

Near-Surface Geophysical Applications to Environmental Petroleum Issues

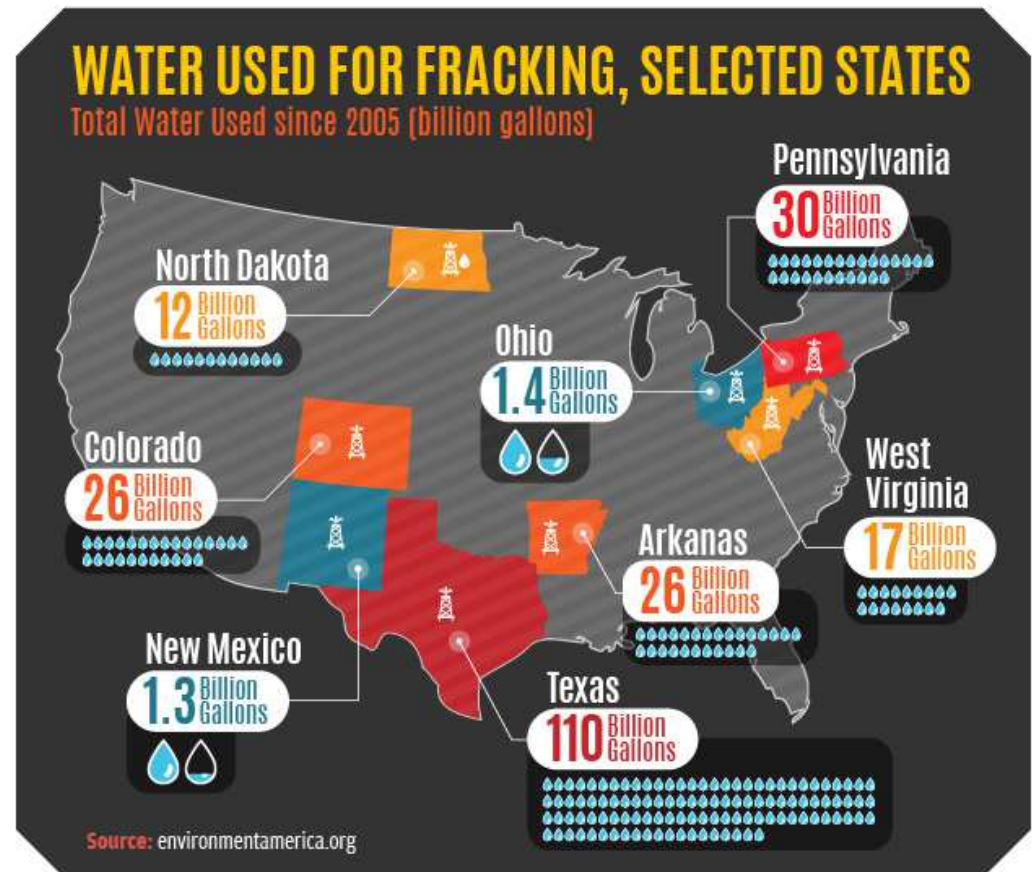
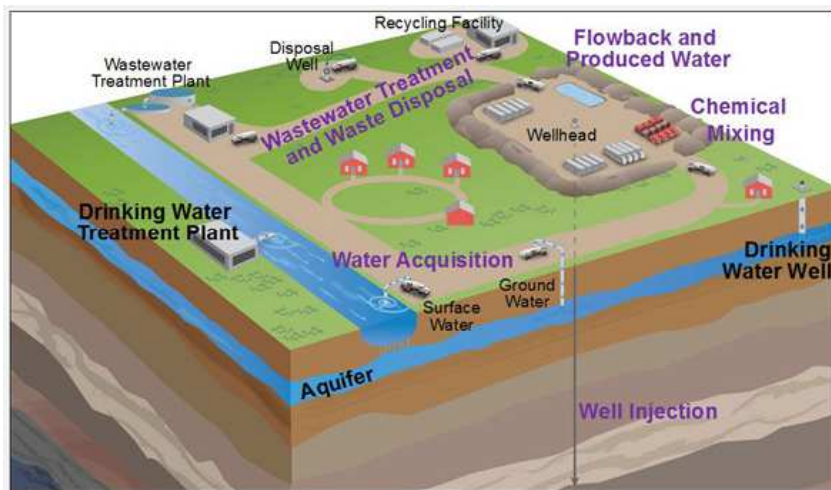
Nigel Crook, Brian Cubbage, Allan Haas, Gillian Noonan
hydroGEOPHYSICS Inc.





Fracking Water

Fracking Process



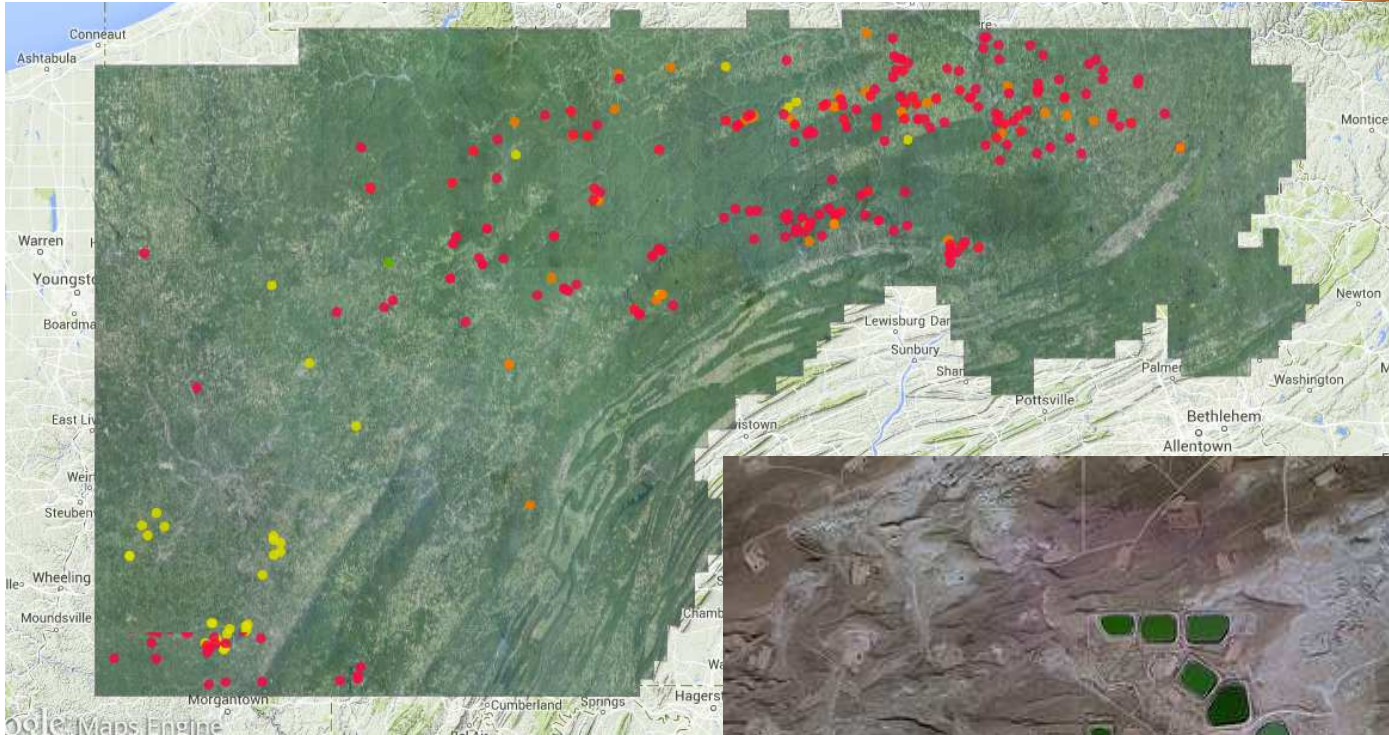
Typical volumes of water:

