



Installation of a purpose-built groundwater monitoring well network to characterize groundwater methane in the Peace Region, BC

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AGENDA

- Monitoring Well Installation Project (MWIP)
- Focused sub-studies
 - Occurrence and origin of methane in Hudson's Hope aquifer
 - Sunset Paleovalley Groundwater Flow Modeling
- Q & A

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Andrew Allen, SFU



Roger Beckie



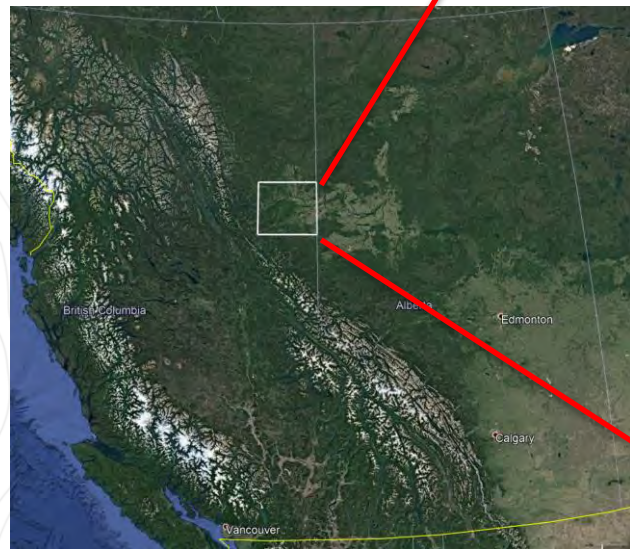
Aaron Cahill



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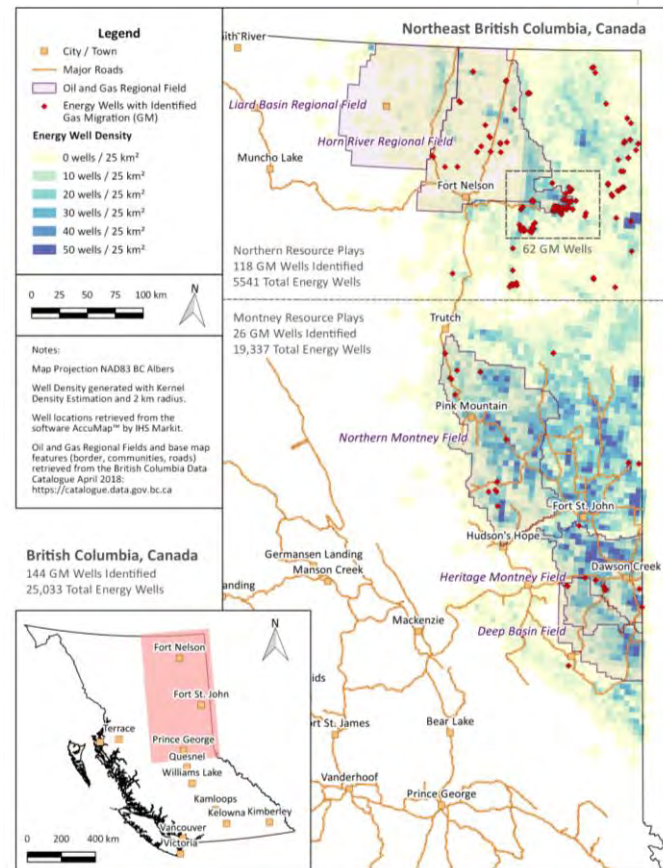


