

Well Blowout in Acheson Alberta

Emergency Response & Environmental Management

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**Thomson
Hydrogeologic
Ltd.**

The Well

- Acheson 100/02-26-052-26W4M
- Drilled in 1952 by Imperial Oil
- Completed in the Leduc D-3A Pool
- First brought onto production in 1962
- Slightly sour (225 ppm H₂S)
- ~ 25 m Northeast of 102/02-26 Well

The Location

- Parkland County
 - Agricultural/Rural Residential
- ~ 200 m North of Enoch Cree Nation
- ~ 700 m West of Edmonton City Limit
- Multiple Regulatory Stakeholders
 - Provincial – EUB & AENV
 - Federal – HC
 - Municipal – CHA
- Multiple Community Stakeholders

The Blowout

- Routine Workover
- Pulled tubing out on 11-Dec-2004
- Downhole casing failure occurred during wellhead pressure reading on morning of 12-Dec-2004
- Uncontrolled release of gas and well fluids at surface (primarily salt water)
- ~ 150 joints of tubing fell from rack on leaning service rig derrick into crater eroding around wellhead



Service rig destabilized by fluid flow

Rapidly expanding erosion crater



Well Control

- Surface-kill operations attempted
 - Required wellbore entry through existing surface equipment
 - Efforts to stabilize swaying wellhead on 13-Dec-2005 resulted in unplanned ignition
 - Fire extinguished on 14-Dec-2005
 - Inspection revealed wellhead BOPs too damaged by fire for surface wellbore entry
 - Well purposely re-ignited on 16-Dec-2005



Well Control

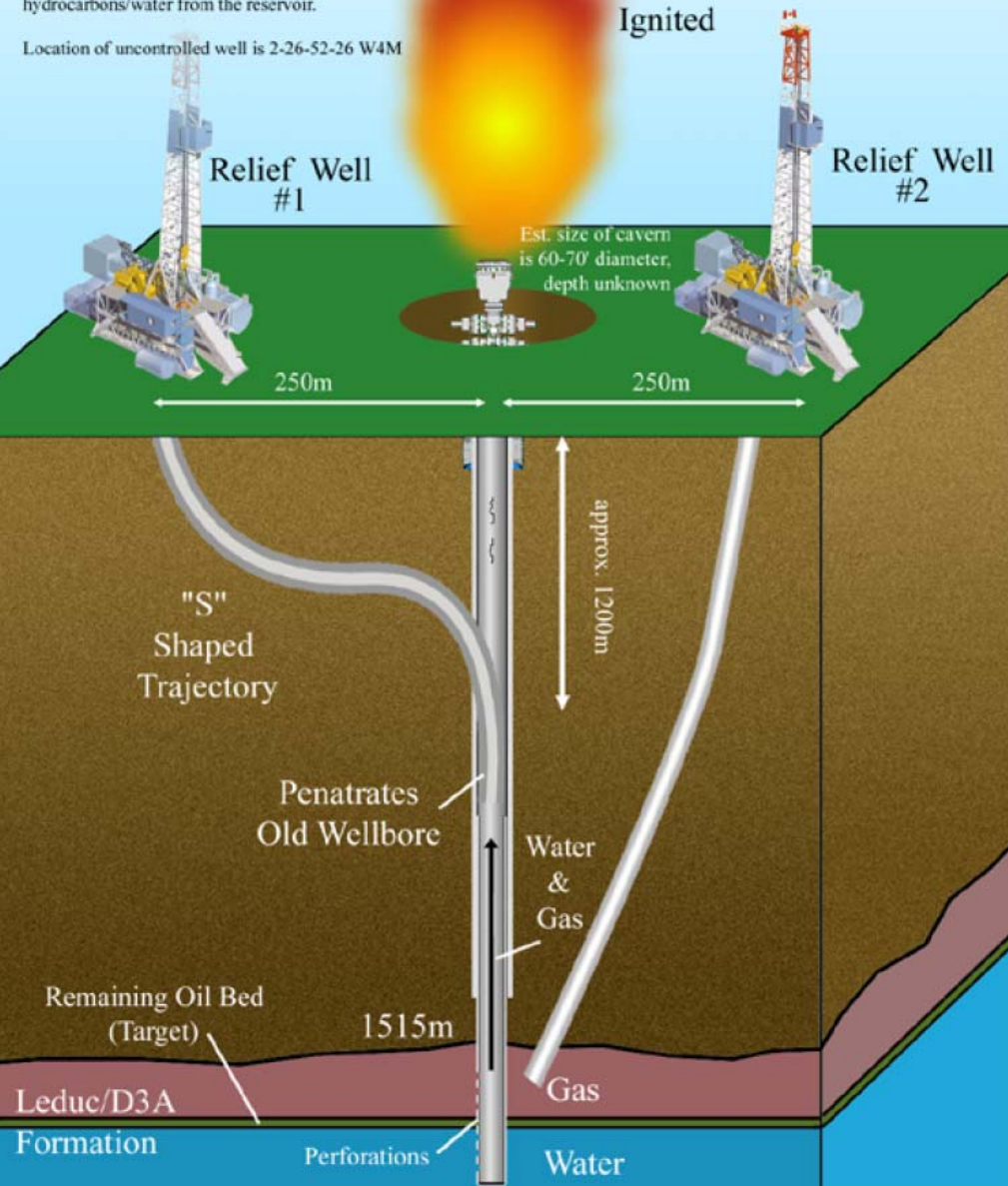
- Two relief wells were drilled
- 103/02-26 (northwest) to intercept and mill into the 100/02-26 production casing and allow kill fluids to be pumped into the wellbore
- 104/02-26 (southeast) to drill into the Leduc formation in close proximity to 100/02-26 as a backup to 103/02-26

The relief wells are being drilled for well control:

Conventional - Heavy fluid is circulated down the new well into the reservoir and up the uncontrolled well to stop the hydrocarbon/water flow.

S-Shaped - The Well bore is drilled using tools and technology that facilitate the intersection of the relief well with the casing of the existing well. Fluids and chemicals are then injected to stop the flow of hydrocarbons/water from the reservoir.

Location of uncontrolled well is 2-26-52-26 W4M



The well was brought under control on 10-Jan-2005





Peace in the crater

Fluid Control

- Fluids flowing at $\sim 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hour}$
- Crater restricted access to wellhead
- Fluid control became a priority
- Trenches and pits constructed to divert fluids away from wellhead

