Preparing for and Handling Common Complaints by Private Water Well Owners Related to Coal Bed Methane, Shale Gas and Other Unconventional Development



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Outline

- •Industry's Image
- Domestic Water Well Facts
- Leading up to the Complaint
- The Water Well Symptoms
- How to Prepare for the Complaints





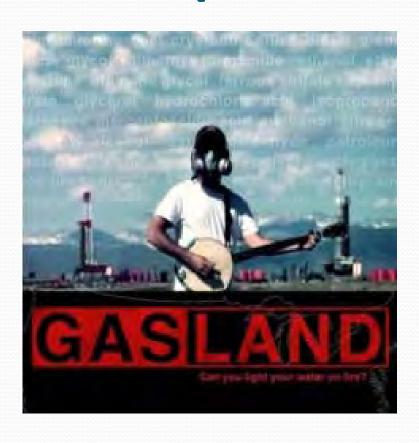
The Environmental Rules

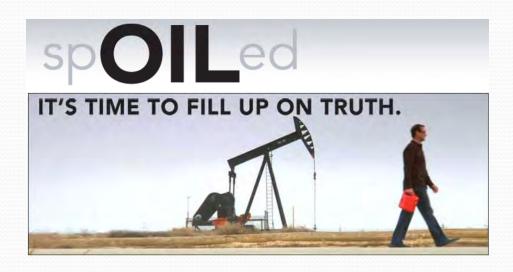
- Environmental Problems are Emotional
- Environmental Solutions are Technical
- Environmental Decisions are Political

Author Unknown



The Public Image of Oil and Gas Development





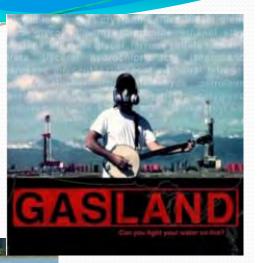


Google Images (1st page)

















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Water Well Owner Facts

- About 95% of all rural Americans get their drinking water from a groundwater source
- 42 million depend on wells for their water
- Well Owner Associations Recommend Annual Maintenance and Testing
 - Most Owners Don't Do Any!
- Few Test for Methane



How many water wells are there?

- Raton Basin: Las Animas & Huerfano Counties
 - 5,700 permitted water wells (Colorado DWR)
 - Compared to 3,100 Active Oil/Gas Wells (COGCC)







Colorado Oil & Gas Operations

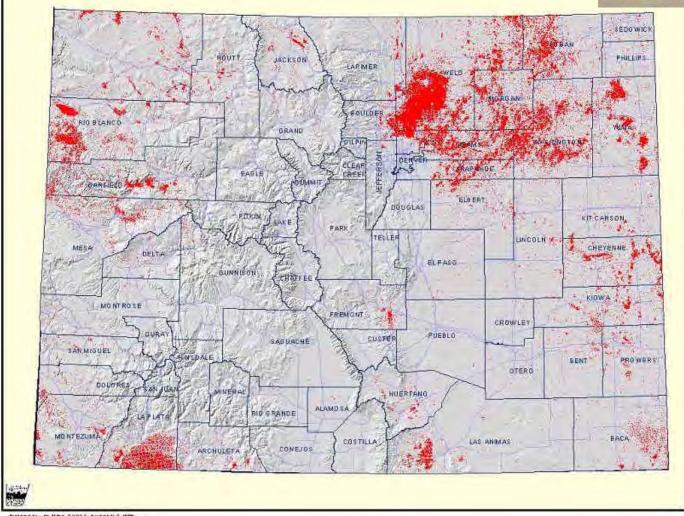
- 25,700 active wells.
- 40,000 wells are plugged and abandoned.
- Two thirds (2/3) of Colorado Counties (42 of 63) have wells located in them.
- Thirty (30)% of Colorado Counties (19 of 63) have at least two hundred wells.
- Weld County has over 10,000 (40%).
- Rio Blanco County and La Plata County each have over 2000 wells (10% each).