4 - 5,00,000 gallons for horizontal wells
670,000 gallons for vertical wells

Flowback Storage



Flowback Storage



Produced Water



Figure 1: Produced water from oil and gas extraction

World total (2007): 70 billion barrels

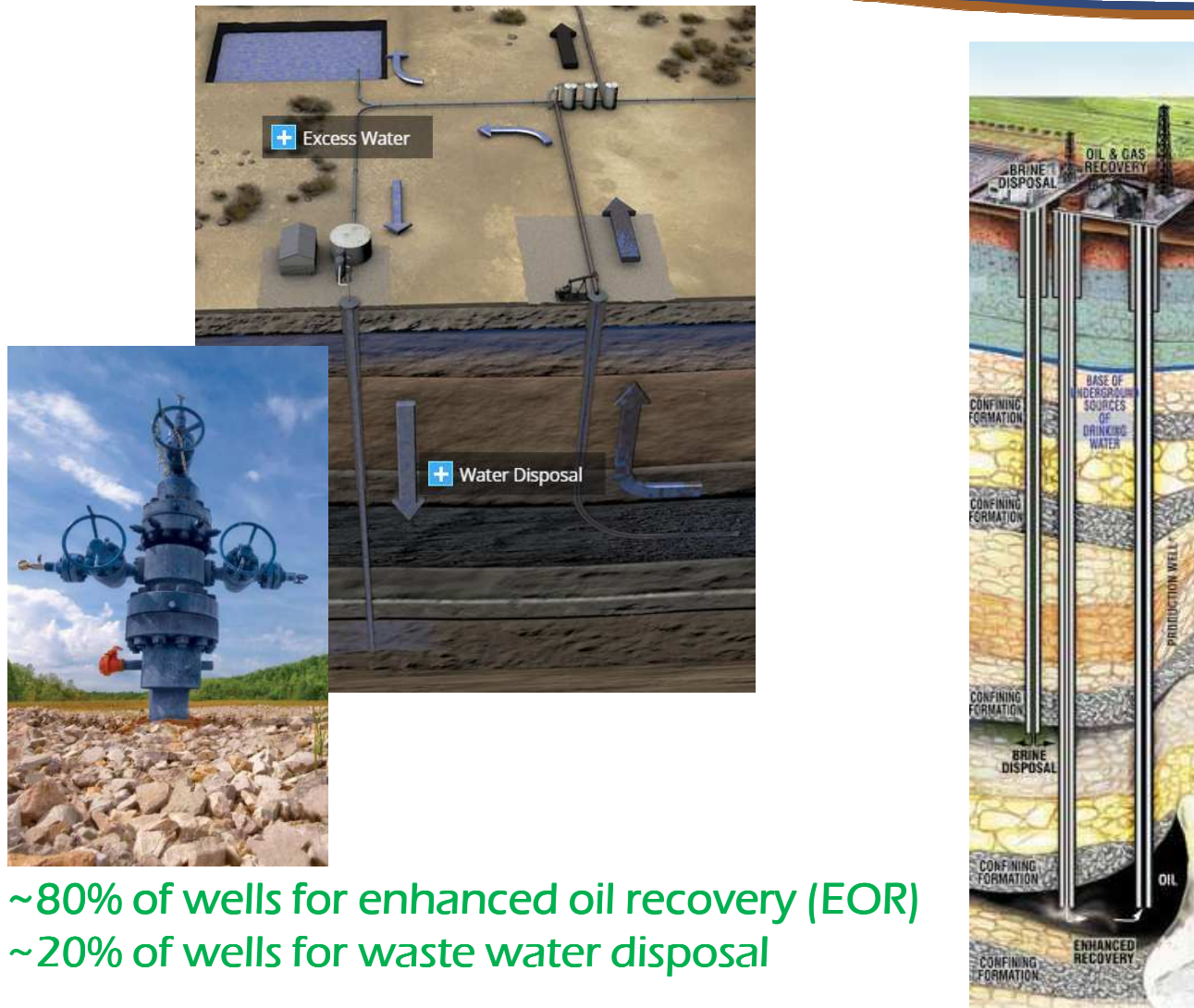


Source: Global Water Intelligence

Typical volumes of water:

Average in N. America, 8 barrels of produced water for every barrel of oil

In CA, 15 barrels of produced water for every barrel of oil



Spills and leaks of waste water

Nearly 3 Million Gallons Of Drilling Waste Spill From North Dakota Pipeline

BY KATIE VALENTINE  JAN 22, 2015 9:28AM



CREDIT: AP PHOTO/ERIC GAY

In this Dec. 17, 2014 photo, workers tend to oil pump jacks behind a natural gas flare near Watford City, N.D.



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Almost 3 million gallons of saltwater drilling waste spilled from a North Dakota pipeline earlier this month, a spill that's now being called the state's largest since the North Dakota oil boom began.

The brine, which leaked from a ruptured pipeline about 15 miles from the city of Williston, has affected two creeks, but it doesn't currently pose a threat to drinking water or public health. The pipeline's operator — Summit Midstream Partners — discovered the spill on Jan. 6, but officials didn't find out about the true size of the spill until this week.

The pipeline company has been trying to clean up the spill by vacuuming water from the creek, but in doing so, they're also capturing a lot of fresh water.

Spills and leaks of waste water

Nearly 3 Million Gallons Of Drilling Waste Spill From North Dakota Pipeline

Published November 18, 2013, 10:19 AM

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Saltwater spills can cause lasting damage

BISMARCK - More than 55,000 barrels of saltwater — about 2.3 million gallons — produced by the oil and gas industry have been spilled on North Dakota land in the past 22 months, posing an environmental risk to soil, plants and freshwater resources in dozens of cases, a Forum News Service review of incident reports found.

By: Mike Nowatzki, Forum News Service

BISMARCK - More than 55,000 barrels of saltwater — about 2.3 million gallons — produced by the oil and gas industry have been spilled on North Dakota land in the past 22 months, posing an environmental risk to soil, plants and freshwater resources in dozens of cases, a Forum News Service review of incident reports found.

Saltwater Spill



Oil company workers from Encore Energy Partners Operating LLC pump saltwater out of a creek in the Badlands in Billings County after an Oct. 30 spill. Photo Courtesy of North Dakota Department of Health

State regulators highlight that most of the saltwater was contained and cleaned up on well sites.

Reports show 81 percent of the 1,085 releases of saltwater — some of it mixed with oil, diesel fuel or other liquids — were contained on site or within the leaking pipeline's right-of-way.

