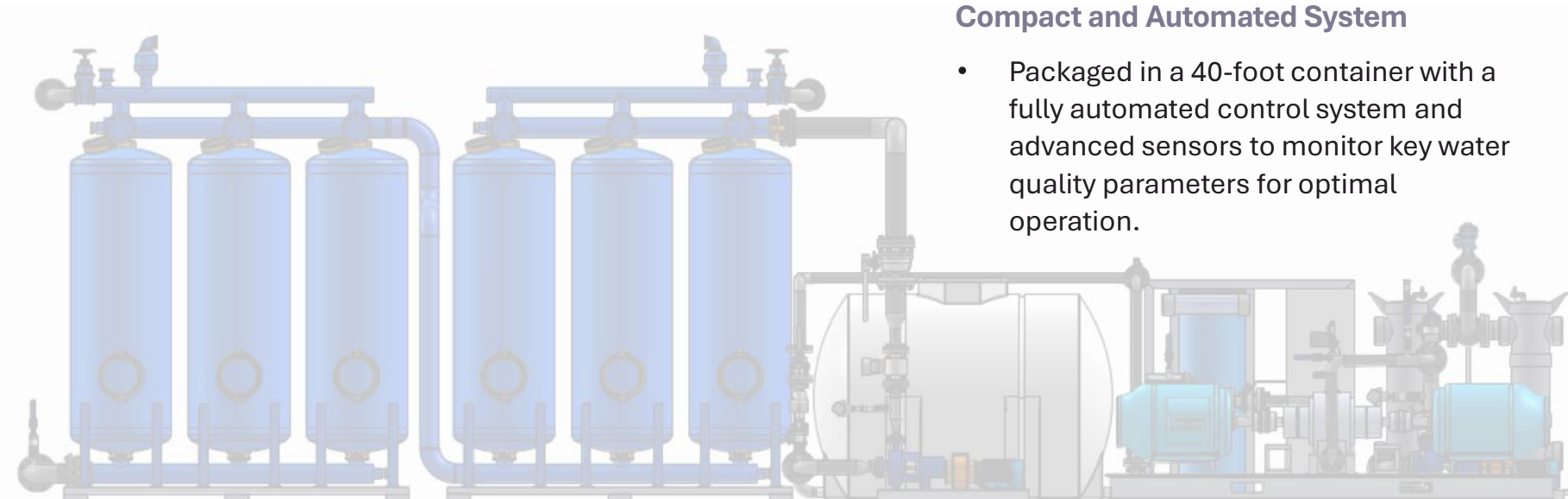
- Utilizes a unique, proprietary atmospheric chemistry process that sets it apart from conventional water treatment methods.

Compact and Automated System


- Packaged in a 40-foot container with a fully automated control system and advanced sensors to monitor key water quality parameters for optimal operation.

Energy Efficiency

- Energy and Cost per Barrel:
Approximately 0.12 kWh per barrel;
Cost is \$0.0196 per barrel processed.



Secondary Features of the IOC System



Total Dissolved Solids Reduction

The system effectively lowers total dissolved solids (TDS), enhancing water quality and reducing scaling potential in downstream processes.



Total Suspended Solids Removal

Removes total suspended solids (TSS) to produce cleaner and clearer water, improving filtration efficiency and protecting equipment.



On-Site Disinfection

Generates chlorine dioxide and free chlorine on-site, providing powerful disinfection and biocidal action without needing external chemical additives.



Scale Prevention

Reduces hardness by lowering calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) levels, preventing scale formation and ensuring efficient long-term system operation.



Alkalinity Reduction

Optimizes water chemistry by lowering alkalinity, which helps maintain stable pH and improves overall treatment effectiveness.

What is Hydrodynamic Cavitation?



Bubble Formation

Hydrodynamic cavitation happens when a rapidly moving liquid experiences a pressure drop in a confined space, creating small bubbles. These bubbles collapse in high-pressure areas, releasing energy as shockwaves, heat, and microjets, influenced by the fluid's properties and flow.