(COGCC, Oil & Gas Operations At A Glance)



Oil & Gas Wells in Colorado



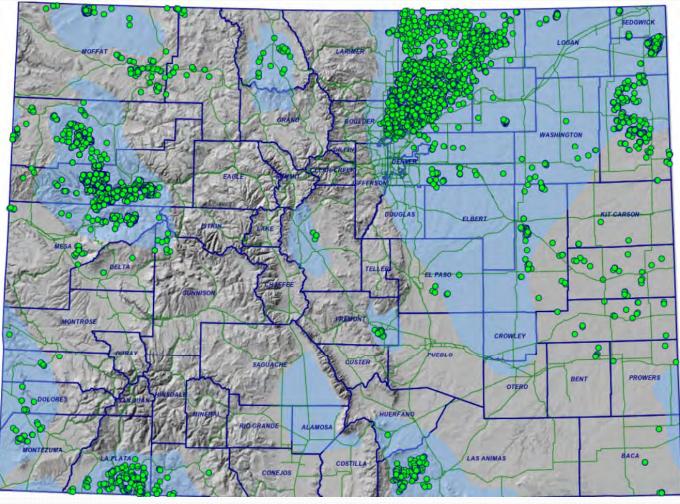




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Oil & Gas Well Permits







Permitted Water Wells in Colorado

- 268,800 Total Water Wells in Colorado through 2010
- 203,300 are classed for Residential, Household, Livestock, Irrigation, Commercial, or Municipal
- 5,718 are classed as Industrial (mostly permitted in 2010 in La Plata and Las Animas counties)
- 23,000 are classed as Monitoring Wells
- 15,000 are classed as Geothermal or Other

(Colorado Division of Water Resources, 2010)



Water Well Locations





Domestic Well Problems are Common

- Lack of Routine Testing & Maintenance
- Poor Installation & Construction Practices
- Poor Aquifer Conditions





Private Wells Exceed EPA Standards

- Private water wells are not required to meet EPA drinking water standards.
- Many exceed primary or secondary standards.
- Most Domestic Water Wells Contain Measurable Dissolved Hydrocarbons (Mostly Methane)
 - Majority Contain Bacterial Gas
 - Some Contain Gas From Natural Seeps or Historic Production Activities





The Complaint Sequence

- CBM, Tight Sand, or Shale Play Develops
 - No Previous Production History or...
 - Previous History Drilling Possibly Old
 - Severed Mineral Rights
- Leasing Acquisition
- Owners See Scary News Articles Google "Fracking"
- Operator Begins Drilling Program, then...
- A Landowner's Water Well Develops a Problem....
- The Land Owner Calls and Complains



The Complaint

- After they drilled that oil/gas well, my water well _____!!!!! (Fill in the Blank)
 - ... Stopped Working
 - ... Went Dry
 - ... Has Sediment, or Slimy Stuff
 - ... Has Gas Bubbles, or Methane
 - ... Tastes Awful, Salty
 - ... Smells
 - ... Blew Up!



Common Well Problems

- 1. Poor Water Production (Quantity)
 - Well Goes Dry or has Low Yield Rates
- 2. General Water Quality
 - Odors, Taste, Color, Staining, etc.
 - Sediment
 - Bacteria Slime
- 3. Gases in the Water





Reasons for Low Yield

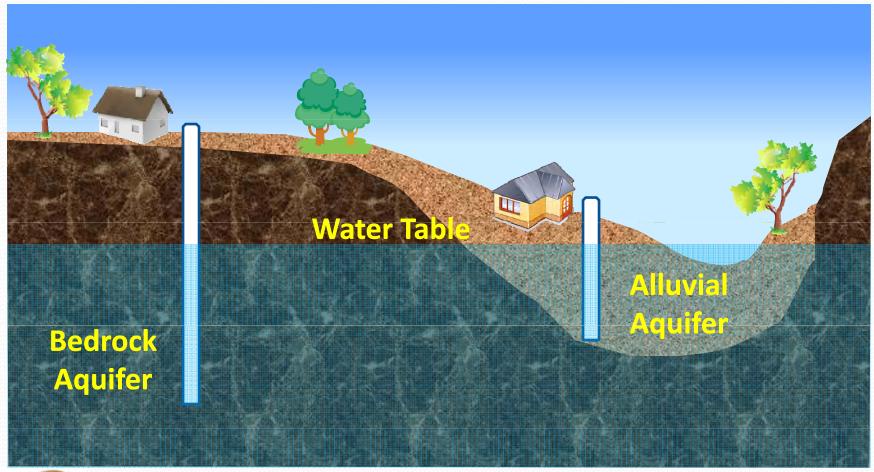
"My well now goes dry!"

