2015 International Petroleum Environmental Conference

SOIL SAMPLING UTILIZING HORIZONTAL/DIRECTIONAL DRILLING METHODS



Directional Control

- The bit is navigated along a prescribed path
- The bore path need not be horizontal or straight
- Bore path is design is based on
 - Allowable bending radius of drill pipe
 - Geology
 - Sample location
 - Surface constraints



Directional Control/Steering

- The drill string is steered by pushing the drill pipe against an asymmetric bit with a hydraulic jet; "duck bill" or bent sub
- The force against the bit or sub forces the drill pipe in direction of the bit orientation
- When the entire assembly is rotated, the drill string goes straight
- A sensor behind the bit sends the direction/orientation of the bit to the surface



Directional Control/Steering



Hortzontaldrill.com

Locating Technologies

- Several Options Available
 - Walkover/Radio Beacon
 - Wireline
 - Oil Field Technology
 - Short Steering Tool (SST)
 - Gyroscopic
- Selection based on bore path, interference risk, depth and cost
- All methods have ± 0.5 2% depth accuracy

Drilling Fluids are Required

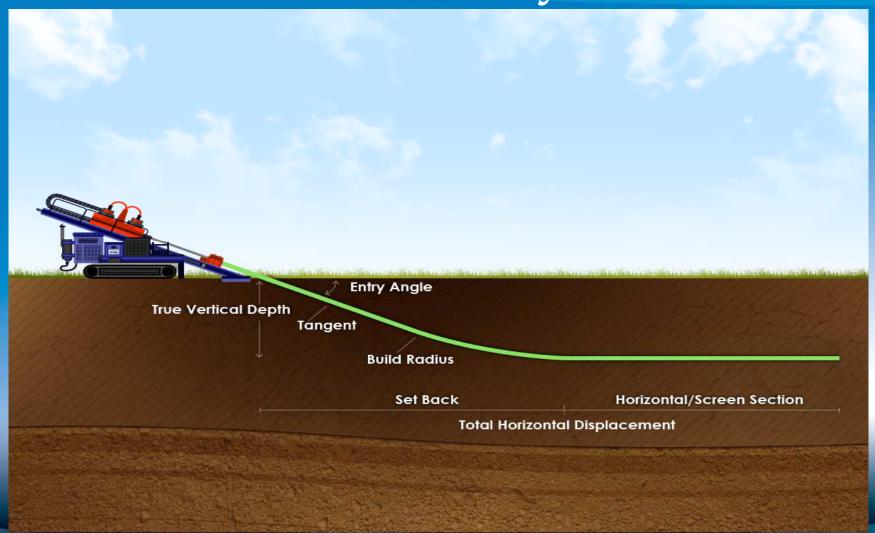
- Maintain hole stability
- Remove cuttings
- Limit drilling fluid loss to the formation
- Cool bit and steering tools



Bore Path Geometry

- Terminology
 - Entry angle
 - Tangent
 - Radius of curvature (build radius)
 - Horizontal section
 - True vertical depth
 - Measured depth/pipe length
 - Set back determined by combination of the above

Bore Path Geometry



Drilling Equipment

- Drill rig
- Fluid cleaning/recycling system
- Pipe trailer
- Support vehicles
 - Water truck
 - Crew truck



Small Rig Set Up Area

- 7,000 lb. capacity rig
- 30' x 50' area





Soil Sampling

- Goals
 - Obtain representative samples at a predetermined target
 - Challenges
 - Sample location
 - Avoid "scraping" sample from side wall or bottom of borehole
 - Exclude drilling fluids
 - Retain unconsolidated material
 - Quick visual identification

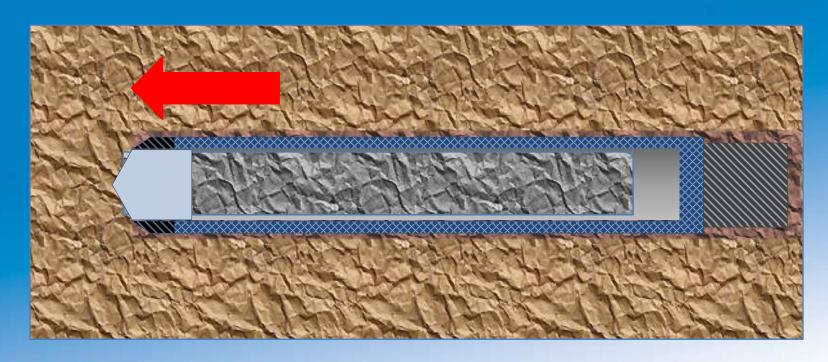
Tooling

- Two types of samplers
 - Set screw/bullet nose





DTD "Bullet" Sampler



Tooling

- Two types of samplers
 - Piston



Tooling

- Sample recovery
 - -2" diameter up to 18" long

Standard acetate sleeves allows for

visual inspection

Soil Sampling

- Methodology
 - Drill/steer to sampling point
 - Remove drill rod
 - Push sampler to end of bore
 - Obtain sample
 - Pull sampling tool
 - Repeat