And nearly 70 percent of the saltwater was reported as recovered, usually by vacuuming up the briny liquid or hauling the contaminated soil to the landfill, or both, according to incident reports filed with the state Department of Health from Jan. 1, 2012, to Oct. 29 of this year.

Still, at least 15 percent of the spills — more than 13,000 barrels — weren't contained, and the issue is considered a high enough priority that the department is trying to assemble a task force of university experts, industry representatives, state regulators and others to look this winter at new ways of dealing with saltwater spills, said Dennis Fewless, director of the department's Division of Water Quality.

"Are there new, better approaches to remediating this saltwater? Because that's actually harder to clean up than the oil," he said.

The amount of saltwater spilled in the state since 2012 would fill nearly four Olympic-size swimming pools. By comparison, during roughly the same time frame, 751 oil spills were reported in North Dakota, spilling a total of about 4,528 barrels of oil, the Associated Press reported last month. Those figures don't include a 20,600-barrel oil spill discovered near Tioga in September.

Western North Dakota landowners have become more organized and vocal in their concerns about saltwater spills. Last month, landowners and a lawyer led a tour of so-called "salted lands" in Bottineau County, where pockets of farmland sterilized by spills and pipeline leaks dot the landscape.

"Saltwater is far more devastating to our environment than oil is," said Galen Peterson, who farms near Maxbass in Bottineau County and is secretary of the Northwest Landowners Association.

Public notice in works

Incident reports show about four-fifths of the saltwater spills since 2012 were 50 barrels or fewer, and almost half involved five barrels or fewer. A barrel is 42 gallons.

AN 22, 2015 9:28AM



CREDIT: AP PHOTO/ERIC GAY

Workers tend to oil pump jacks behind a natural gas flare near Watford City, N.D.

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2,621

of saltwater drilling waste spilled from a North Dakota pipeline earlier this year being called the state's largest since the North Dakota oil boom began.

It came from a ruptured pipeline about 15 miles from the city of Williston, but it doesn't currently pose a threat to drinking water or public health. The Summit Midstream Partners — discovered the spill on Jan. 6, but officials didn't know the true size of the spill until this week.

The company has been trying to clean up the spill by vacuuming water from the creek, but it's also capturing a lot of fresh water.

Spills and leaks of waste water

Oil drillers' brine spills blight land



Story Image (15)

Previous Next



AP Photo/Charlie Riedel

Oil drillers' brine spills blight land

ADVANCE FOR USE TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 2015 AND THEREAFTER - In this April 24, 2015 photo, Carl Johnson, left, and his son, Justin, walk across a stretch of pasture left barren after an oilfield wastewater spill on their ranch near Crossroads, N.M. The ranchers have been fighting oil companies for decades over spills of briny, polluted water.



[View all 15 images in gallery.](#)

"Oil spills may look bad, but we know how to clean them up," said Kerry Sublette, a University of Tulsa environmental engineer. "Brine spills are much more difficult."

In addition to extreme salinity, the fluids often contain heavy metals such as arsenic and mercury. Some ranchers said they have lost cattle that lapped up the liquids or ate tainted grass.

"They get real thin. It messes them up," said Melvin Reed of Shidler, Oklahoma. "Sometimes you just have to shoot them."

Posted: Tuesday, September 8, 2015 2:30 am

Associated Press |

CROSSROADS, N.M. — Carl Johnson and son Justin, who have complained for years about spills of oilfield wastewater where they raise cattle in the high plains of New Mexico, stroll across a 1 1/2-acre patch of sandy soil — lifeless, save for a scattering of stunted weeds.

Five years ago, a broken pipe soaked the land with as much as 420,000 gallons of wastewater, a salty drilling byproduct that killed the shrubs and grass. It was among dozens of spills that have damaged the Johnsons' grazing lands and made them worry about their groundwater.

"If we lose our water," Justin Johnson said, "that ruins our ranch."

Their plight illustrates a side effect of oil and gas production that has worsened with the past decade's drilling boom: spills of wastewater that foul the land, kill wildlife and threaten freshwater supplies.

An Associated Press analysis of data from leading oil- and gas-producing states found more than 180 million gallons of wastewater spilled from 2009 to 2014 in incidents involving ruptured pipes, overflowing storage tanks and even deliberate dumping. There were some 21,651 individual spills. The numbers are incomplete because many releases go unreported.

Though oil spills get more attention, wastewater spills can be more damaging. Microbes in soil eventually degrade spilled oil. Not so with wastewater — also known as brine, produced water or saltwater. Unless thoroughly cleansed, salt-saturated land dries up. Trees die. Crops cannot take root.

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isting damage

er — about 2.3 million gallons — produced by the oil and gas in the past 22 months, posing an environmental risk to soil, plants and animals, according to a review of incident reports found.

North Dakota Pipeline

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[Saltwater Spill](#)



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Oil company workers from Encore Energy Partners Operating LLC pump saltwater out of a creek in the Badlands in Billings County after an Oct. 30 spill. Photo Courtesy of North Dakota Department of Health

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More...

- [Oil companies testing water recycling technologies](#)
- [Environmental problems from ND evaporation pits linger](#)
- [Equipment failure, human error most likely causes of spills](#)

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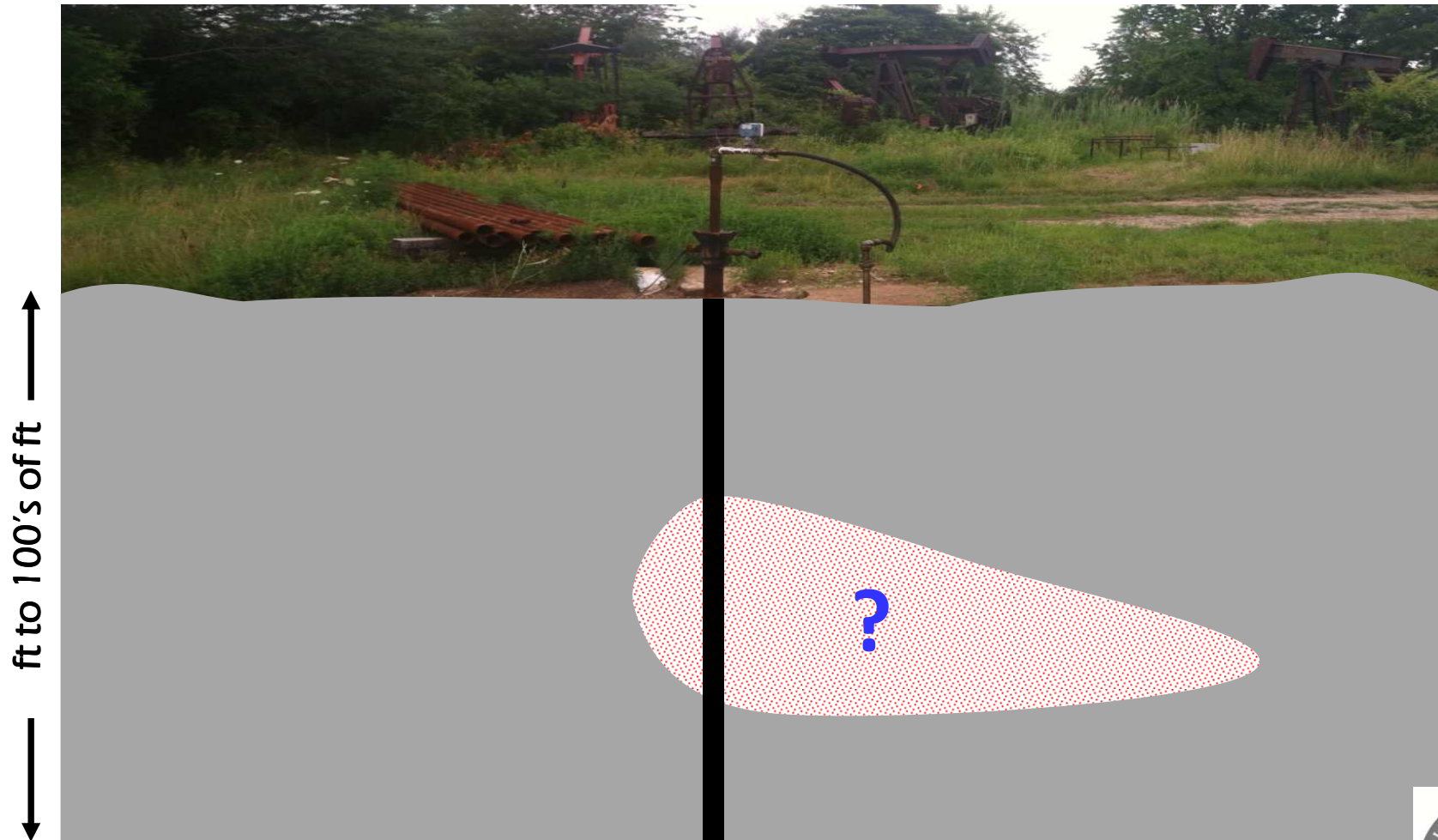
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Problem