Yield is the Rate the Well Flows Water (gpm)

- Day 1 will be your best yield ever!
- Potential Causes:
 - Tight or Low-Flowing Aquifer
 - Dry Season Low Water Table
 - Drawdown (over-pumping)
 - Fouling of the Well Screen or Pump Sediment
 - Pump Damage, Small Size, Bad Installation
 - Poor Well Design or Construction
 - Lifespan: Yield Declines with Age of Water Well



Common Aquifer Types

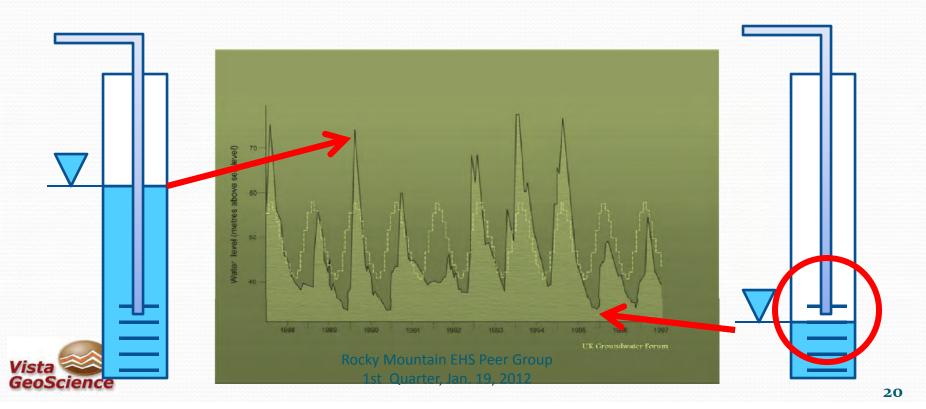




Seasonal Fluctuation or Drought

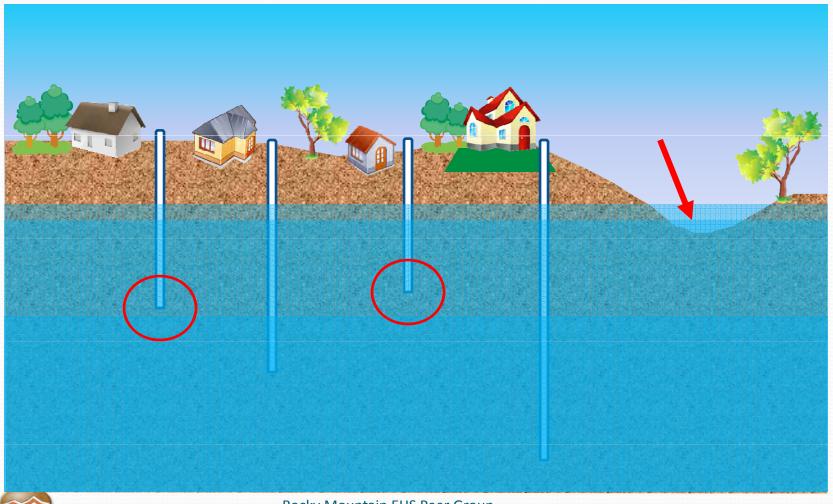
Spring/Summer High water level

Fall/Winter
Low water level



Localized Drawdown

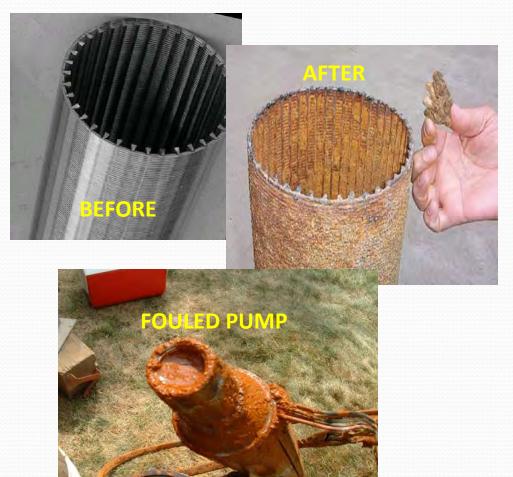
Over-Use of the Aquifer





Fouling (blockage) of the Well Screen or Pump

- Silts and Clays
- Encrustation
 - Hard Water
 - Iron
- Corrosion
- Bio-Fouling
 - Bacteria Growth