STUDY AREA

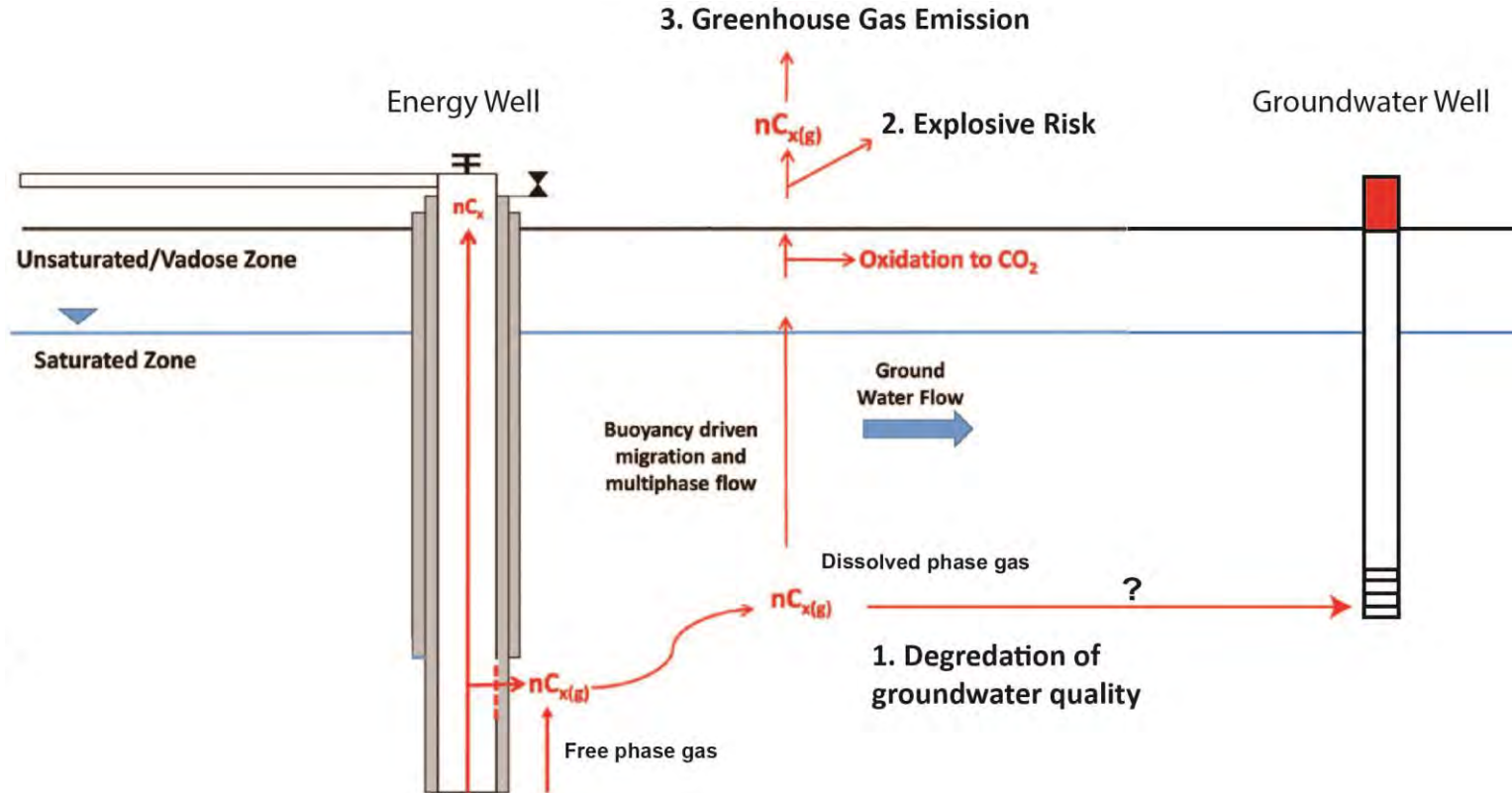


MOTIVATION

- Establishing baseline groundwater chemistry is important in areas where hydrocarbon extraction is occurring
- Incidents of identified and reported gas migration are relatively low in NEBC



FUGITIVE GAS



NATURAL GAS

	Formation process	Typical composition	Environment
Thermogenic	Heat + pressure	85% Methane 9% ethane 3% propane Trace gases	Shale Coal
Biogenic	Microbial activity under anoxic conditions	methane + carbon dioxide	Compost piles Landfills Sewer systems Swamps Aquifers

NATURAL GAS

Dissolved gas
-pressure & temperature
dependent

Free-phase gas
(bubbles)

Methane solubility @ 4°C:
Water table ~30 mg/L
30 m below ~100 mg/L

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Determine groundwater quality on a regional scale
 - Emphasis on determining distribution, concentration and origin of dissolved methane in shallow groundwater
 - Assess potential impacts from oil & gas development (fugitive gas)
2. Provide groundwater monitoring infrastructure to the region as a legacy, and a platform for future research activities

BASELINE AND PROXIMAL WELLS

- 29 Monitoring stations installed in Peace Region
- “Baseline” monitoring wells
 - > 1km from nearest energy well
- “Proximal” monitoring wells
 - < 500m from nearest energy well
- Project technical advisory committee
 - Well locations, project strategy and oversight



GEOLOGY

- Glaciogenic Quaternary overlying Cretaceous bedrock
- Quaternary geology very heterogeneous and complex
- Many mapped paleovalleys “buried valleys”



WELL INSTALLATION

Drilling campaign	Dates	EERI wells completed	Drilling Methods
1	August 2018	1 to 4	Sonic
2	February 2019	5 to 6	Air Rotary
3	June/July 2019	7 to 14	Sonic, Air Rotary, Diamond HQ
4	August 2019	15 to 23	Sonic, Air Rotary, Diamond HQ
5	September 2019	24 to 29	Sonic, Air Rotary

EERI-1 (AUG 2018)



EERI-5 (FEB 2019)



EERI-10 & 18 (SUMMER 2019)



