

Evaluation of Water Quality Monitoring Programs and Statistical Analysis Tools to be utilized in Shale Development

Uni Blake

Environmental Affairs

Hometown Energy Group

Prepared for:

USEPA Hydraulic Fracturing Workshop

Case Studies

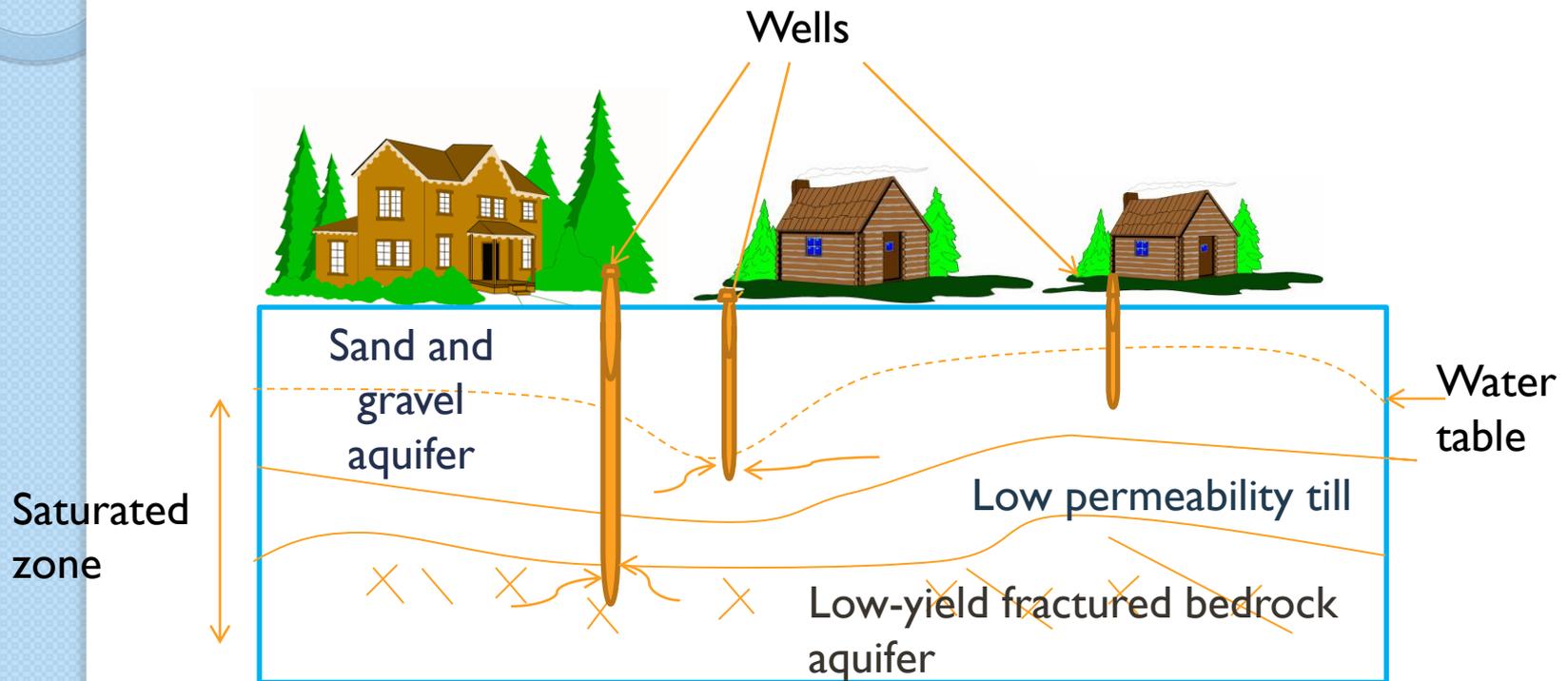


Overview

- Groundwater monitoring is complex
- Current baseline monitoring strategies
- Background monitoring programs
- Suggested Shale Monitoring program



Complex/Variability Baseline Water Quality



- Different water source in aquifer = variable water quality

Data Objective

- Sample sizes enough for comparison “before and after”
 - Abrupt changes (blowouts, casing failures)
 - Long term changes (seeps, surface spills)
 - Pre-existing issues
- Representative of groundwater/surface water quality



Data Objectives

Current Monitoring Strategies

2.3 Sampling Procedures

- Baseline groundwater samples must be collected **any time** prior to the setting of the oil and gas
- A **second** sample will be collected from each groundwater feature no later than one year after
- well completion.....
- Post-completion samples must be collected **every two years** while wells are actively being drilled and completed on a pad, and within one year following completion of the final well on the pad.