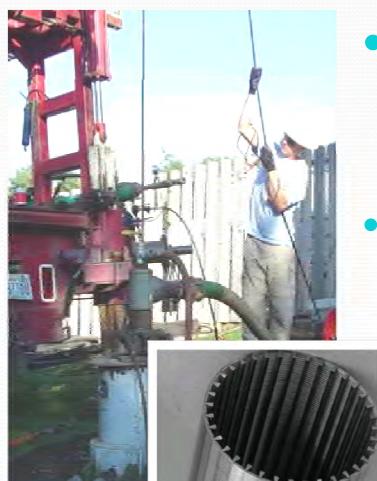




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Poor Well Design or Construction



- Minimum Construction
 Requirements & Rules
 - Good Enough?
- Maybe Not.....
 - Sand/Gravel Filter or Open Bore?
 - Post-drilling well cleaning?
 - Adequate Bore-Hole Diameter & Depth?
 - Is the casing too small or too big?
 - Well Casing Size & Screen Type?
 - Pump Size & Location?



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Lifespan of a Water Well



Years to decades based on:

- The Geology/Environment
- Well Design/Construction
- Maintenance
- Normal Corrosion/Wear & Tear
- Water Chemistry
- Amount of Use



Water Quality Complaints:

Odor

Taste

Color & Sediment

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Causes of Poor Quality

- Dissolved Minerals & Salts
- Excessive Bacteria Activity
- Sediment



Photos Courtesy Anthony Gorody



Gas Bubbles

My water fizzes like soda!

- Causes
 - Dissolved Air or Natural Gas Methane and/or Carbon Dioxide

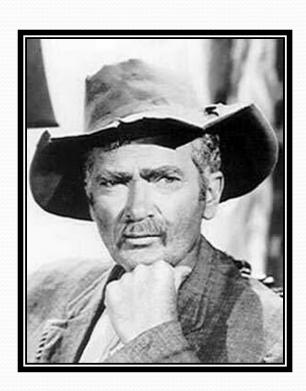


- Natural Bacteria Gas
- Natural Gas Coal Bed Methane
- Radon Uranium is potential





Natural Seeps Do Exist - Ask Jed!







Case History:

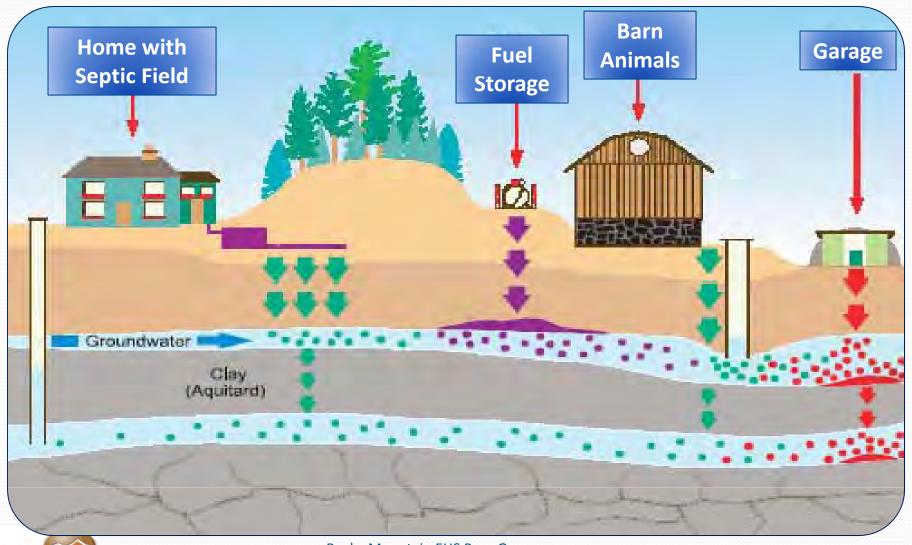
Cistern or Septic Tank?