Legend

Energy well density per 10km²

0

1

1 - 5

5 - 10

10 - 20

20 - 30

>30

□ MWIP boundary

□ Regional resource play

■ City/town

★ EERI monitoring well

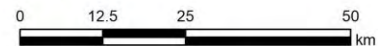
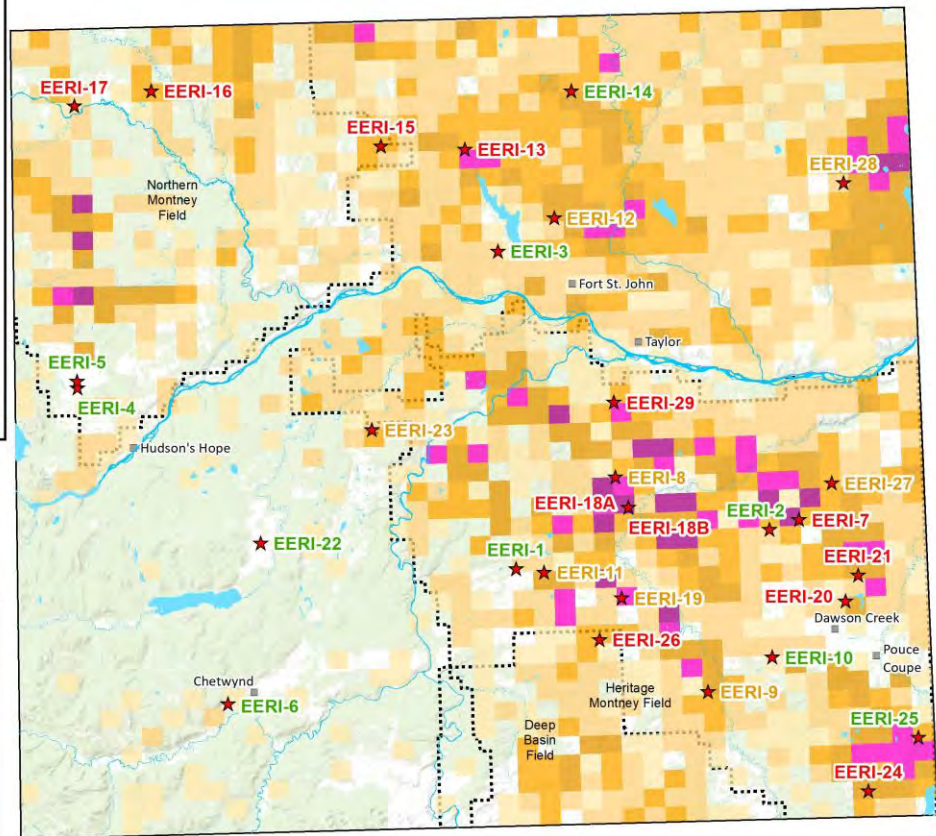
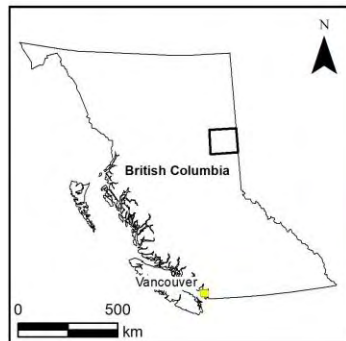
Proximity to nearest energy well