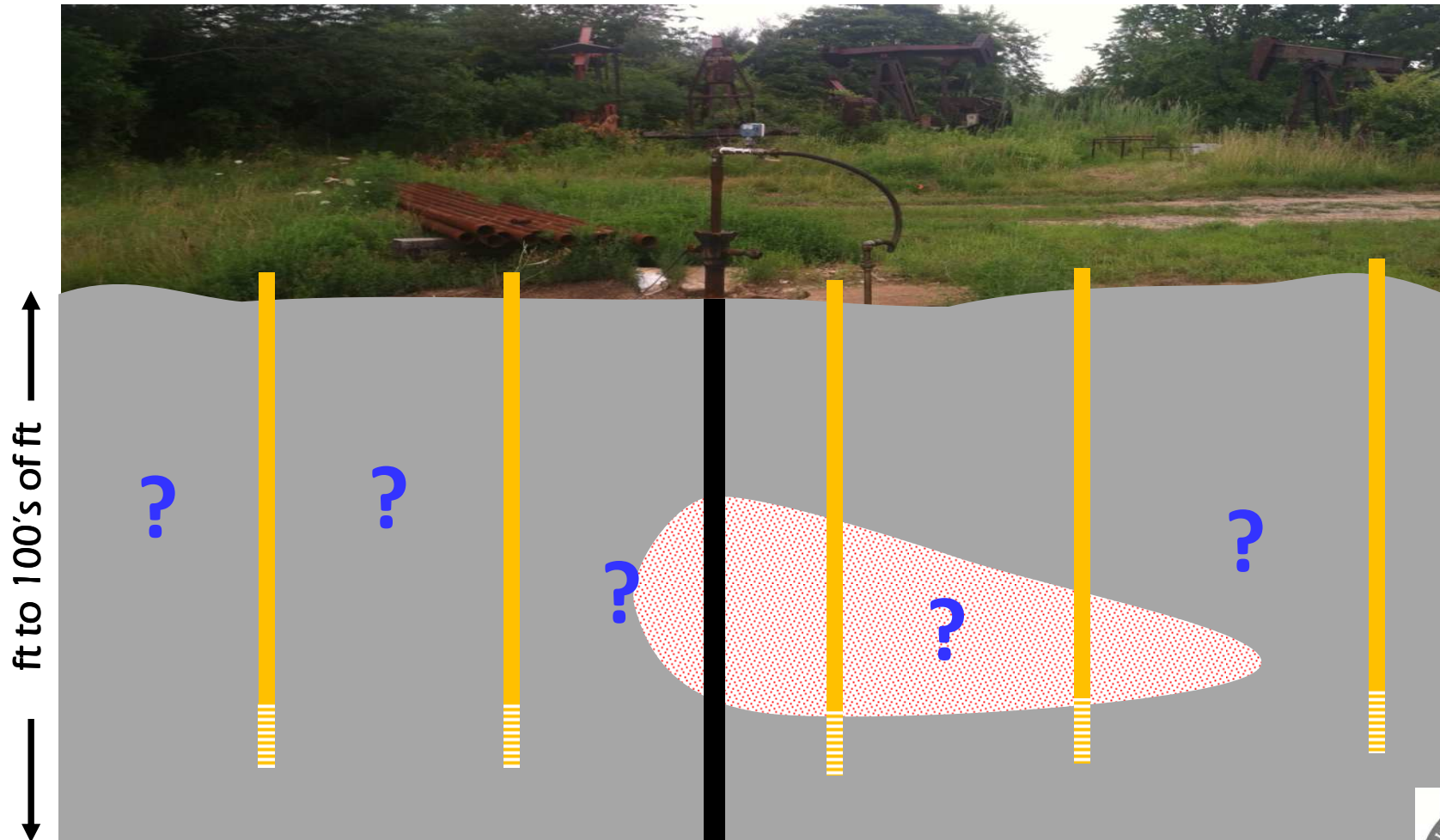


Traditional solutions

ft to 100's of ft



Traditional solutions



Geophysical Methods

Present Conditions

Geophysics

Past Events

Monitoring

Fluid Flow /
Movement

Mine
Leach Pad

Infiltration
/ Injection

Aquifer
Testing

Leak
Detection

Dams

Ponds

Pipes

Tanks

Characterization

Environmental

Landfills

Leak Detection

Industrial

Plumes

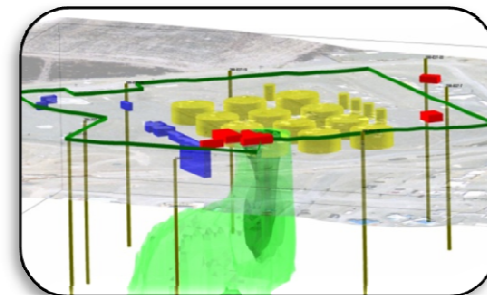
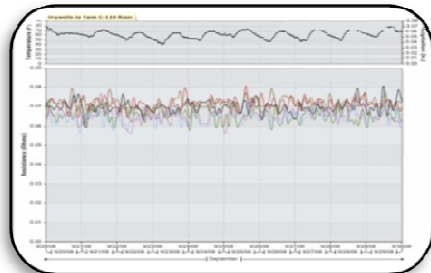
Resources