AREA MAP

SHOWING

EMERGENCY ZONE

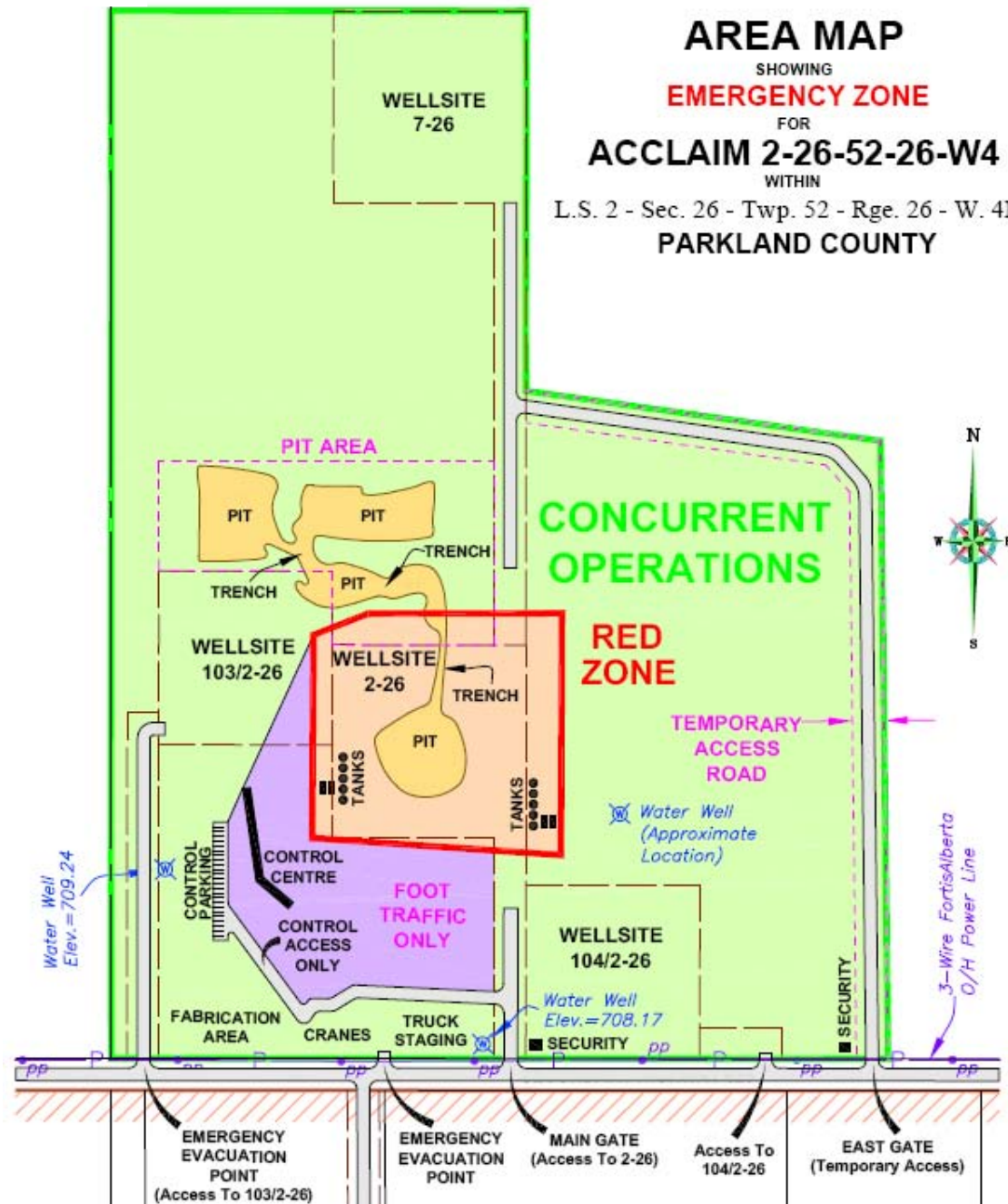
FOR

ACCLAIM 2-26-52-26-W4

WITHIN

L.S. 2 - Sec. 26 - Twp. 52 - Rge. 26 - W. 4

PARKLAND COUNTY







Track hoes excavating the East Pit

Dozers constructing West Pit



Work continues around the clock



**Equipment in the crater
required heat shielding**



**Water was also used
to cool equipment**







**The main trench
leading from the crater**

Pumping fluids up to the South Pit



Pumping into South Pit



**Bailing became more effective due to
suspended solids choking the pumps**





The South Pit

The East Pit



Fluid Control

- Fluids filled pits rapidly requiring efficient removal and disposal
 - ~ 150 Vacuum trucks worked 24-hours/day
 - 20 separate disposal wells/caverns used
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of the facilities reached processing capacity
 - Total fluid hauling & disposal costs were running at \$ 350,000 - \$ 500,000 per day

Vacuum trucks line up





**Pumping out
the West Pit**

Loading the vacuum trucks





Fluid control

- Once the situation was under control alternative options were investigated
- Centrifugation & Flocculation were tested to reduce suspended solids
 - did not work due to inconsistent feed
- Construction of containment cells at Acheson 04-02-053-26W4M treatment pad using contaminated soil and plastic liners
 - enabled reduction to 15 vacuum trucks and use of Acclaim disposal well
- **Cost Saving: ~ \$ 10 Million**



Acheson 04-02
Containment Cells

2005/01/11

Unloading at 04-02





Fluids at 04-02

Slurry Waste Receiving Facilities

Disposal Company	# Receiving Locations	Volume m ³
MROR	1	676
Newalta	8	7,589
CCS	9	16,132
CNRL	1	1,007
PDS	1	7
Acclaim - Ponds	1	29,900
Acclaim – injection well	1	12,679
Total Volume	22	67,990

Well Abandonment

- Abandonment efforts began once the well had been brought under control
- The breach in the well casing was much deeper than the base of the crater
- Excavation was required below the water table in very unstable, saturated silt/sand
- This was achieved using a well point dewatering system and a custom built shoring box

The Crater



- Slopes stabilized
- Casing sleeve installed
- Well casing cut to vertical section





But the casing
breach is deeper



Much deeper

Lowering the shoring box







**Recovered
shards of casing**

Well Abandonment

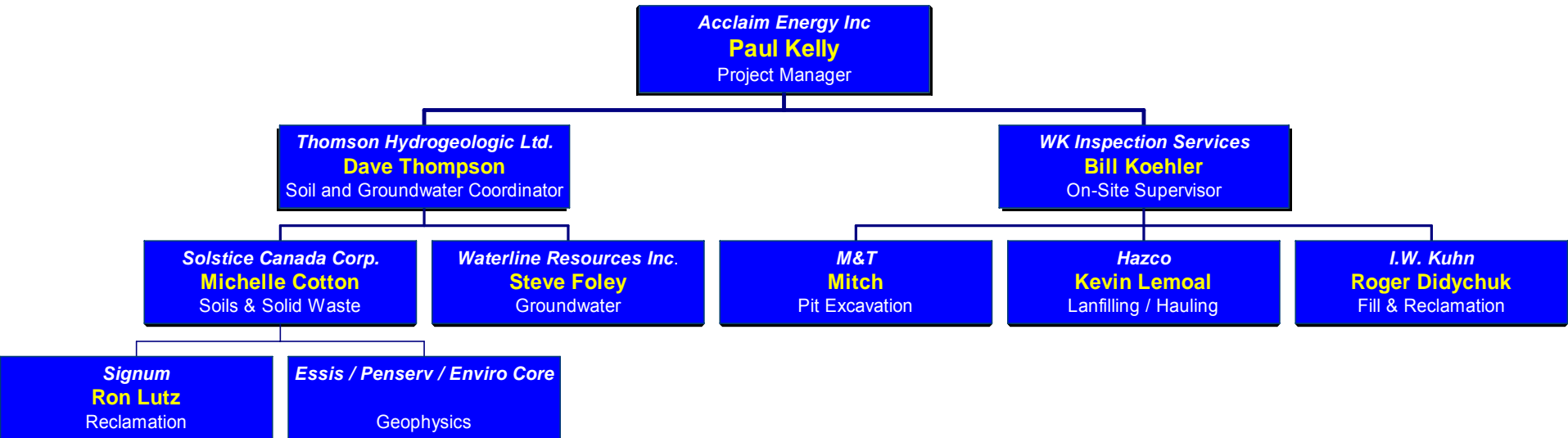


- Partial backfilling of the excavation to enable service rig access
- Dewatering system continued to operate to maintain stability
- ~ 12 m³/hour of water produced for disposal