Effects on Pollutants

Collapsed bubbles cause structural damage to pollutants, increasing surface concentration and speeding up degradation.



Bubble Collapse

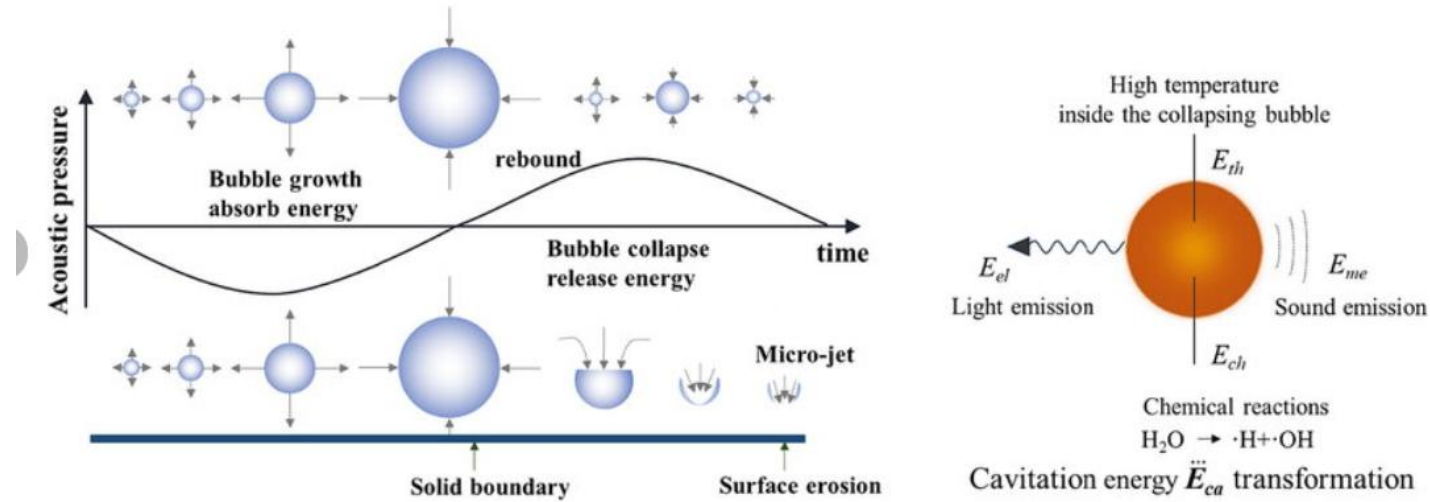
These bubbles implode violently, generating localized high temperatures and pressures that induce chemical reactions.



Hydroxyl Radicals

Generated hydroxyl radicals ($\cdot\text{OH}$) react with inorganic ions to form additional reactive species, further enhancing pollutant removal.

Hydrodynamics: Cavitation and Pollutant Degradation



Graphic representation of cavitation bubble dynamics during US. Content for the image modified from Wu et al. [138].



Bubble Formation

Hydrodynamic cavitation occurs when fast liquid flow through a narrow space lowers pressure, forming tiny bubbles that collapse in high-pressure zones, releasing energy as shockwaves, heat, and microjets, driven by fluid properties and flow.



Bubble Collapse

These bubbles implode violently, generating localized high temperatures and pressures that induce chemical reactions.



Effects on Pollutants

Collapsed bubbles cause structural damage to pollutants, increasing surface concentration and speeding up degradation.



Hydroxyl Radicals

During implosion, hydroxyl radicals (OH^*), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and other reactive species form, enabling powerful advanced oxidation processes.

Cavitating Pre-Electrolysis Benefits

01

Improved Electrode Performance

Cavitation removes surface contaminants and oxides from electrodes, improving their conductivity and catalytic activity.

02

Enhanced Mass Transfer

The increased mass transfer rates promote faster reaction kinetics, leading to higher current densities and improved efficiency.

03

Enhanced Reaction Rates

Improving reaction rates and efficiency reduces the energy required for electrochemical processes.

04

Water Treatment Applications

Cavitation can be used to remove contaminants from water, such as heavy metals and organic pollutants.