Water

Geologic

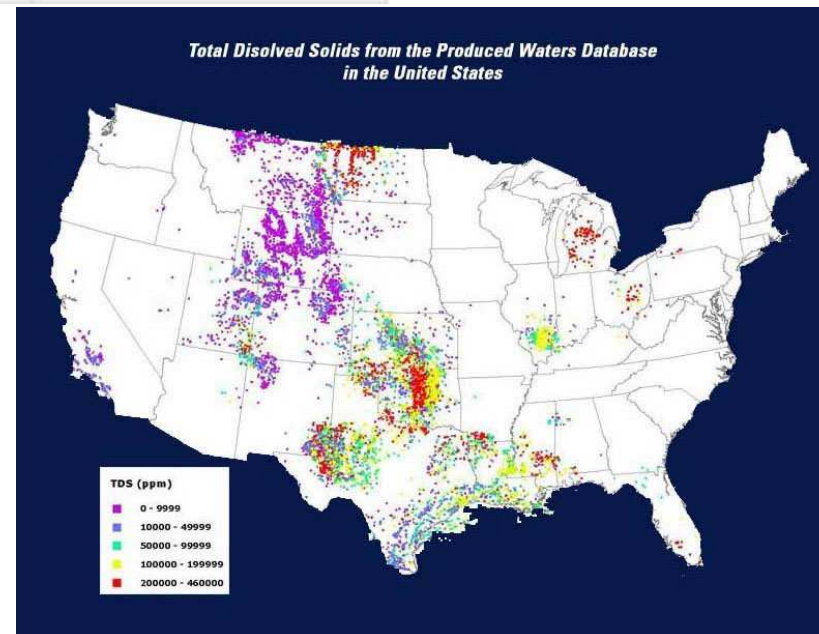
Exploration

Mining



Produced water characteristics

Parameter	Blended	Flowback/Produced	Groundwater (Freshwater)
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/L	11,100	35,600	233
Conductivity (μ mhos/cm at 25C)	30,400	139,000	449
pH	6.36	6.57	7.74
Chloride (mg/L)	6,300	22,900	18.1
Sodium (mg/L)	2,680	8,120	6.75
Calcium (mg/L)	811.0	2,610.0	81.6
Magnesium (mg/L)	59.7	183.0	19.9
Sulfate (mg/L)	4.62	3.3	36.2



Electrical resistivity imaging

Principle

C+ P+ P- C-



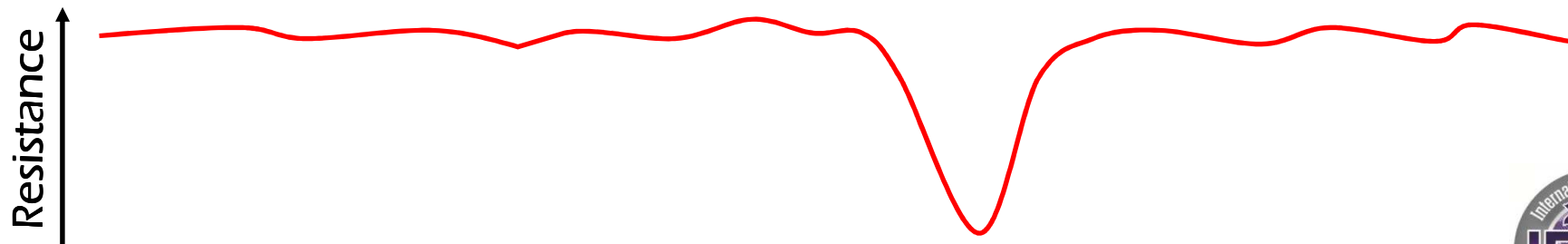
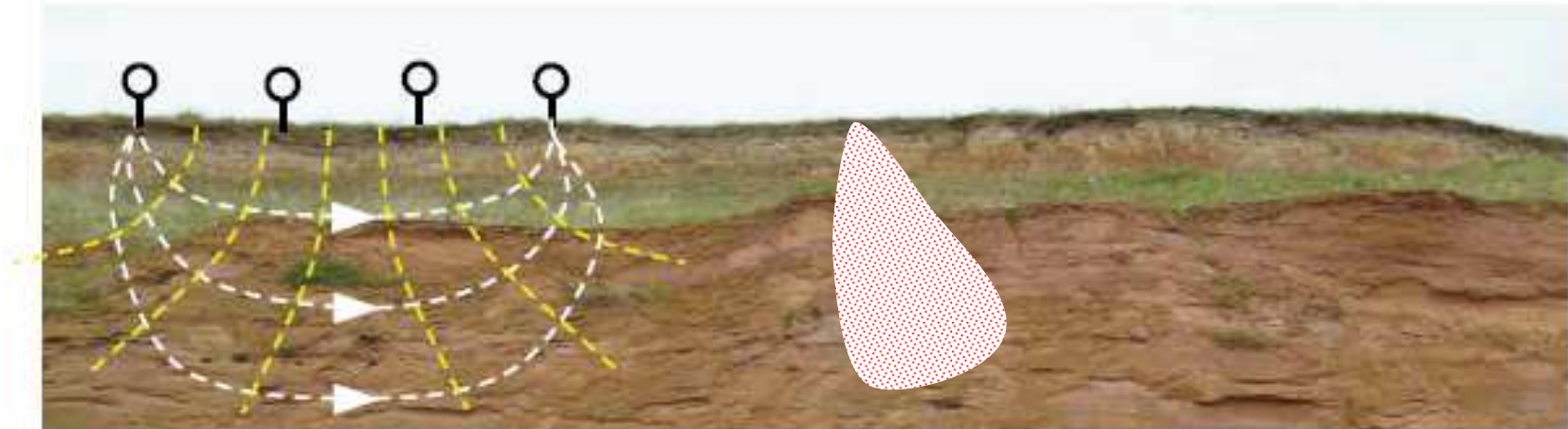
The voltage difference is a function of the injected current and the resistivity beneath the electrode array