Environmental Protection

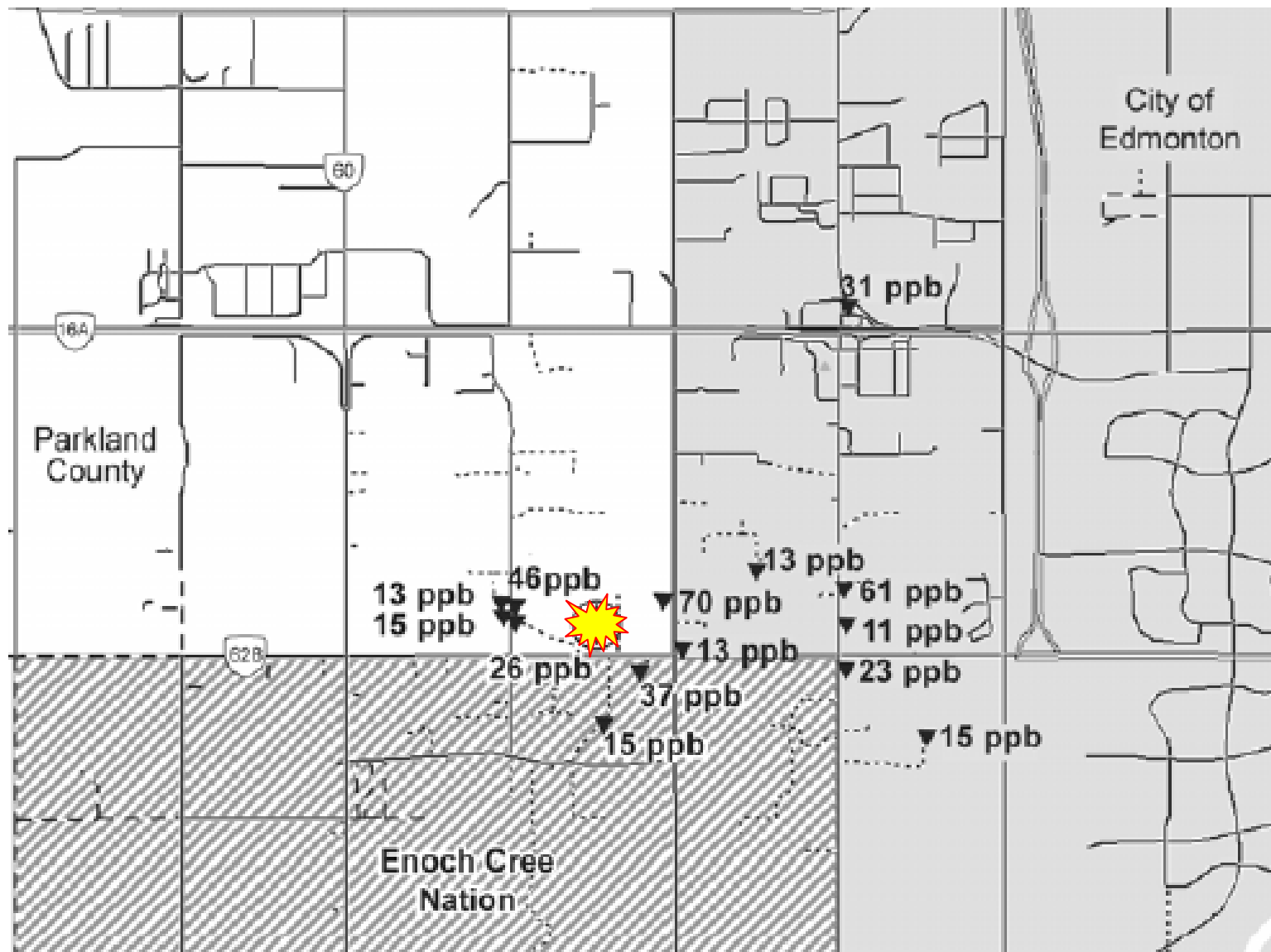
- Air Monitoring
- Release Control (fluid control)
- Groundwater Monitoring
- Contaminated Soil Removal (source removal)
- Groundwater Remediation

Soil and Groundwater Team



Air Monitoring

- Air quality monitoring began on the morning of 12-Dec-2004 using hand-held unit ~ 500 m downwind (H_2S & LEL)
- Three mobile monitoring units added
- Eight fixed monitoring units set up
- EUB dispatched two mobile units
- AENV dispatched mobile air monitoring lab
- Highest 1-hour average H_2S reading 70 ppb recorded on 15-Dec-2005 downwind ~ 500 m