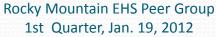






Potential Impacts to Water Wells

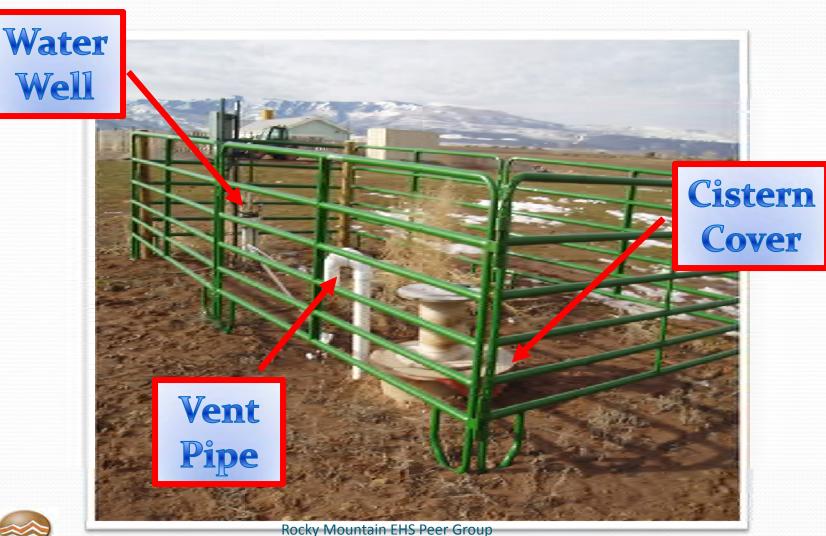




Vista

GeoScience

Livestock Pen, Water Well & Cistern





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Preparing for Complaints

Educate Owners on Your Efforts, Water Well

Testing & Maintenance





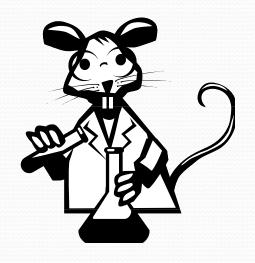
- Establish a Baseline Conduct Sampling
- Opportunity for Stakeholder Engagement
- Promote it as a Valuable Community Service



Establish Baseline Water Quality & Dissolved Gas Parameters

- Fingerprint of Water and Gas
- Major Anions and Cations Balance
- pH, eH, Conductivity, Temp, DO
- Dissolved Hydrocarbons
 - Methane (required in CO Rule 608)
 - C₁-C₆ (also recommended)
 - BTEX TPH
- Stable Isotopes of Methane
 - δ^{13} C and δ D
 - C₂+, CO₂ and Water Isotopes







Establish Baseline Water Quality (continued)

- Bacteria Activity Reaction Test (BART)
 - Iron Related (IRB)
 - Sulfate Related (SRB)
 - Slime Forming (SLYM)
- Coliform Bacteria
- Nitrates
- Trace Elements



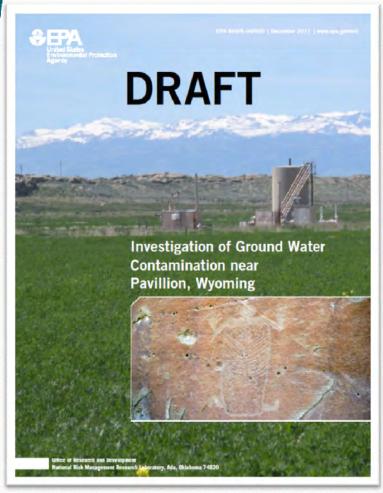




Establish Baseline Water

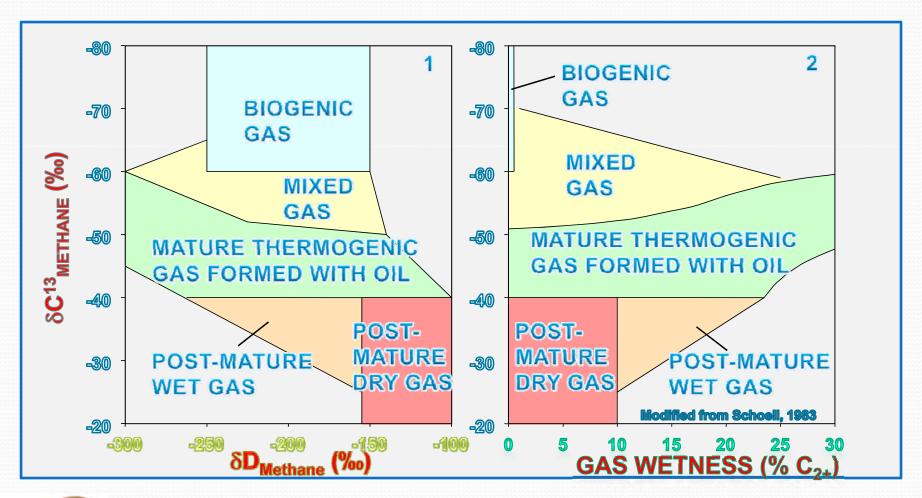
Quality (continued)