Last Updated:
November 15, 2011

Voluntary Baseline Groundwater Quality Sampling Program

Example Sampling and Analysis Plan
Developed in Cooperation with the
Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Prepared by:

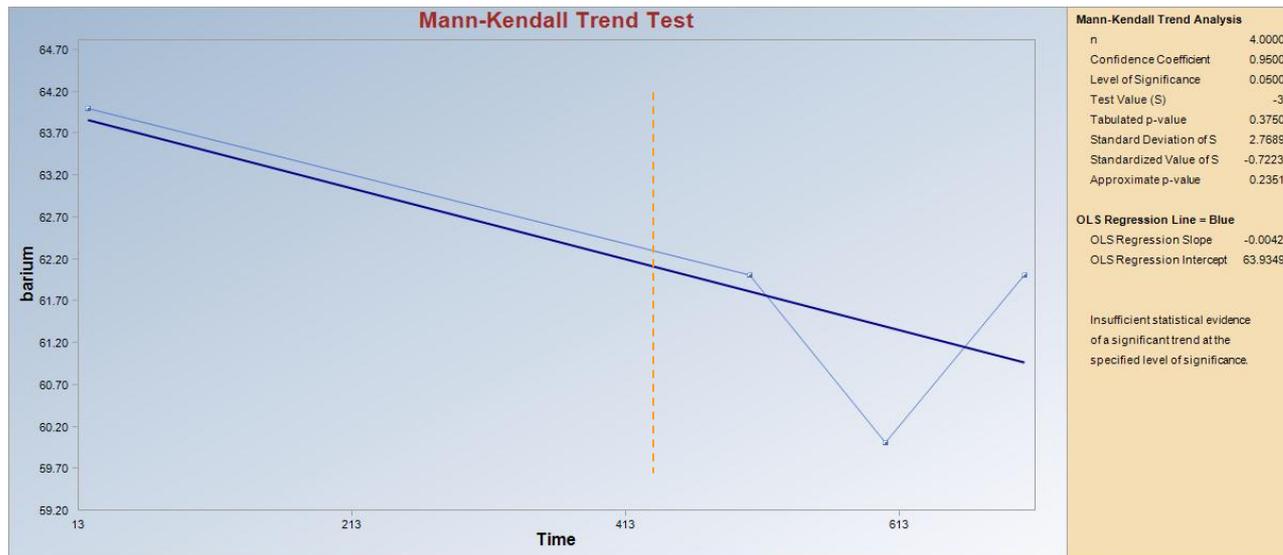
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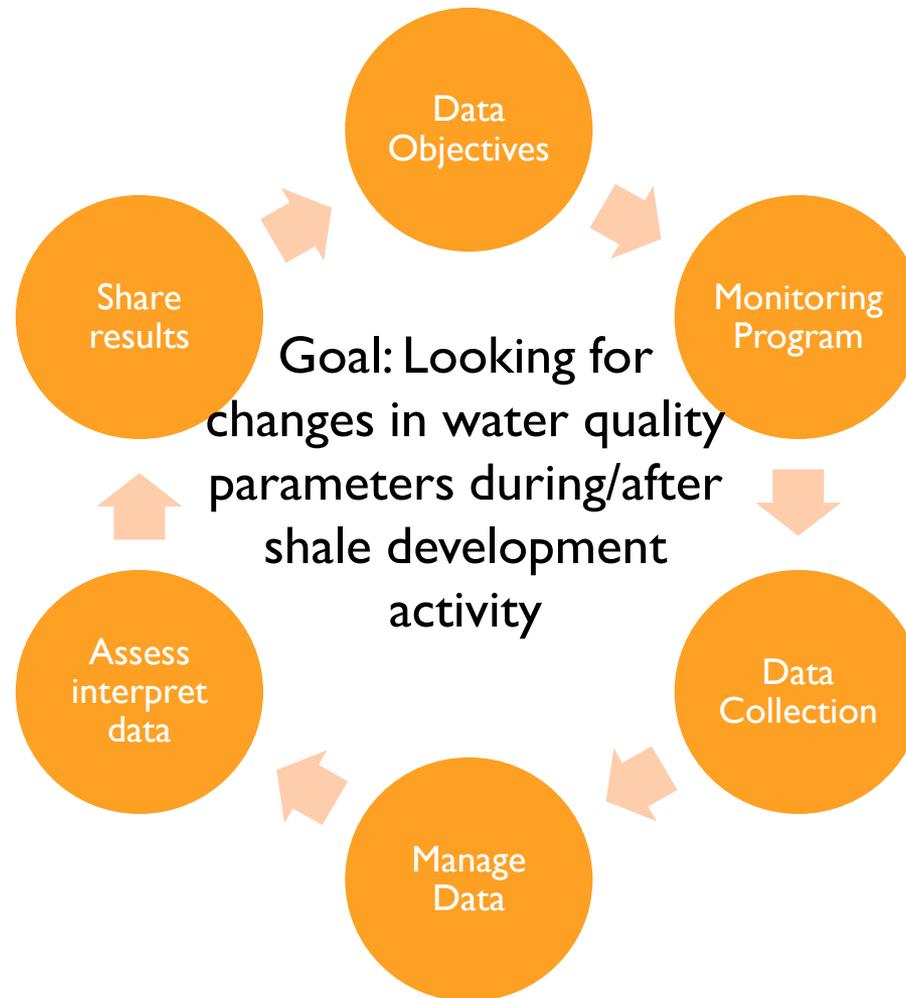
Data Objectives