Mobile air monitoring unit





AIR QUALITY MONITORING
UNIT

CONTINUED MONITORING SERVICES

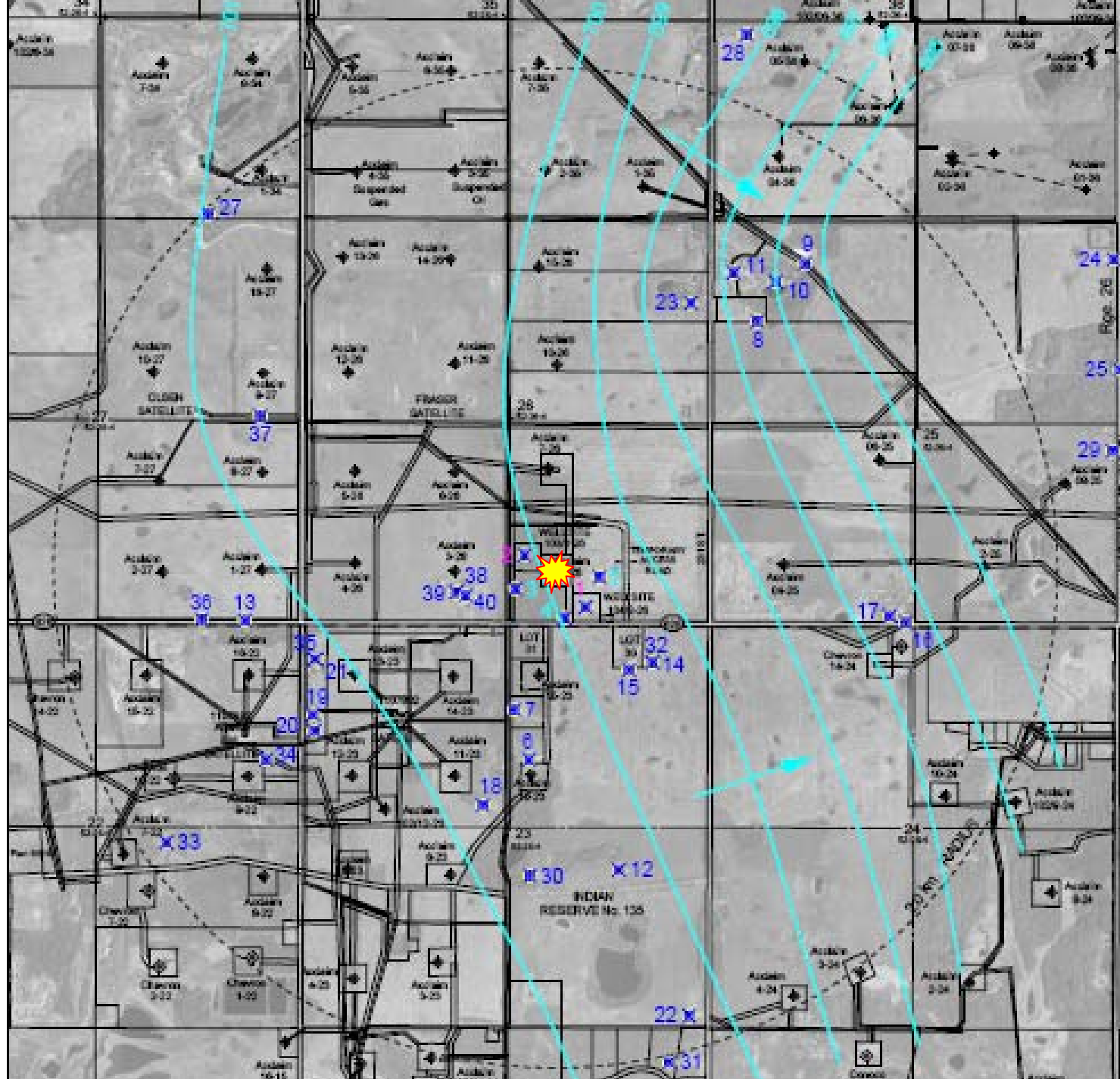
WINDMILL
1-800-235-2355

Static air monitoring unit

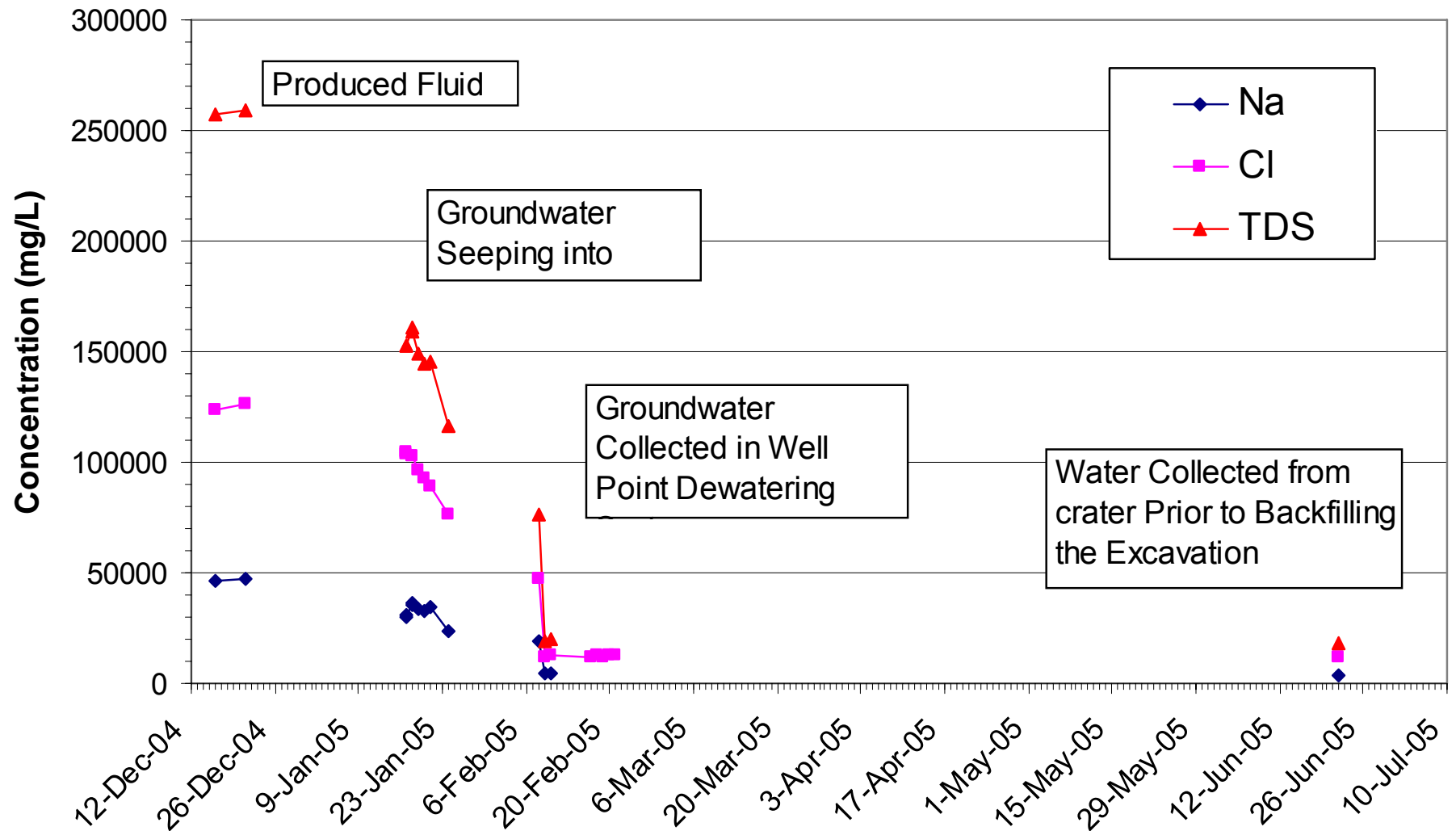


Groundwater Monitoring

- Unconfined sand aquifer
 - From just below ground surface to bedrock at ~ 30 m
 - Main source of domestic water for acreage properties and residences on Enoch Cree Nation
- Groundwater
 - 30 domestic water wells tested within 2 km
 - Three monitoring wells installed on site
 - Flow velocity = ~ 15 m/yr