05

Improved Product Quality

Localized high temperatures and pressures generated by bubble collapse accelerate chemical reactions, yielding higher product quality.

06

Reduced Energy Consumption

The combination of improved mass transfer and quicker reaction kinetics enhances current density, reduces energy losses, and boosts output, leading to greater efficiency in electrolysis processes.

Electro-Chemistry



Cathode Reactions and Role

- Cathode facilitates electron gain (reduction) reactions.
- Generates hydroxyl radicals (OH^*) and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) essential for oxidation.
- Reduces free iron and hydrogen sulfide to less harmful forms.
- Supports electro-chemical reactions that initiate advanced oxidation processes.
- Creates conditions for free chlorine and chlorine dioxide formation.



Anode Reactions and Oxidation Species

- Anode drives electron loss (oxidation) reactions.
- Produces oxidizing agents like ozone (O_3), chlorine dioxide (ClO_2), and free chlorine.
- Releases metal ions such as Al^+ and Fe^+ aiding flocculation and water clarification.
- Synergistic action with cathode enhances advanced oxidation chemistry.
- Crucial for converting radicals into disinfecting species for microbial control.

Free radicals	Oxidation potentials (E°) (V)
Fluorine	3.03
Hydroxyl radical	2.80
Atomic oxygen	2.42
Ozone	2.07
Hydrogen peroxide	1.78
Perhydroxyl radical	1.7
Permanganate	1.68
Chlorine dioxide	1.57
Hypochlorous acid	1.49
Chlorine	1.36

Oxidation potentials of major oxidants

Exposing TDS: Process Overview

Oxidation of Dissolved Solids

Dissolved solids such as metal ions are reduced to an oxidized state. This chemical transformation changes the metal ions to a form that can react further with oxygen.

Binding to Oxygen

The metallic ion is tied to O_2 , which renders it insoluble in water. This oxygen binding is a key step in the precipitation process.