- Establish Data Quality Objectives
- Quality Assurance & Quality Control
- Field Protocol
- Analytical Protocol
- Expertise & Experience



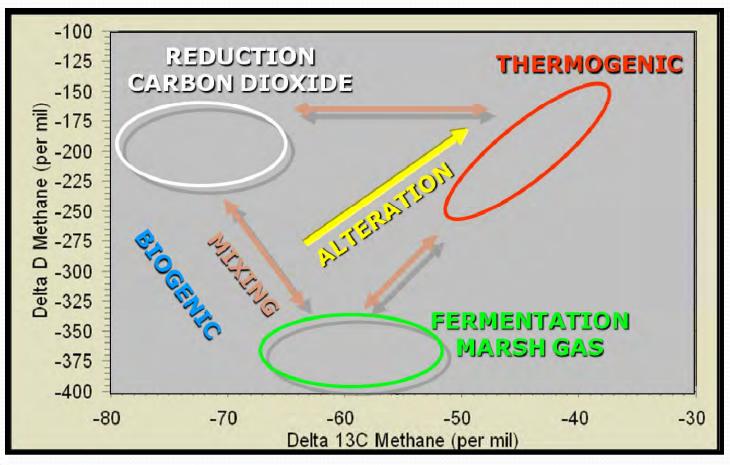


Composition Fingerprints Source





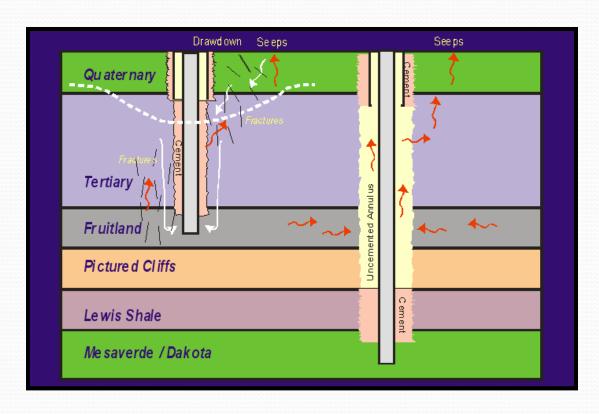
Mixing & Alteration Create a Complex Picture

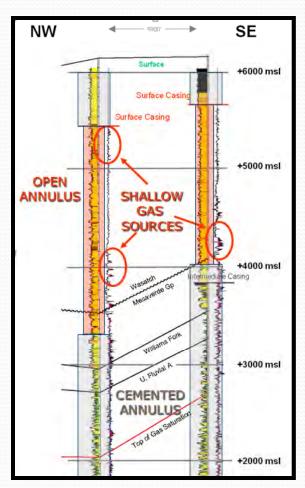




Assess Nearby Wells for Leakage

Old Wells or Open Annulus Can Create
 Cross-Communication with Aquifers







Some Symptoms May Be Related to Your Activities

Vibrations from Construction & Hydraulic Fracturing Activities

Distance to well	Depth of well	Maximum PPV (mm/sec)
4.5m	3-14m	0.79
13m	20-26m	0.37
25m	26-29m	0.2
50m	29-32m	0.09
100m	32-38m	0.08
150m	38-44m	0.07
300m	>44m	0.04

http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/assessingdev/pdf/171-7-2005_assessment_report.pdf

- Ground motion impacts on water wells:
 - Disturbed bottom sediment
 - Dislodging scale and bacterial slime
 - Temporary increase in suspended material
 - = Immediate complaint



Summary

- Complaints Happen!
- Water Well Problems or Contaminants are a Result of:
 - Lack of Maintenance & Testing (most common)
 - Poor Construction, Poor Aquifer or Lifespan of a Well
 - Historic Drilling or Mining Activities
 - Natural Migration or Seepage
 - New Releases, Casing Leaks, Spills (least common)
- A Proper Baseline Sampling & Monitoring Program can:
 - Educate Stakeholders
 - Establishes Pre-Drill Baseline Conditions
 - Prepare you with Answers to the Complaints!
 - Be an Effective Approach to Risk Mitigation





Thanks

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