Sodium, Chloride and TDS in Water

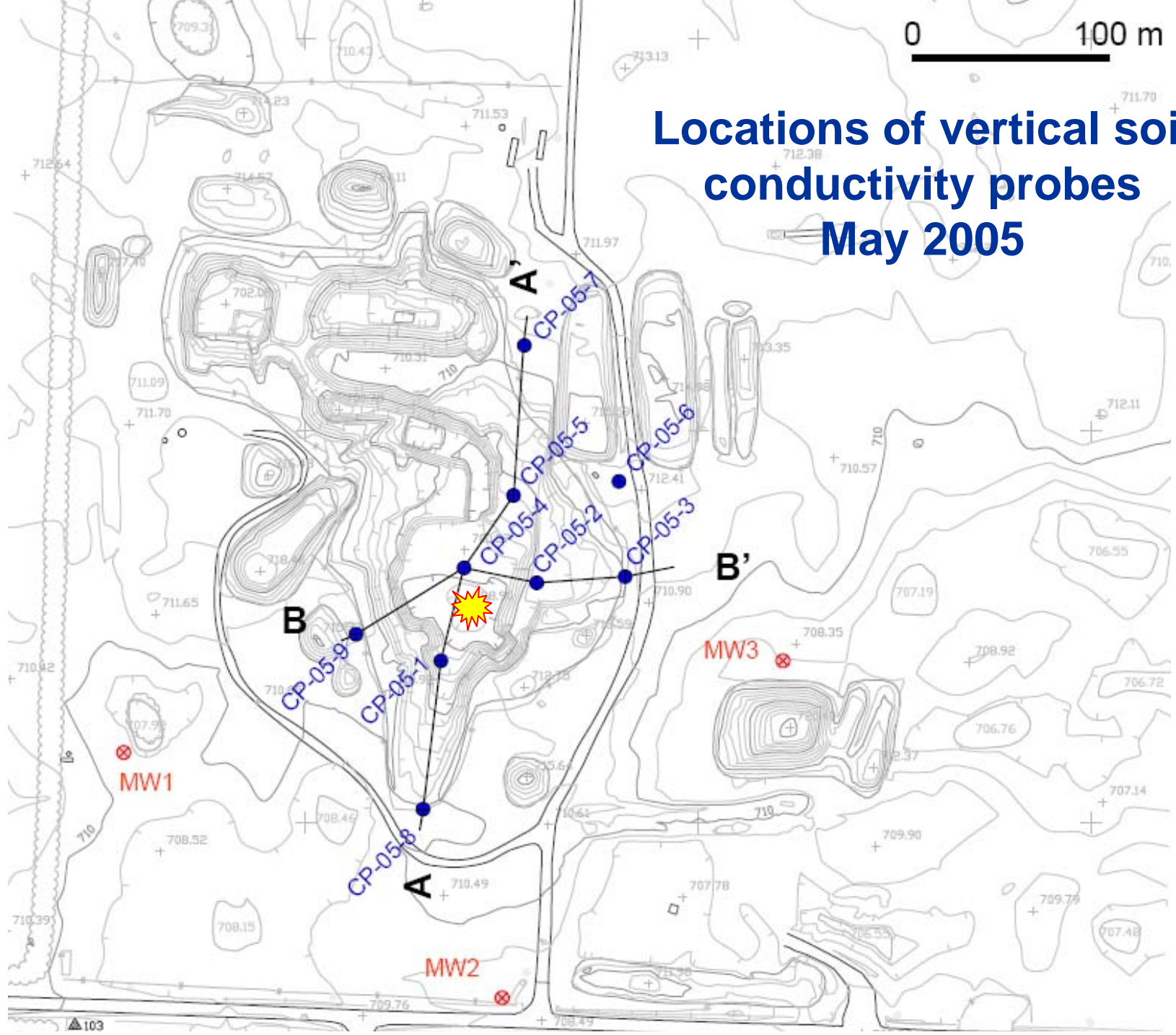


Geoprobe Testing the Excavation

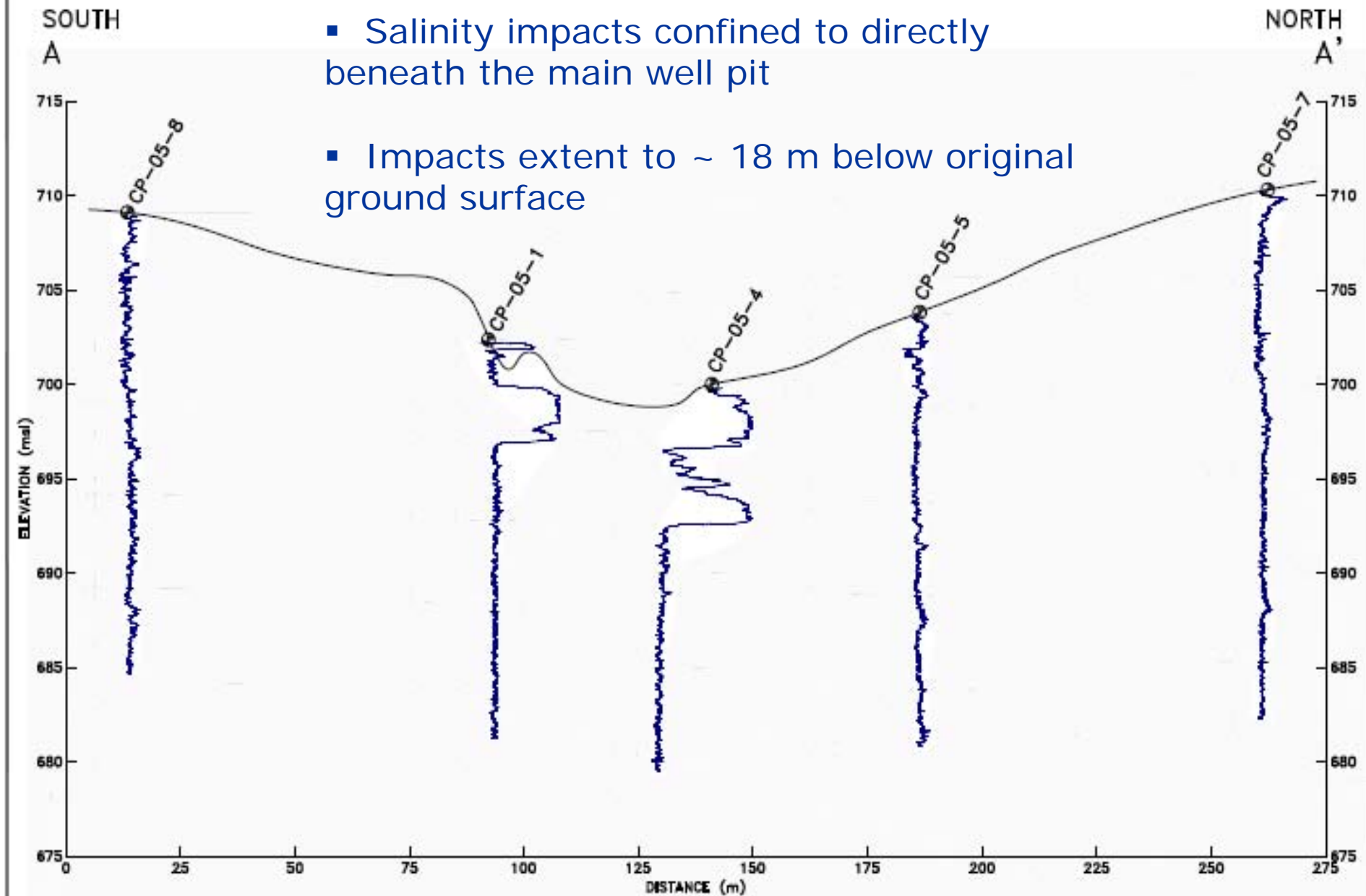


3.5.2005

Locations of vertical soil conductivity probes



- Salinity impacts confined to directly beneath the main well pit
- Impacts extent to ~ 18 m below original ground surface