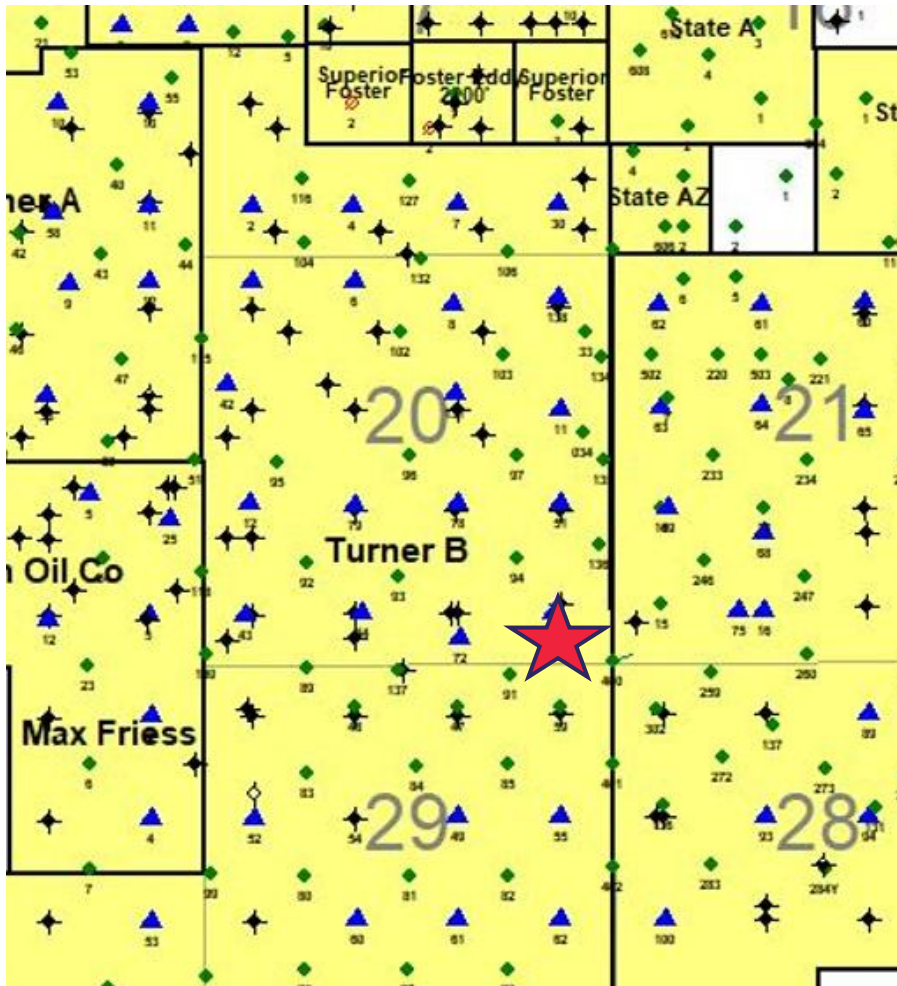
Formation of Insoluble Precipitates

The oxidized metallic ions form solid precipitates that are no longer dissolved in the water, making them removable by filtration.

Removal by Filtration

The insoluble precipitates are separated from the water using conventional filtration methods, effectively cleaning the water of metal contaminants.