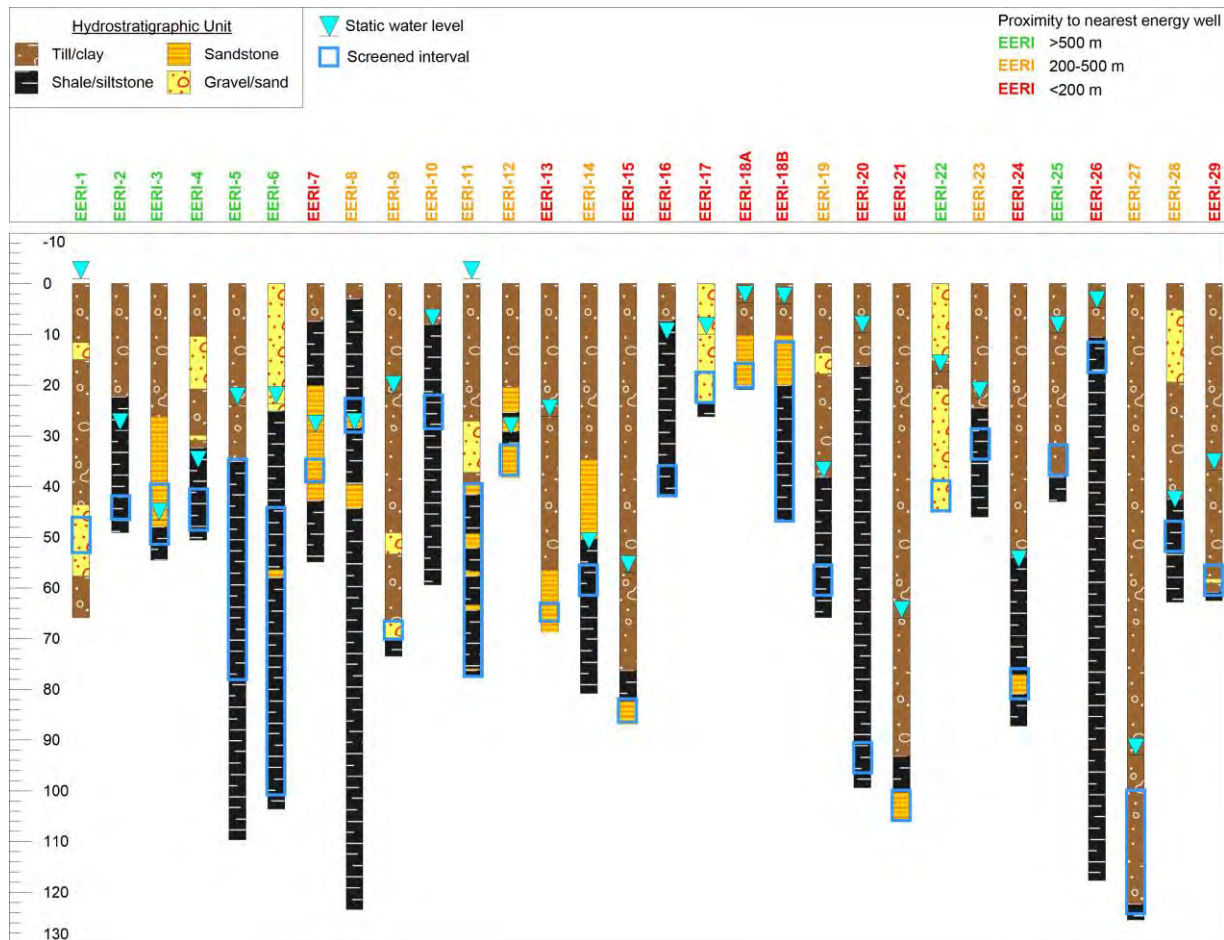
EERI >500 m

EERI 200-500 m

EERI <200 m

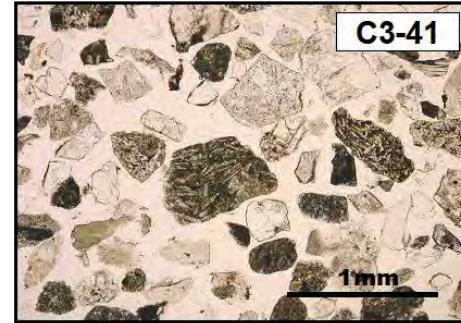
7579 energy wells within MWIP boundary



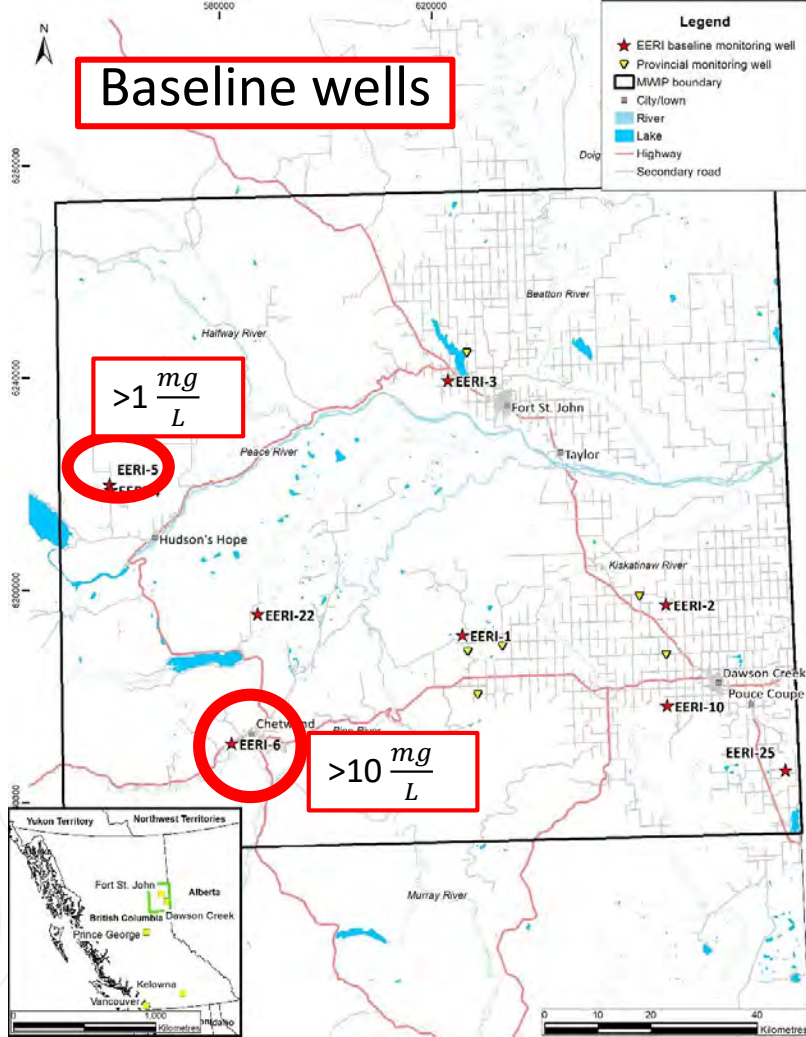


ANALYSES

- Sediment properties:
 - Mineralogy
 - Reactivity (seq. extractions)
 - Grain size dist.
 - Permeability (where possible)
- Water:
 - Dissolved gases
 - Dissolved metals, anions
 - Water isotopes (age)
 - Hydrocarbon isotopes (provenance)