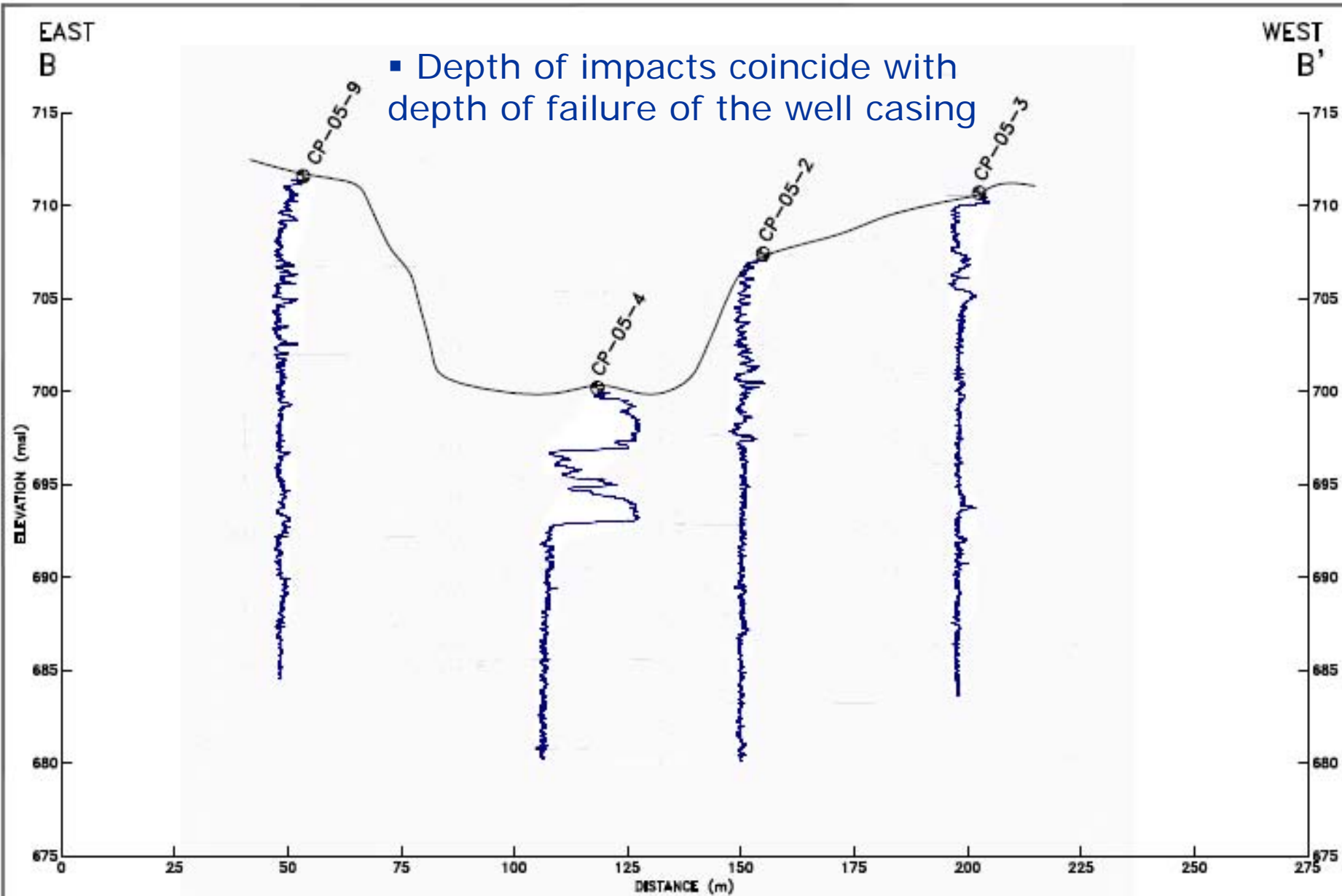
Drawn By: TLJ
Date: 2005-05-18

HORIZONTAL SCALE (m)
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:1200
VERTICAL SCALE 1:300

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2-26-52-26 W4

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FIGURE 2
CROSS SECTION A-A'



Drawn By: TLJ
Date: 2005-05-18

CROSS SECTION B-B'

HORIZONTAL SCALE (m)
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:1200
VERTICAL SCALE 1:300

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2-26-52-26 W4

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FIGURE 3
CROSS SECTION B-B'

Groundwater Management

- No evidence of GW impacts in the domestic wells or the on-site monitoring wells
- Following surface restoration a series of vertical conductivity probes are planned
- Subsequently - Piezometer installation & GW monitoring
- Implementation of GW Remediation Plan: Engineering & Risk Management

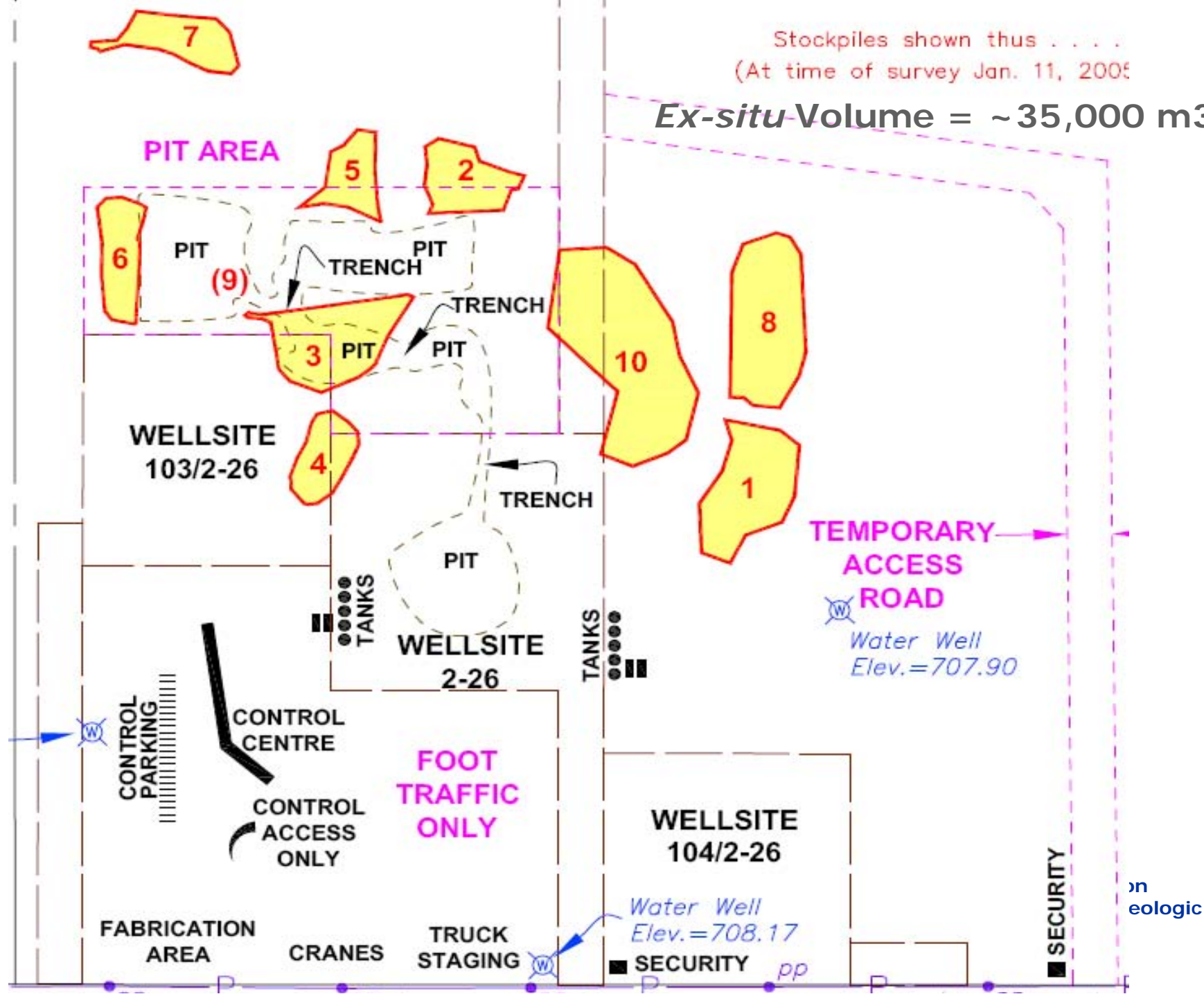
Soil Management: Objectives

- Waste Characterization: Source & Piles
 - Field screening
 - Lab confirmation
- Remove impacts from the unsaturated zone
 - Pit area
 - Under stockpiles & traffic areas
- Site Reclamation