Project Sites

- Past Projects
 - DOE Site, OH/building slab
 - Belle Chase, LA/1,000,000 gallon tank
 - Pasco, WA/unlined landfill
 - Belle Chase, LA/concrete revetment
 - Urban Site, CA/occupied housing
 - Industrial Facility, IL/under pond

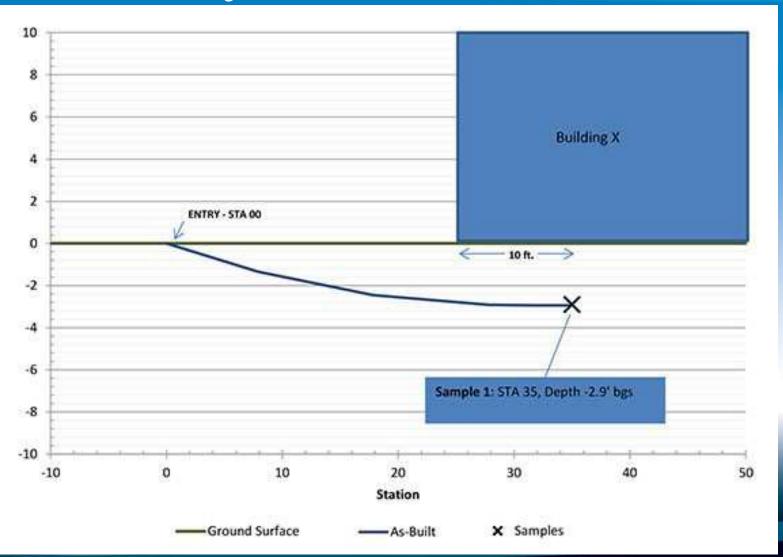
Soil Sampling Case Study

- Urban location
 - Obtain soil samples under occupied residences
 - Unconsolidated formation
 - Sample locations up to 50' from entry location and 3' - 4' sub slab
 - Drilling fluid containment critical







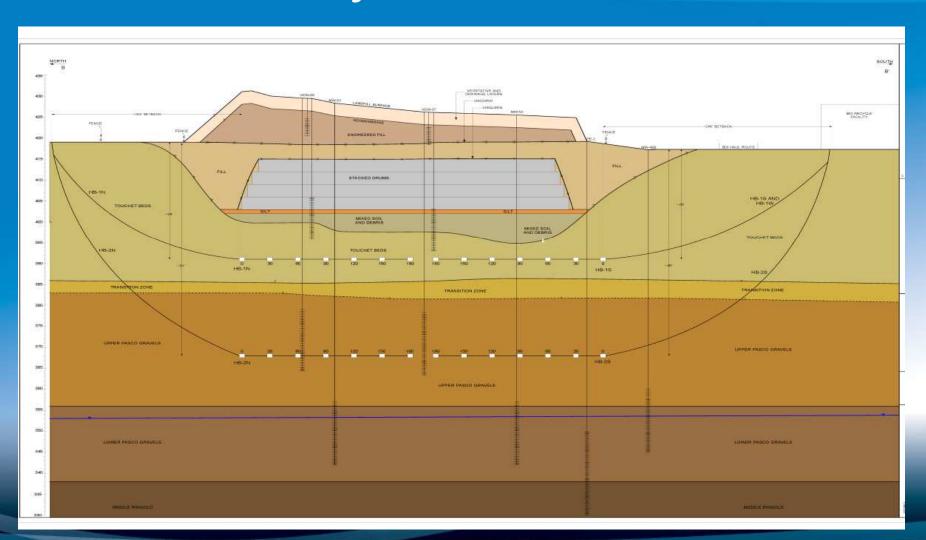


- Ten samples obtained
- No impact to residents
- Drilling fluids contained
- Eleven days on site
 - Test event
 - Decon
- \$10,000/sample



- Closed mixed waste facility
- Buried stacked drums
- Engineered cap, no liner
- Adjacent to active transfer station
- Challenging drilling conditions
 - Locating interference from drums
 - Soil conditions











- 70 soil samples obtained
- 2,290' total footage drilled
- Over 91,000' of drill pipe tripped
- \$3,560/Sample



In Summary

- The technology is innovative not experimental
- New tooling provides for sample quality
- Method is expensive and site specific
- Allows for soil samples to be obtained in areas unreachable by traditional vertical/angle drilling
- The technology is innovative not experimental

