RIG BOILER TREATMENT

With Chemistry Done Better, You Create a Better Future.

Why Water Chemistry Matters to Keep Your Rig Boiler in Service

Oilfield Steam Boilers (Rig Boilers) ensure reliable heat supply for drilling and safety equipment. Raw untreated water contains high concentrations of scale forming minerals that impair boiler operation.

Chemical treatment controls scale and corrosion, maintains efficiency, and extends boiler life. Treatment depends on three critical parameters—hardness, alkalinity, and total dissolved solids.

What is Water Hardness?

Water hardness refers to the amount of minerals like Magnesium and Calcium Carbonates dissolved in water. Untreated, high hardness causes inefficiencies, boiler failure and costly repairs.

Key Takeaway: Lower initial hardness means better water quality and less need for treatment, reducing the risk of damage to boilers.

What is Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)?

TDS is a measure of everything dissolved in the water. All minerals, metals and non-metals. High TDS contributes to mineral build up in the boiler.

Key Takeaway: Reduce the potential for mineral scale by blowing down your boiler when TDS reaches 3500 ppm.

What is pH?

pH determines how acidic or alkaline your water is. If not in the right range, water can be corrosive to metal even if it’s safe to drink!

Key Takeaway: Proper pH adjustment protects your boiler. Adjust to optimal pH range of 11-12.

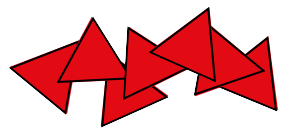
Why use EZE Treat?

EZE Treat adjusts pH to prevent corrosion and inhibits minerals from forming scale that damages boilers. It disperses minerals forming a non-adherent sludge easily removed with regular blow down.

Key Takeaway: EZE Treat extends the service life of your rig boiler. It adjusts pH to prevent corrosion and disperses mineals to prevent scale.

Mineral build up and scale formation on boiler tubes.

Untreated mineral scale. Strongly bonded to surface.



Treated mineral sludge, loosely bound, easily removed with blow down.