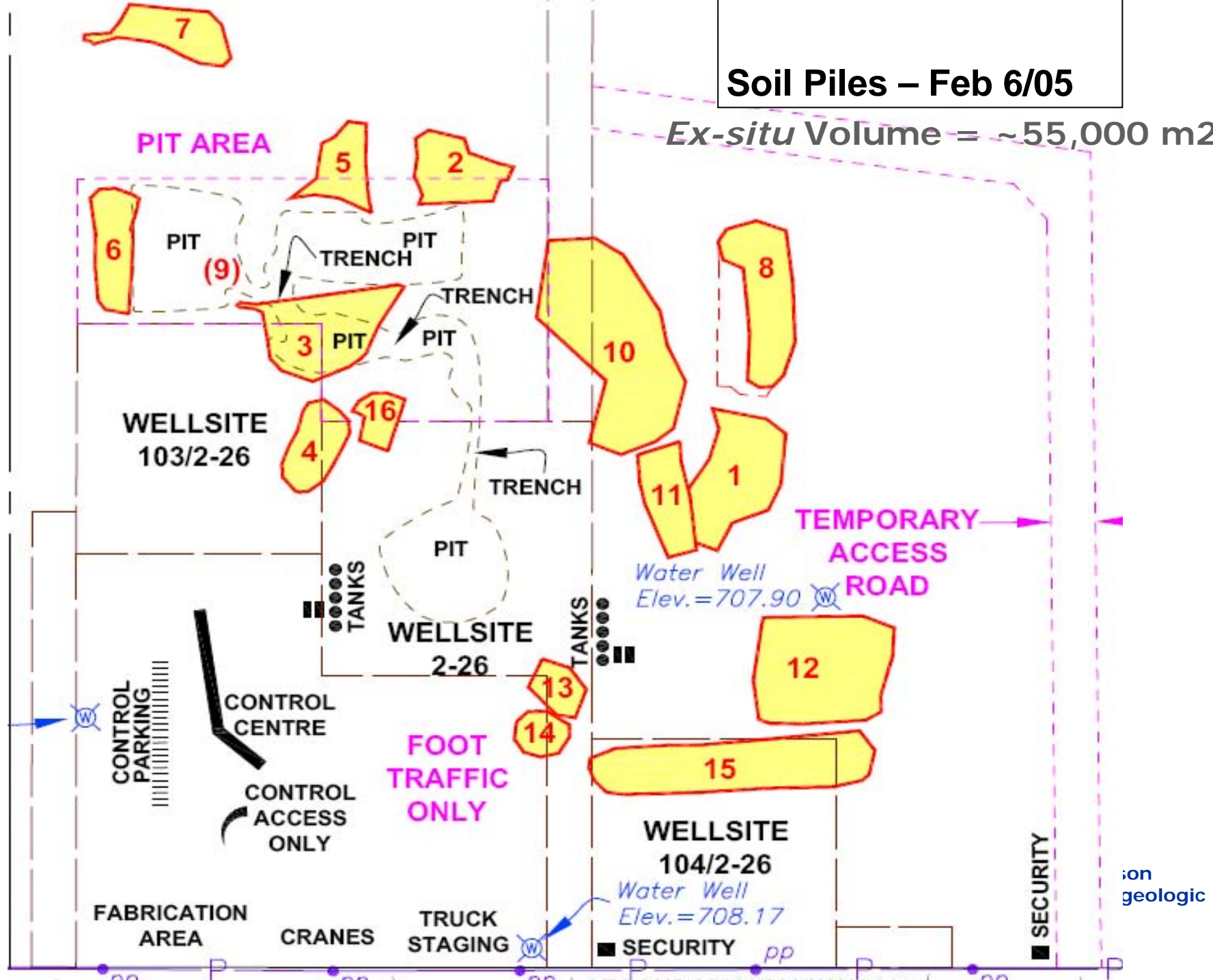
Stockpiles shown thus
(At time of survey Jan. 11, 2005)