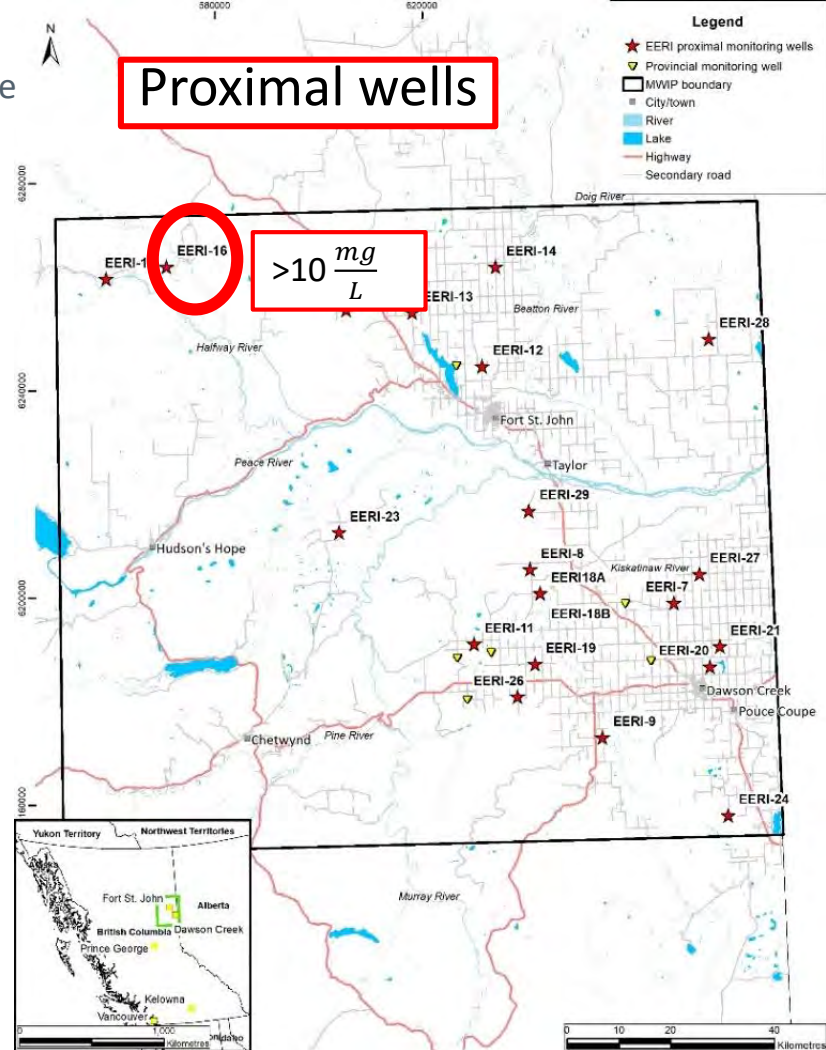


Baseline wells



2019 methane samples

Proximal wells

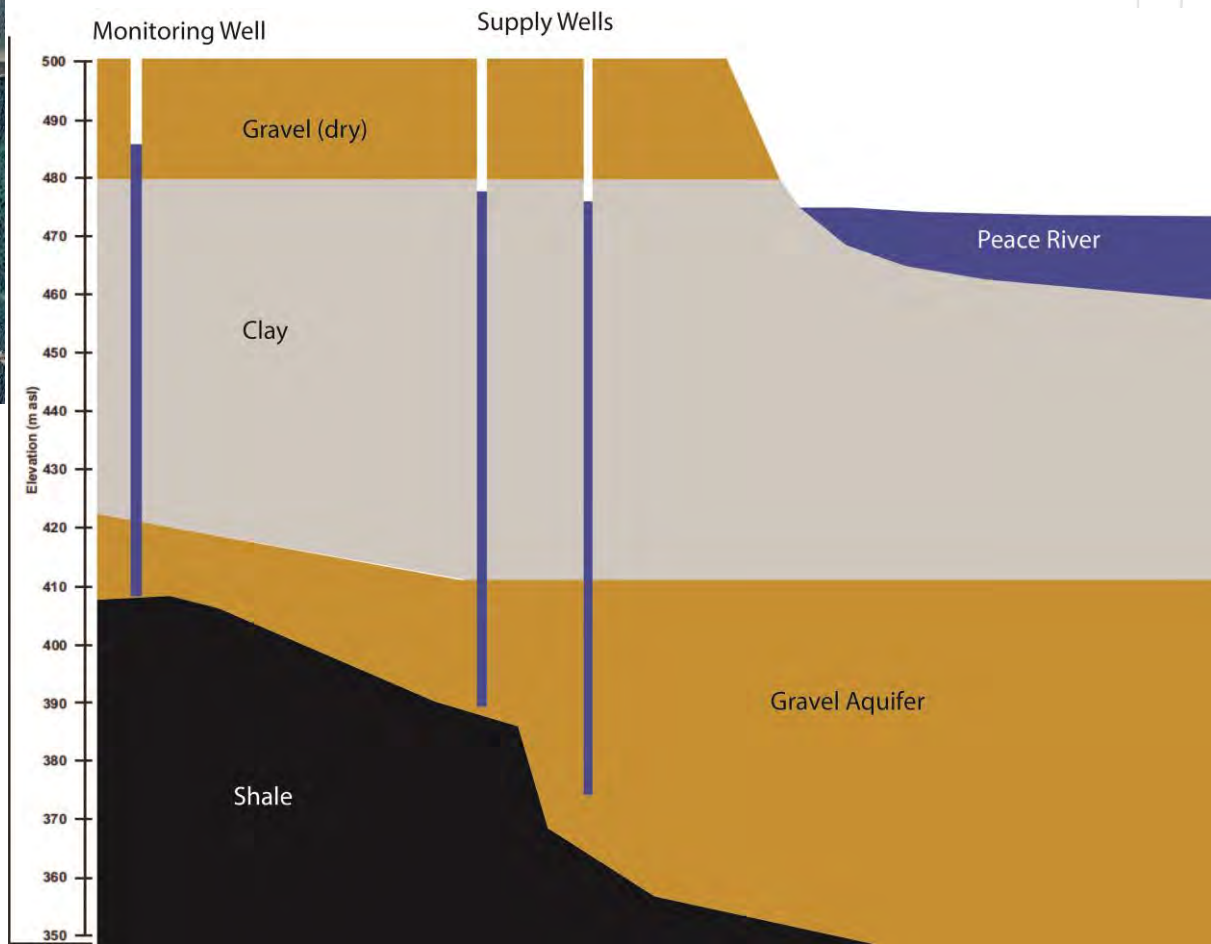
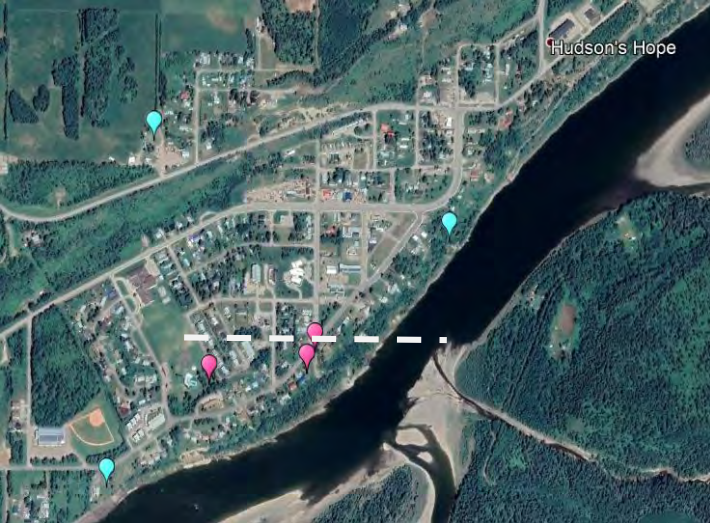