Ohm's Law: $V = I R$

Electrical resistivity imaging

Measurement response

C+ P+ P- C-



Electrical resistivity imaging

In reality



Case study

Release from a Saltwater Disposal Well

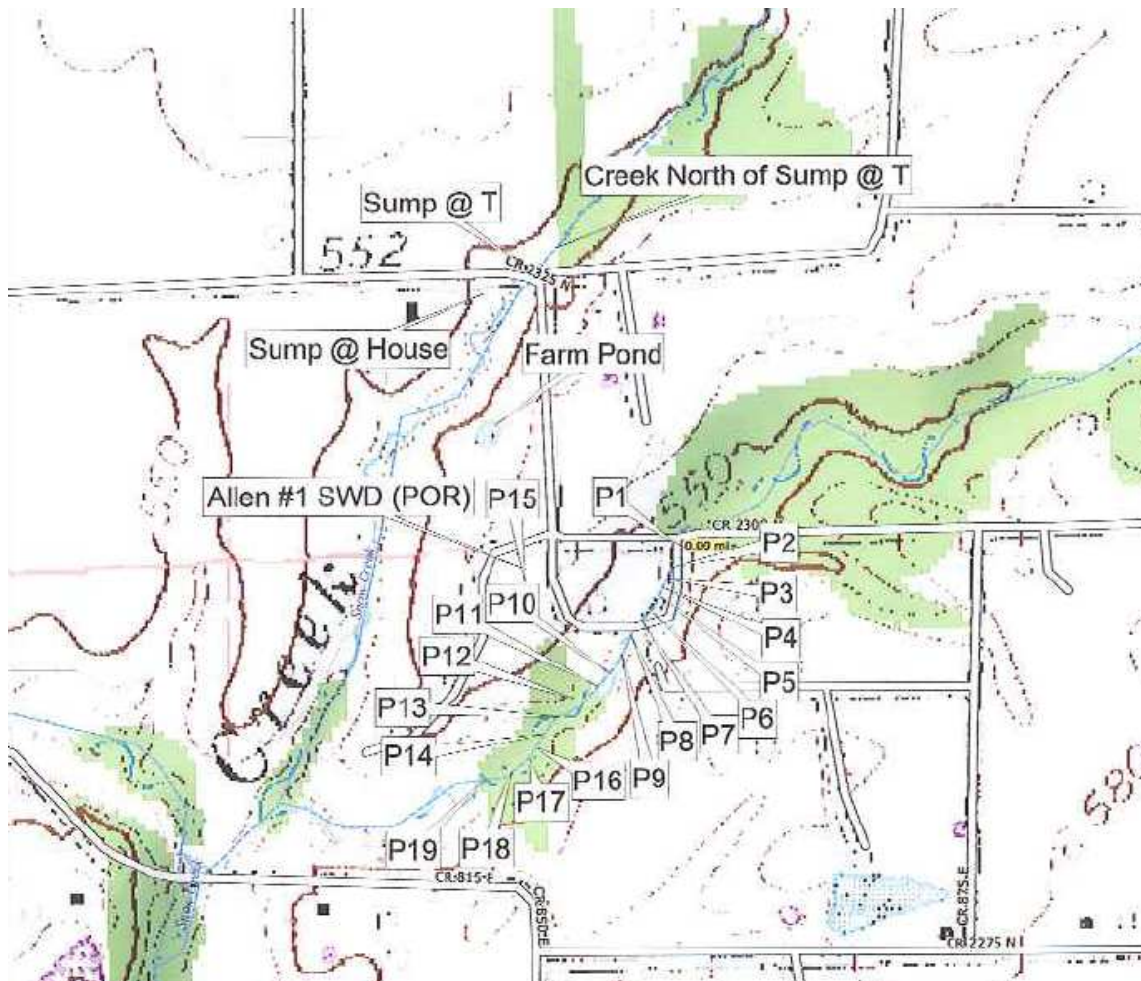


Illinois



Case study

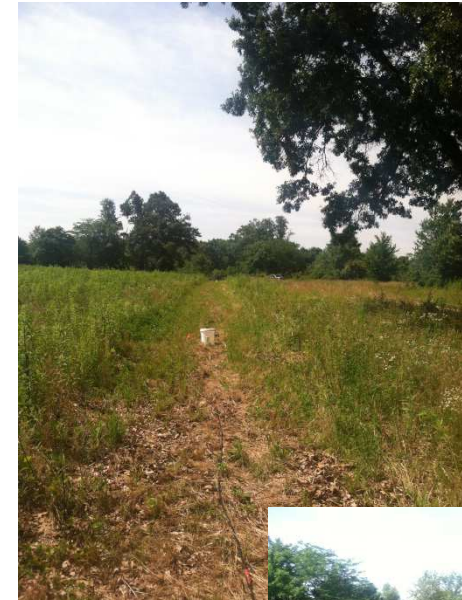
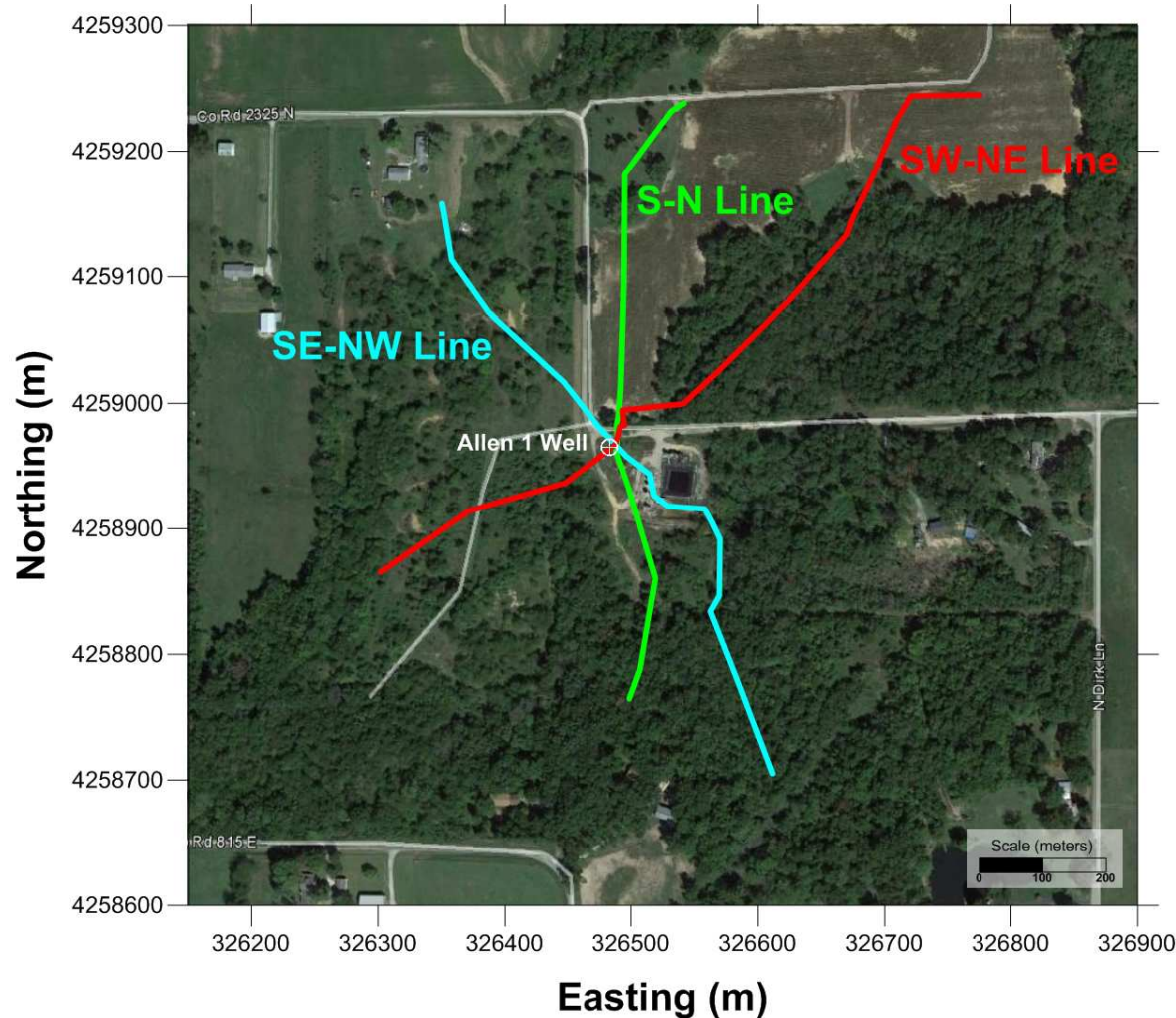
Site and conditions