Current Monitoring Strategies

- Not enough data points



Shale Monitoring Program



Data Analysis

- Ideal: No trends
- Linear, linear with breakpoint, step changes (abrupt)
- HVHF related activity
- Historical



Data Objectives

Short-term Intra-Well Variability in Methane Concentrations from Domestic Well Waters in Northeastern Pennsylvania

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- Natural variation in the concentration of methane and other well quality parameters.



Dissolved Methane Data for Wells #1 to 7

- Range of concentrations: <0.026 – 11.8 mg/L
 - No or one detected methane concentration in Wells #4 and 5
- Ranges within a single well:
 - Well #2: 0.134 – 11.8 mg/L (mean 5.78 mg/L)
 - Well #7: 0.034 – 7.06 mg/L (mean 0.34 mg/L)
 - ✦ The maximum value, 7.06 mg/L, is a statistical outlier ($p = 0.01$)
- Range of day-to-day change in concentration:
 - Well #2: 0.4 – 6.81 mg/L
 - Well #7: 0 – 6.96 mg/L
- Range of coefficients of variation: 0 – 0.449
- Virtually no ethane, ethene or propane detected
- Range of concentrations consistent with Boyer et al, 2011: 0.0011 – 58.30 mg/L

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Data Management

- Organize and store data (databases, spreadsheets)
- Determine data quality
- Document assumptions and methods