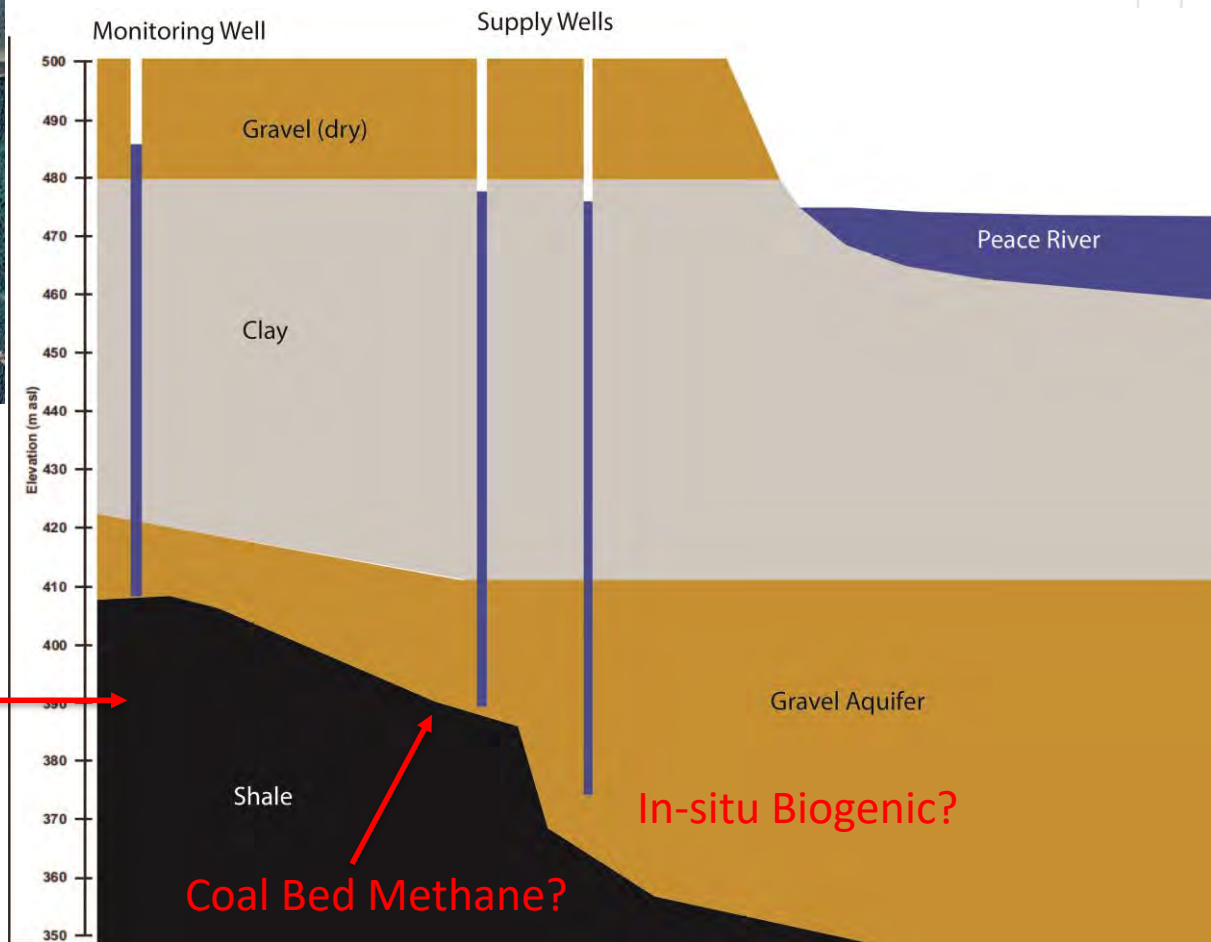
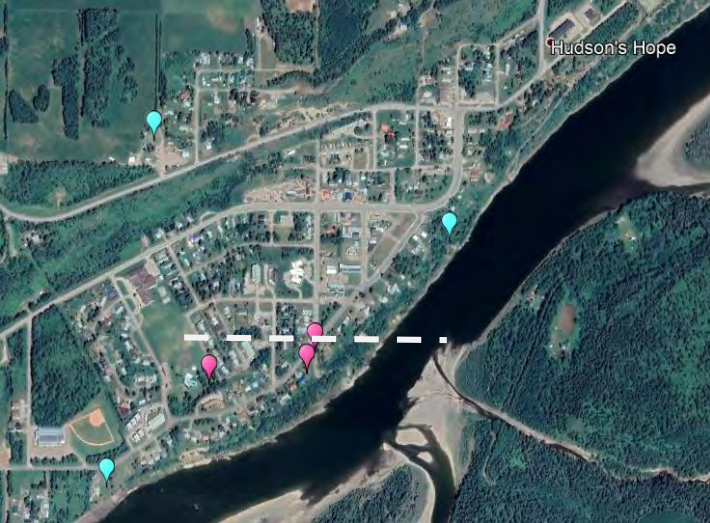
Occurrence and origin of groundwater methane in The District of Hudson's Hope buried valley aquifer, British Columbia, Canada

- Newly installed domestic supply wells show high dissolved gas concentrations
- Concerns over both coal-bed methane and fugitive gas
 - abundance of coal formations daylight to the west
 - unconventional natural gas activity to the north (Altares Field in the Montney Fm.).

