

Regional groundwater monitoring well network Peace Region, NE BC

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Goals

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

2. Provide groundwater monitoring infrastructure to the region as a legacy, and a platform for future research activities





Forms via decomposition of organic matter

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

Distinguish shale gas from biogas by composition and isotopes



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

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Water-quality impacts

- Methane can be consumed by microbes
 - "breathing" oxygen → carbon dioxide
 - "breathing" minerals
 → carbon dioxide, dissolved metals







Baseline and proximal wells

- "Baseline" monitoring wells
 - Confirm and augment understanding of baseline groundwater conditions.
 - > 1km from nearest energy well
- "Proximal" monitoring wells
 - Near existing and future O & G development
 - < 400m from nearest energy well
- Project technical advisory committee
 - Well locations, project strategy and oversight









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
5+	November 2019	n/a	Sample Hudson's Hope town well



EERI-1 - baseline





EERI-5 - baseline



Aaron Cahill

-35 C February 2019



EERI-10 - baseline





EERI-18 – proximal







Legend



40

km

10

20





Analyses

• Sediment properties:

- Mineralogy
- Reactivity (eg extractions)
- Grain size
- Permeability (where possible)
- Water:
 - Dissolved gases
 - Dissolved metals, anions
 - Water isotopes (age)
 - Hydrocarbon isotopes (provenance)







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Highly heterogeneous

Typical: glacial sediments overlying bedrock

Low-permeability tills pervasive at surface

Most significant aquifers:

- Buried sand or sand/gravel paleovalleys
- Fractured bedrock





Discontinuous units



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Groundwater conceptual model

precipitation





5 % of precipitation becomes groundwater



Thank you



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