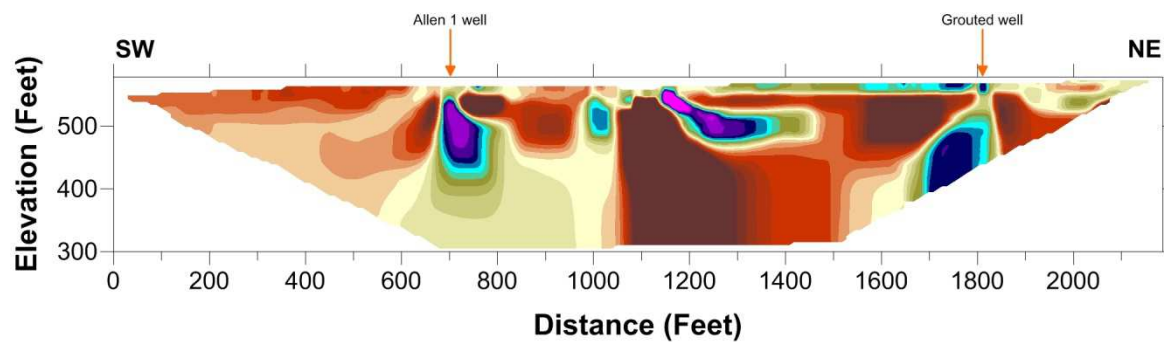
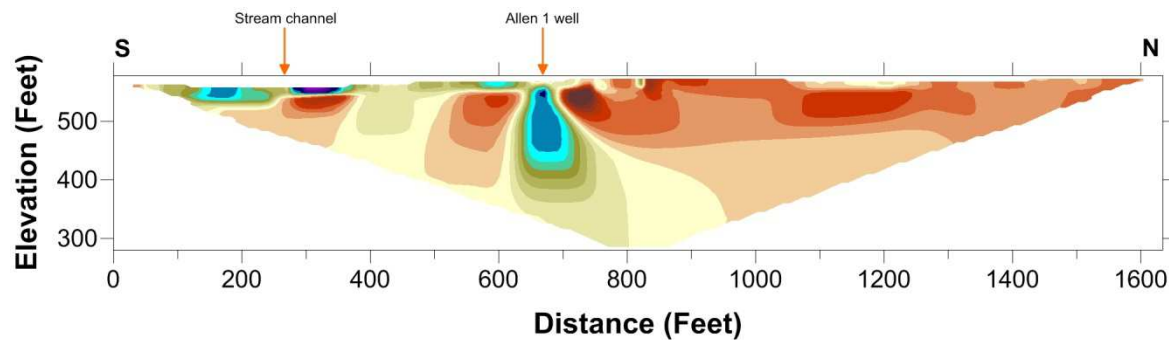
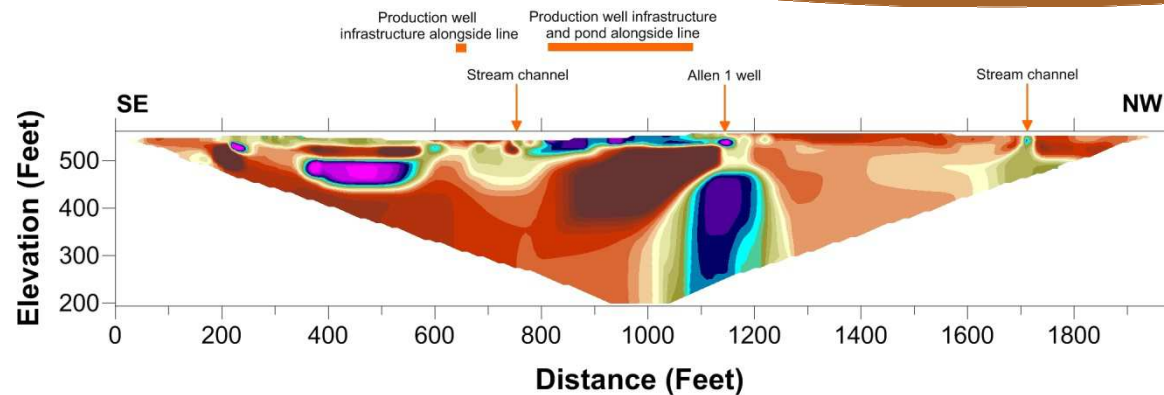
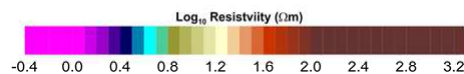
Site	Chloride (mg/l)
P-1	1,000
P-4	904
P-7	2,030
P-10	2,920
P-13	5,560
P-15	3,330
Farm Pond	2,820
Sump @ house	16,200
Sump @ T	17,100
Creek (north of sump @ T)	1,410

Survey Layout

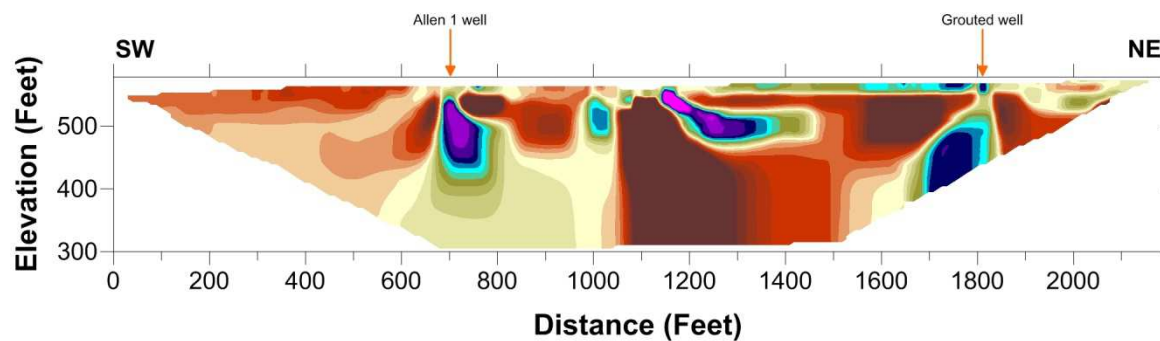
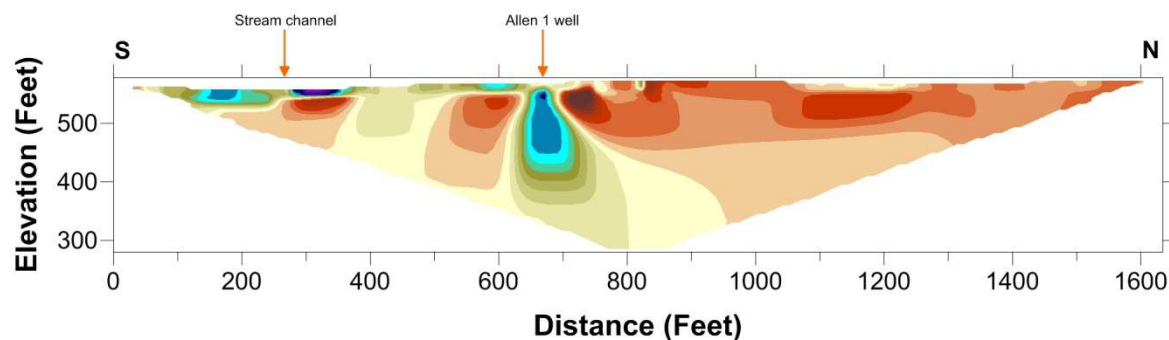
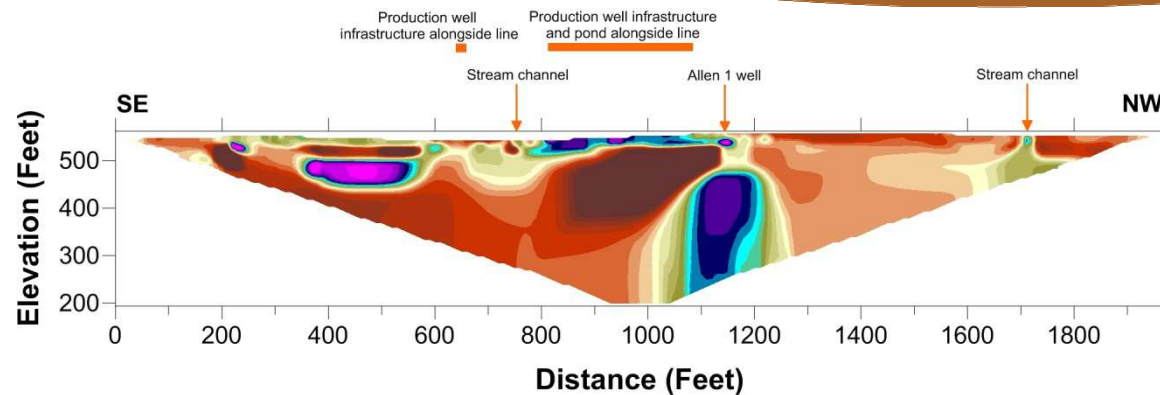
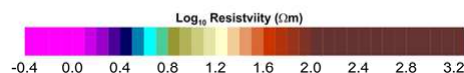
Data collection