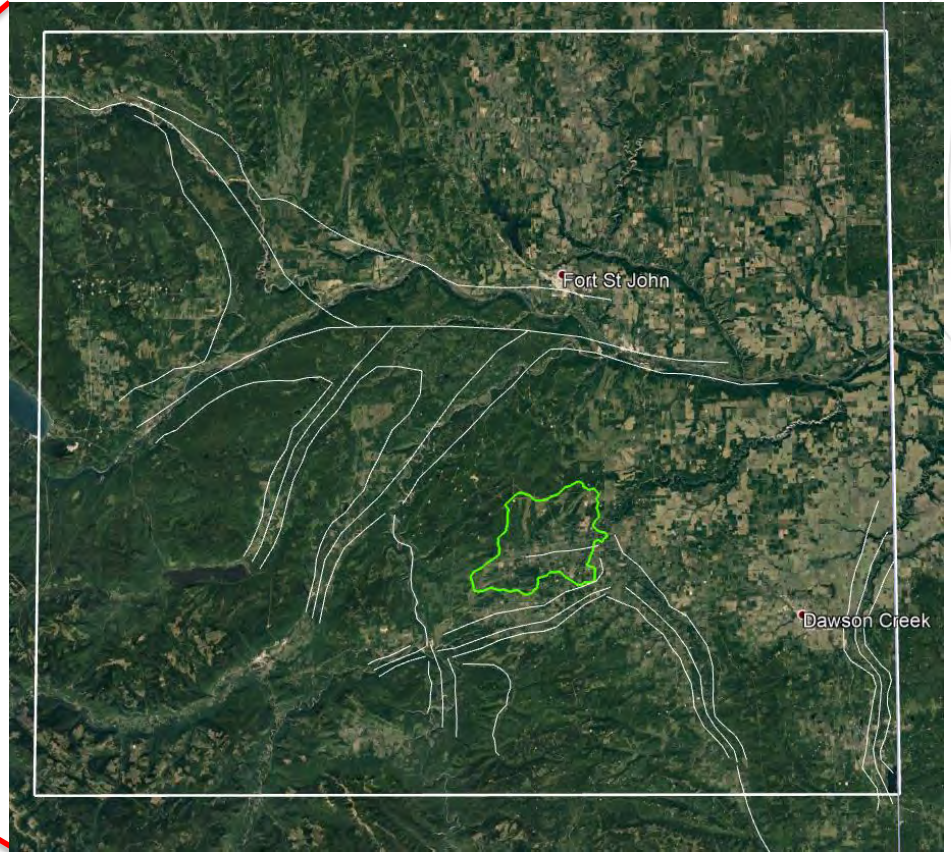








Groundwater recharge in a confined paleovalley setting, Northeast British Columbia, Canada



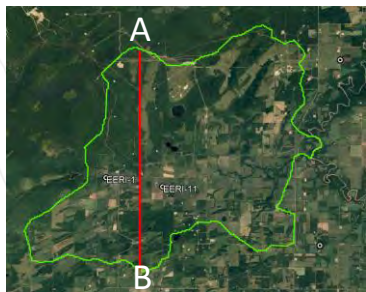
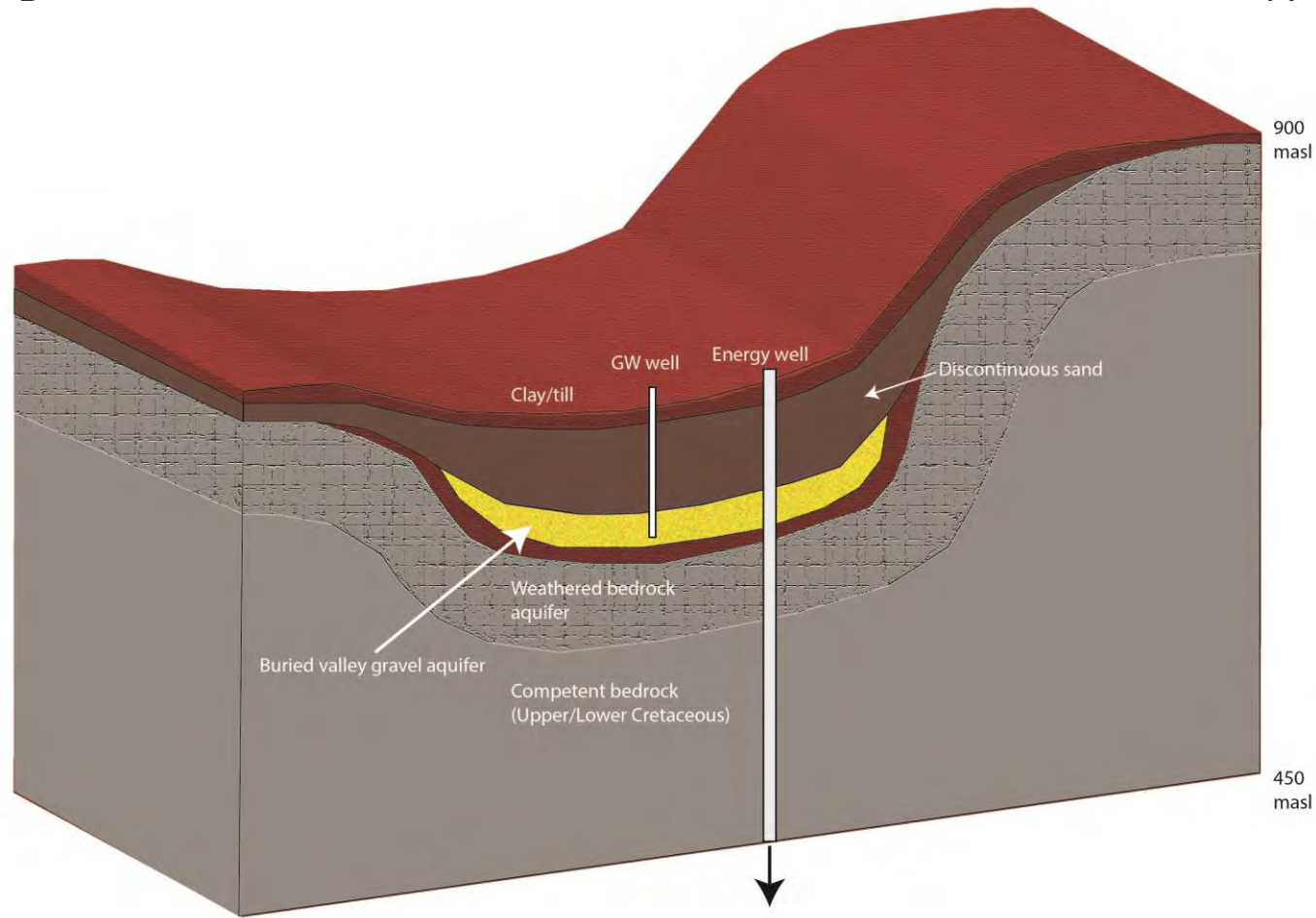
STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Determine spatial distribution of recharge
- Residence times of aquifers
- Quantify steady-state water balance