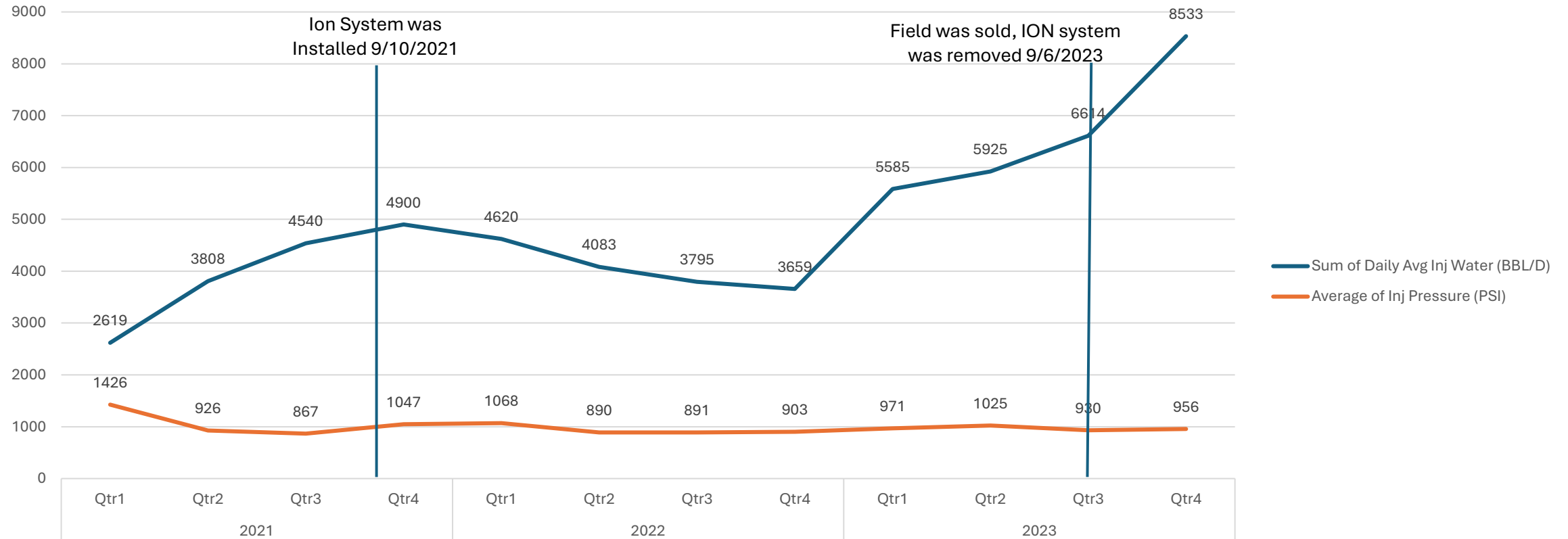
Field Testing of Waterflood in NM



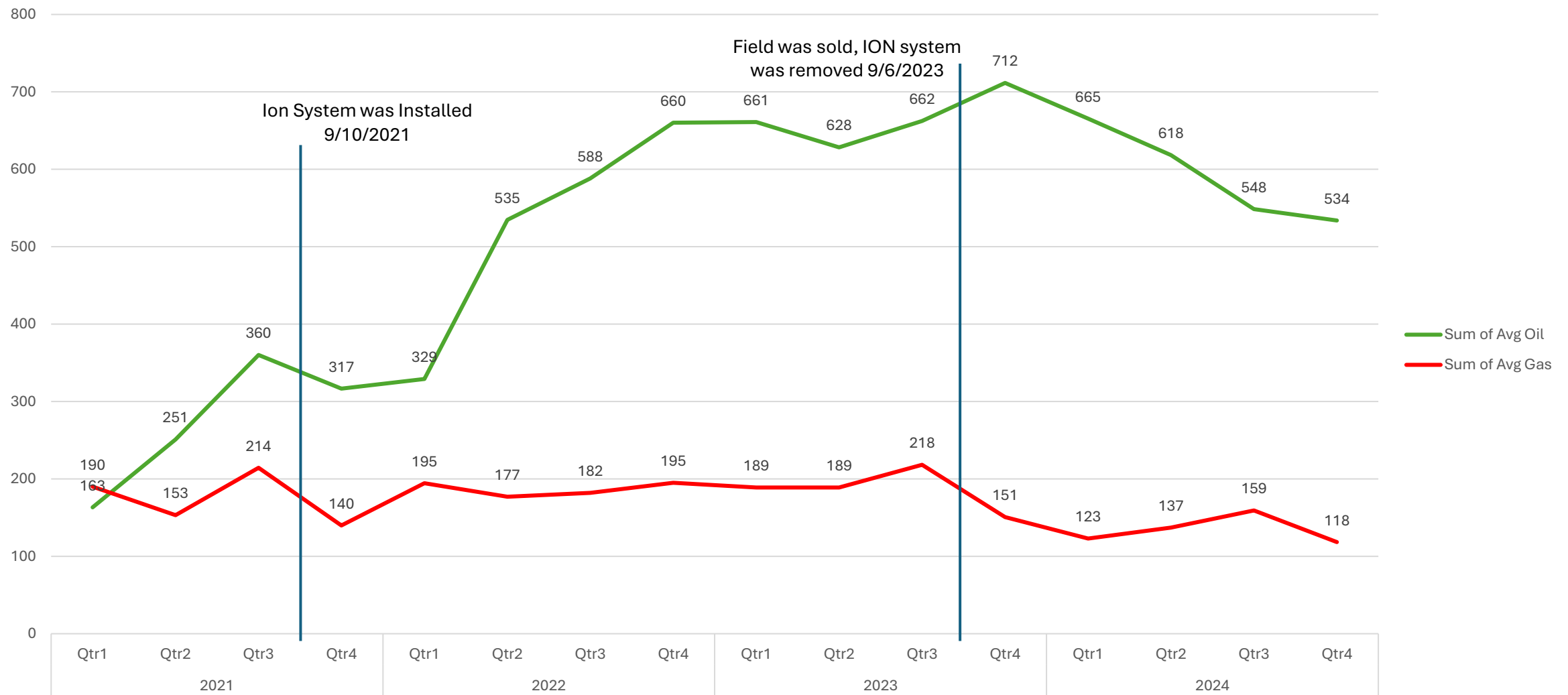
Field Testing of Waterflood Technologies

1. Assess hydrodynamic cavitation
2. Evaluate pre-electrolysis technologies
3. Remove hydrocarbon emulsions
4. Boost oil production
5. Treat produced water
6. Eliminate contaminants like heavy metals
7. Confirm laboratory results and monitor performance metrics