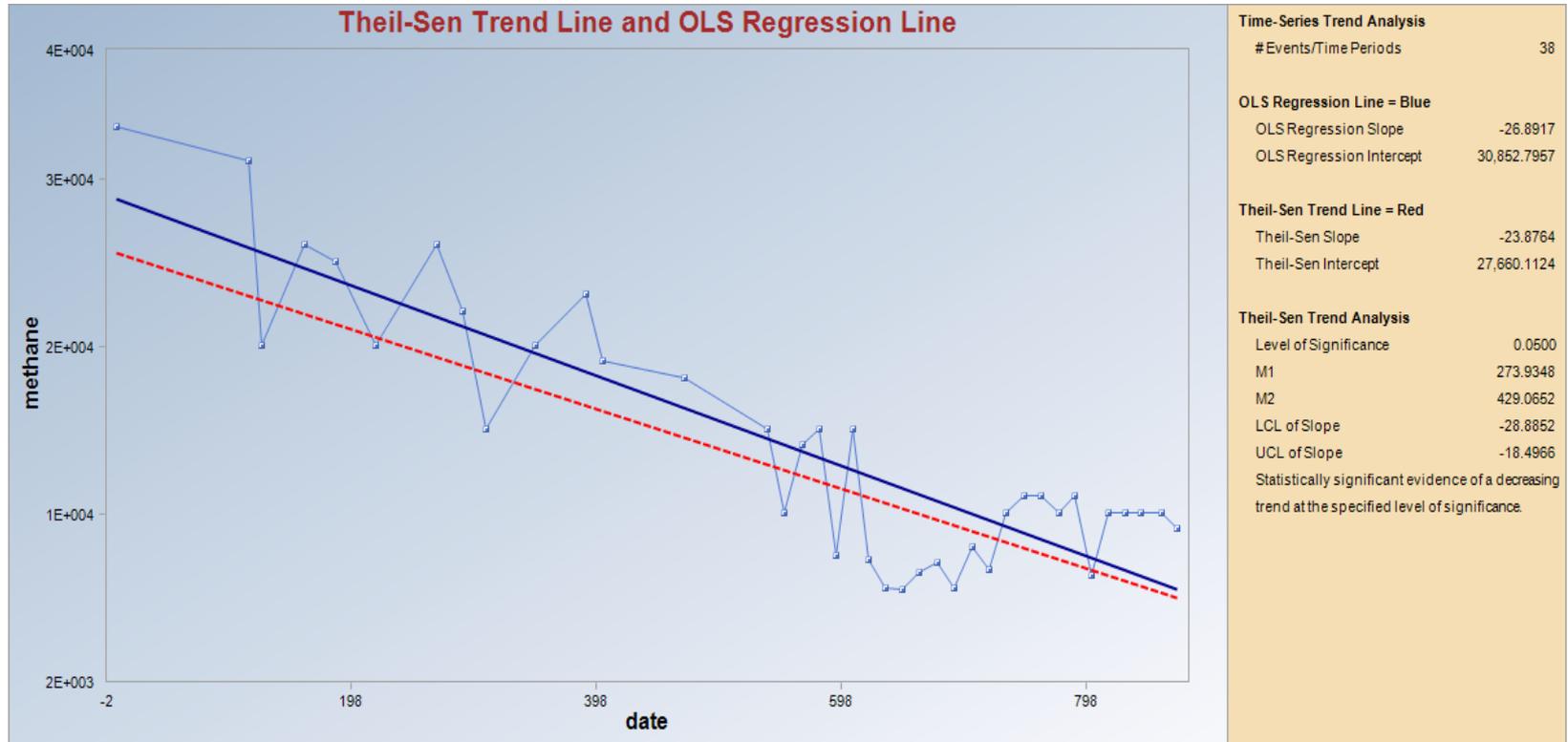
Analytical Tools/Methods

- Cost
- Reliability
- Technical Support
- Non-parametric Trends
 - Sen Slope / Kendall Theil
 - Seasonal Kendall Test
 - Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney Step Trend
- Regressions