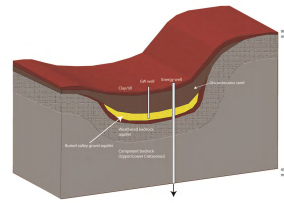
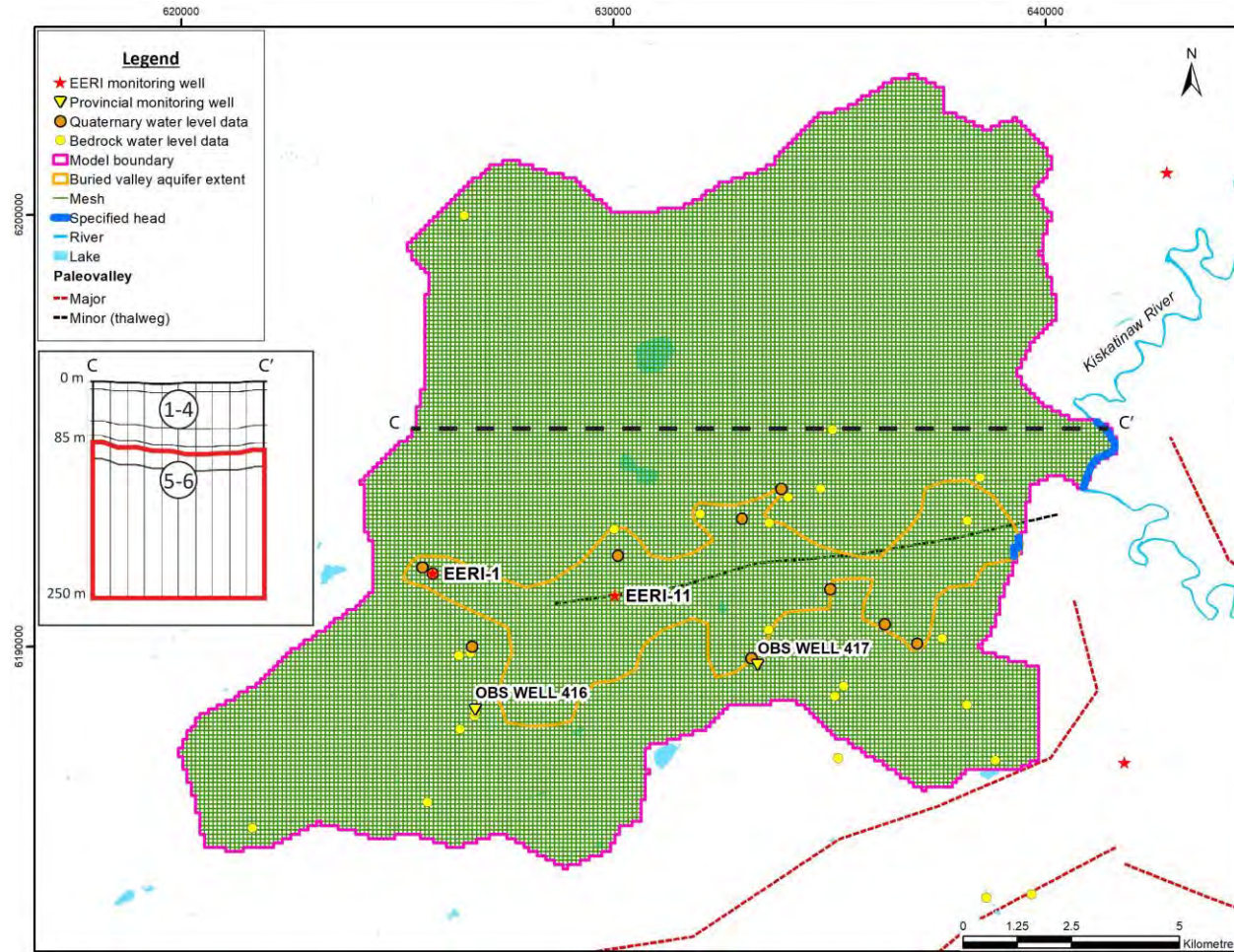
B

A

CONCEPTUAL MODEL



MODEL GRID



THANK YOU



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