Resistivity results



Resistivity results



Archie's Law:

$$S_w = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a R_w}{\phi^m R_t}}$$

Water saturation, fraction

Empirical constant (usually near unity)

Resistivity of formation water, Ω-m

Saturation exponent (also usually near 2)

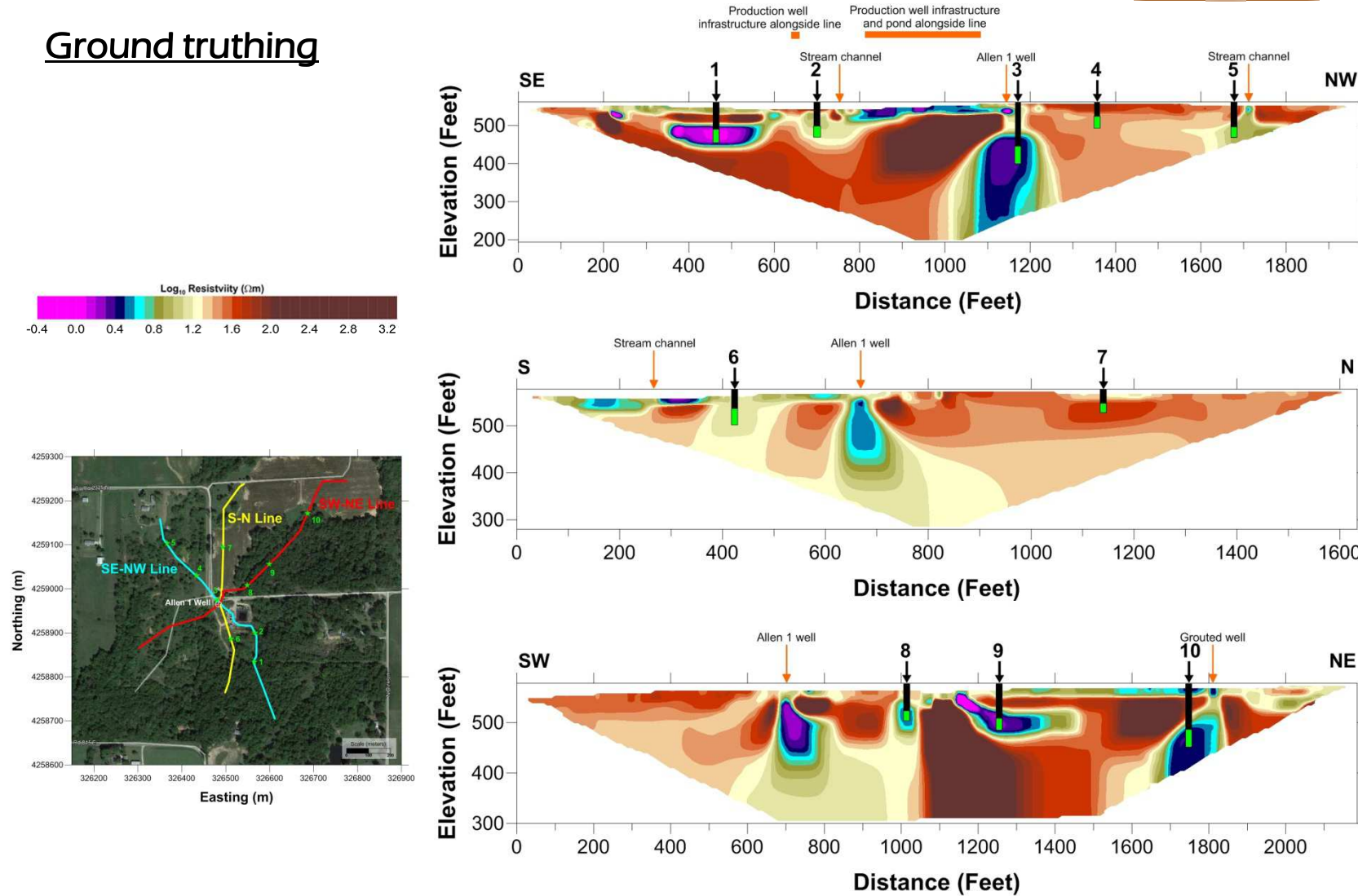
Cementation exponent (usually near 2)

Porosity, fraction

Resistivity of uninvaded formation, Ω-m

TAMU PETE 311 - Akkurthi

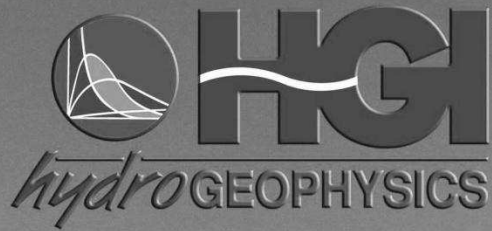
Ground truthing



Summary

- Electrical resistivity technique proved to be successful in delineating regions impacted by the brine spill.
- The plume in proximity to the injection well indicate the leak originated at depth, consistent with other leaking wells in area.
- Based on the subsurface geology in the area we were able to use Archie's law to provide a resistivity range for the subsurface regions impacted by the brine for this reconnaissance survey.
- Geophysical results use to aid in placement of follow-up monitoring wells. The sampling results from these wells correlate well to the resistivity results.

Unfortunately the drilling technique was unable to penetrate the shallow bedrock and so still awaiting further quantitative results.



Questions / Comments ?



Website Resources:

- General: hgiworld.com
- Mining: heapsolutions.com
- Leak Detection: hgileakdetection.com