Water Injection & Avg Injection Pressure w/ ION Unit



Oil & Gas Production with ION Unit



Field Testing Results



Loco Hills Results

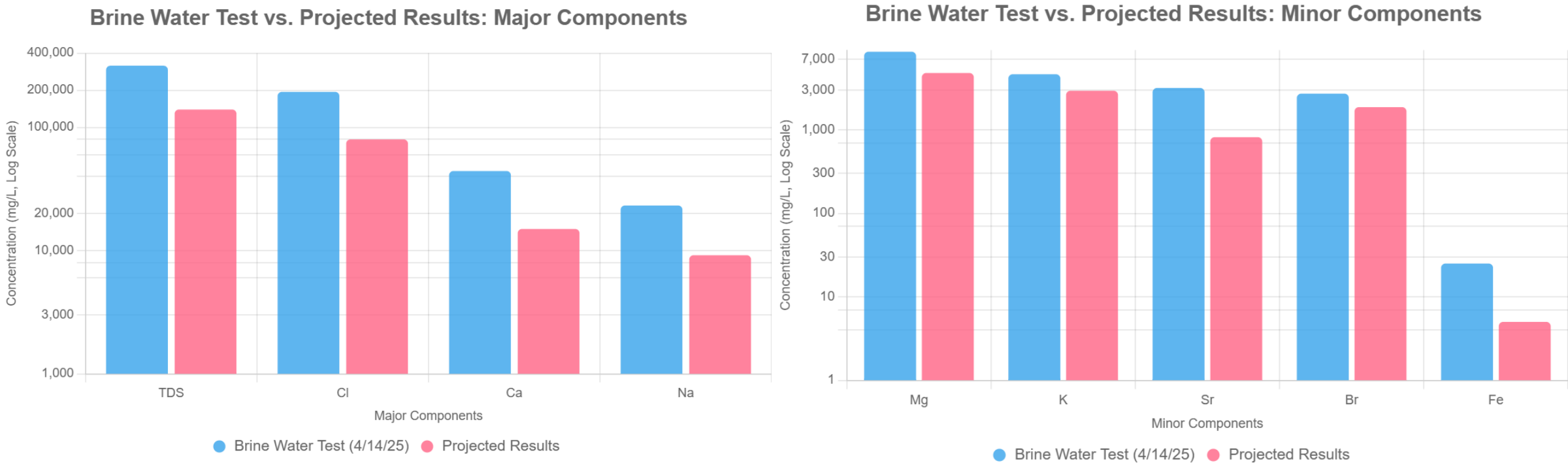
Before

Parameter	Value
pH	6.86
Ca, mg/L	2380
Mg, mg/L	1613
Fe, mg/L	1.6
Mn, mg/L	0.709
Na, mg/L	34830
K, mg/L	1227
Ba, mg/L	2.2
Sr, mg/L	57.9
Sulfates ,mg/L	2900
Chlorides, mg/L	61055
Conductivity, mg/L	75967
Br, mg/L	678
Turbidity, NTU	100
Bicarbonate, mg/L	488
TDS, mg/L	105234
H2S, mg/l	136
Iron Sulfide, mg/l	6.279

After -Post 2 months Running

Parameter	Value	% Reduction
pH	6.4	
Ca, mg/L	806	66%
Mg, mg/L	898	44%
Fe, mg/L	0.317	80%
Mn, mg/L	0.218	69%
Na, mg/L	13758	60%
K, mg/L	778	37%
Ba, mg/L	1.011	54%
Sr, mg/L	14.9	74%
Sulfates, mg/L	980	66%
Chlorides, mg/L	25122	59%
Conductivity, mg/L	53358	30%
Br, mg/L	466	31%
Turbidity, NTU	10	90%
Bicarbonate, mg/L	292	40%
TDS, mg/L	46564	56%
H2S, mg/l	17	88%
Iron Sulfide, mg/l	0.608	90%

Middle East Brine Projections



Projection are based of NM Field Results

	Brine Water Test (4/14/25)	Projected Results
TDS	317000	139480
Cl	194000	79824
Ca	44200	14969
Na	23200	9164
Mg	8610	4793
K	4630	2936
Sr	3170	816
Br	2710	1869
Fe	25	5

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