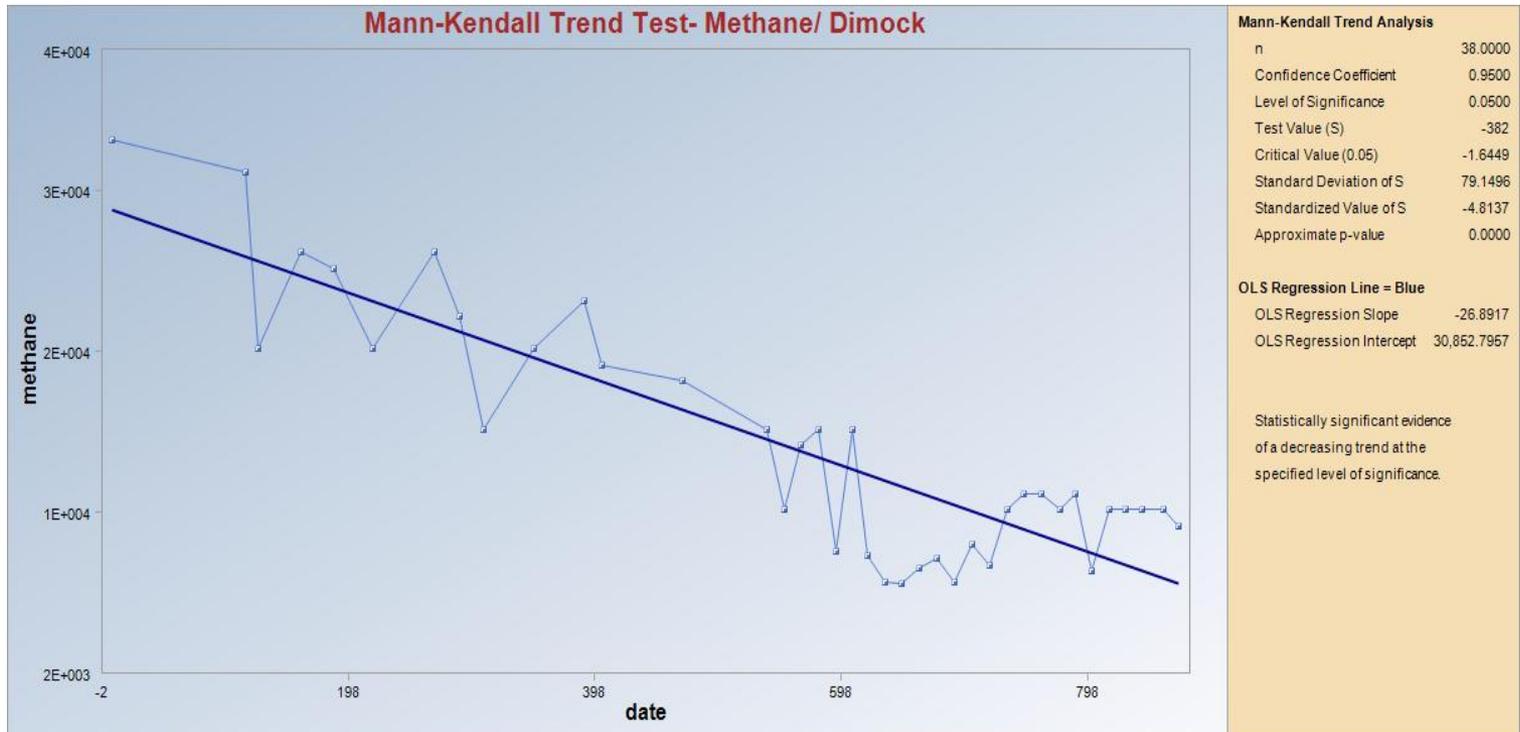
Methane Trend Analysis ProUCL 4.1

Time Series



Methane Trend Analysis ProUCL 4.1

Mann-Kendall



Considerations

- Good & Enough data (QA/QC)
- Support industry (affordability) and landowner (convenience) objectives
- Limit parameters assessed- (look for indicators like methane, barium, chloride, strontium etc.)
- Limit collection points
- Integrate all monitoring efforts
 - Manage water quality in a tier system of data quality
- Who maintains the data? Who pays?



References

- Hirsch R.M., J.R. Slack and R.A. Smith, 1982. Techniques of Trend Analysis for Monthly Water Quality Data. *Water Resources Research*, Vol. 18 (1) pp. 107-121 February.
- Coleman, Nancy P., and Debby McElreath. "Short-term Intra-Well Variability in Methane Concentrations from Domestic Well Waters in Northeastern Pennsylvania." (April 2011)
- Hirsch, Robert M. "Statistical Methods And Sampling Design For Estimating Step Trends In Surface-Water Quality." *Journal of the American Water Resources Association* 24.3 (1988): 493-503.
- Hirsch R.M., R.B. Alexander, and R.A. Smith 1991. Selection of Methods for the Detection and Estimation of Trends in Water Quality. *Water Resources Research*, Vol. 27(5), pp. 803-813 May.