Ex-situ Volume = ~35,000 m³



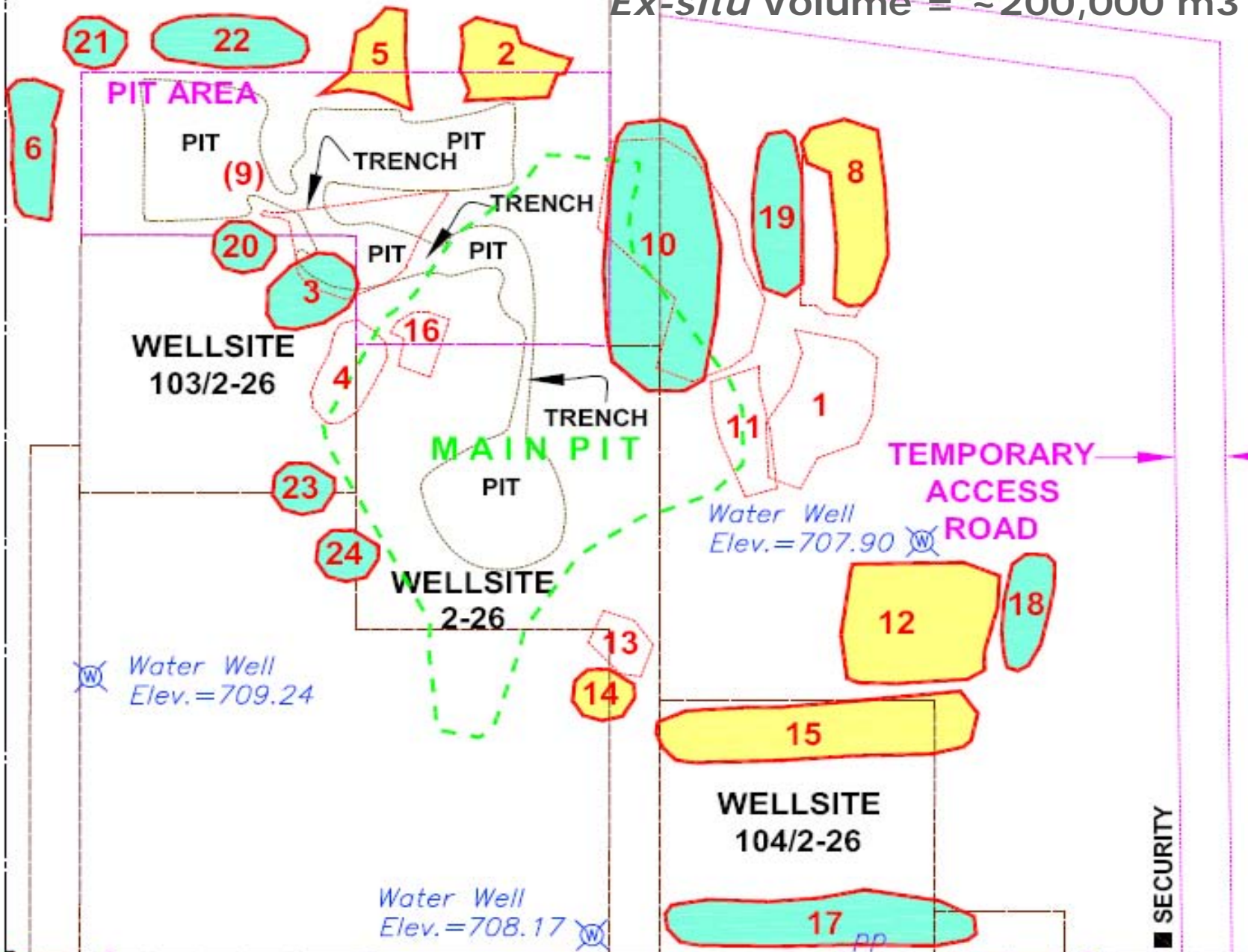
Soil Piles – Feb 6/05

Ex-situ Volume = ~55,000 m²



Soil Piles – April 18/05

Ex-situ Volume = ~200,000 m³



Pile Sampling

- 571 samples collected and field screened from $\sim 205,000 \text{ m}^3$ of solids
- Each sample represented $\sim 350 \text{ m}^3$
- 122 samples submitted for analytical verification

Field-Lab Correlations: Salinity Data

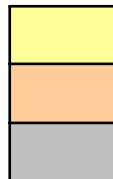
Correlation coefficients	Field EC	Field CI	Lab EC	Lab SAR	Lab CI
Field EC	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.91
Field CI	0.94	1.00	0.98	0.91	0.95
Lab EC	0.92	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.99
Lab SAR	0.88	0.91	0.95	1.00	0.94
Lab CI	0.91	0.95	0.99	0.94	1.00

- Compared field and lab results for over 400 samples
- Field EC had high correlations with Field CI, Lab EC, Lab SAR, Lab CI
- Field CI had high correlations but problems with readings (silt)
- Field EC is best to predict Lab EC and Lab CI (especially CI < 5,000 mg/kg)

Correlations ≥ 0.75 are shown as:

Correlations ≥ 0.90 are shown as:

Correlations = 1.00 are shown as:



Field-Lab Correlations: Hydrocarbon Data

Correlation coefficients	Field HCs: PF	Field HCs: OVA	Lab HCs: Light HCs	Lab HCs: Heavy HCs	Lab HCs: Total HCs
Field HCs: PetroFLAG	1.00	0.19	0.47	0.60	0.60
Field HCs: OVA	0.19	1.00	0.16	0.15	0.15
Lab HCs: Light HCs (BTEX + F1)	0.47	0.16	1.00	0.65	0.66
Lab HCs: Heavy HCs (F2+F3+F4)	0.60	0.15	0.65	1.00	1.00
Lab HCs: Total HCs	0.60	0.15	0.66	1.00	1.00

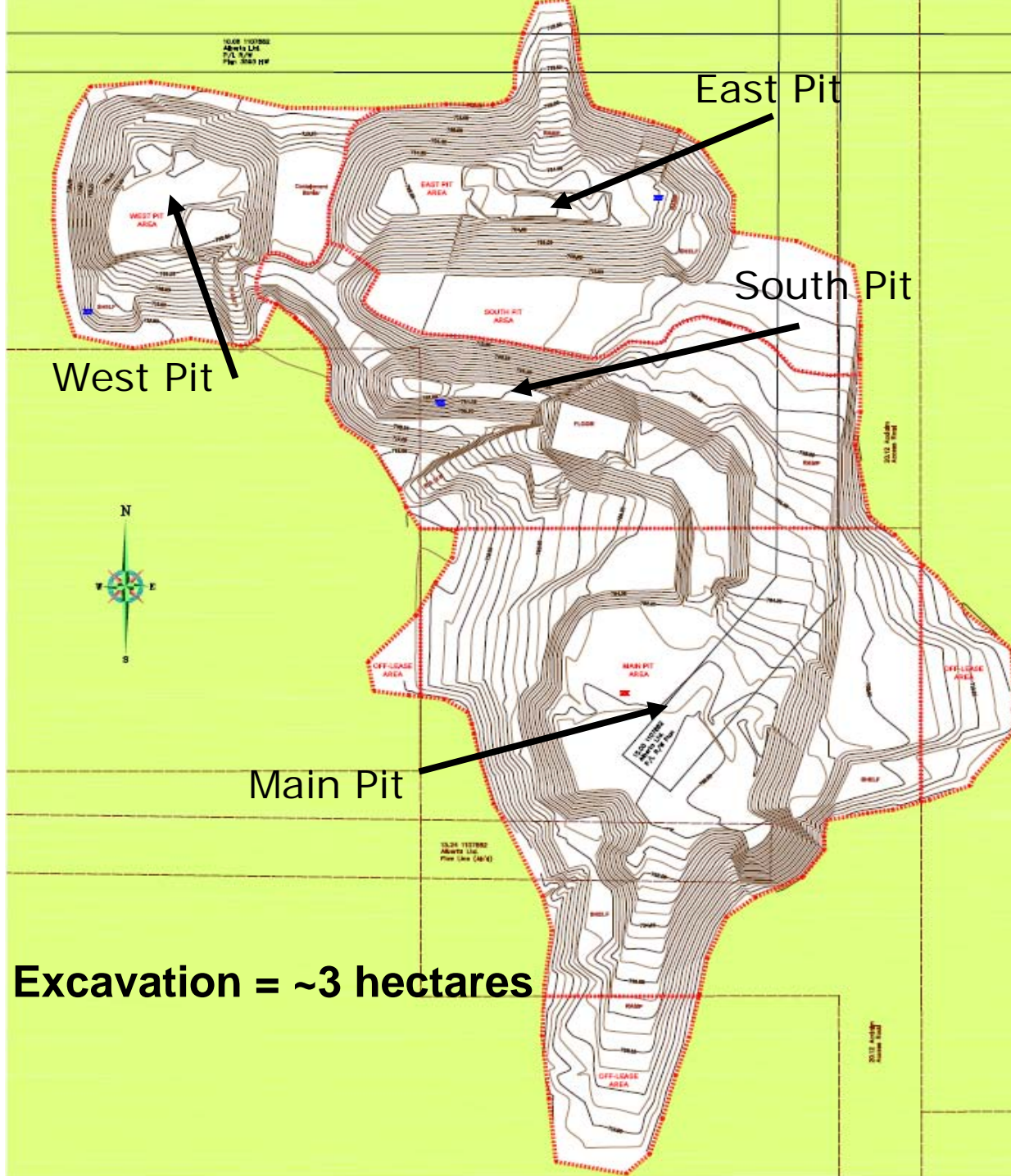
- Compared field and lab results for over 150 samples
- Prior work: OVA good for light HCs, PetroFLAG good for heavy or total HCs
- Initial results: OVA weak with all, PetroFLAG weak with light HCs, fair with heavy and total
- OVA < 100 ppm: no correlation
- OVA > 100 ppm: strong correlation with lighter HCs

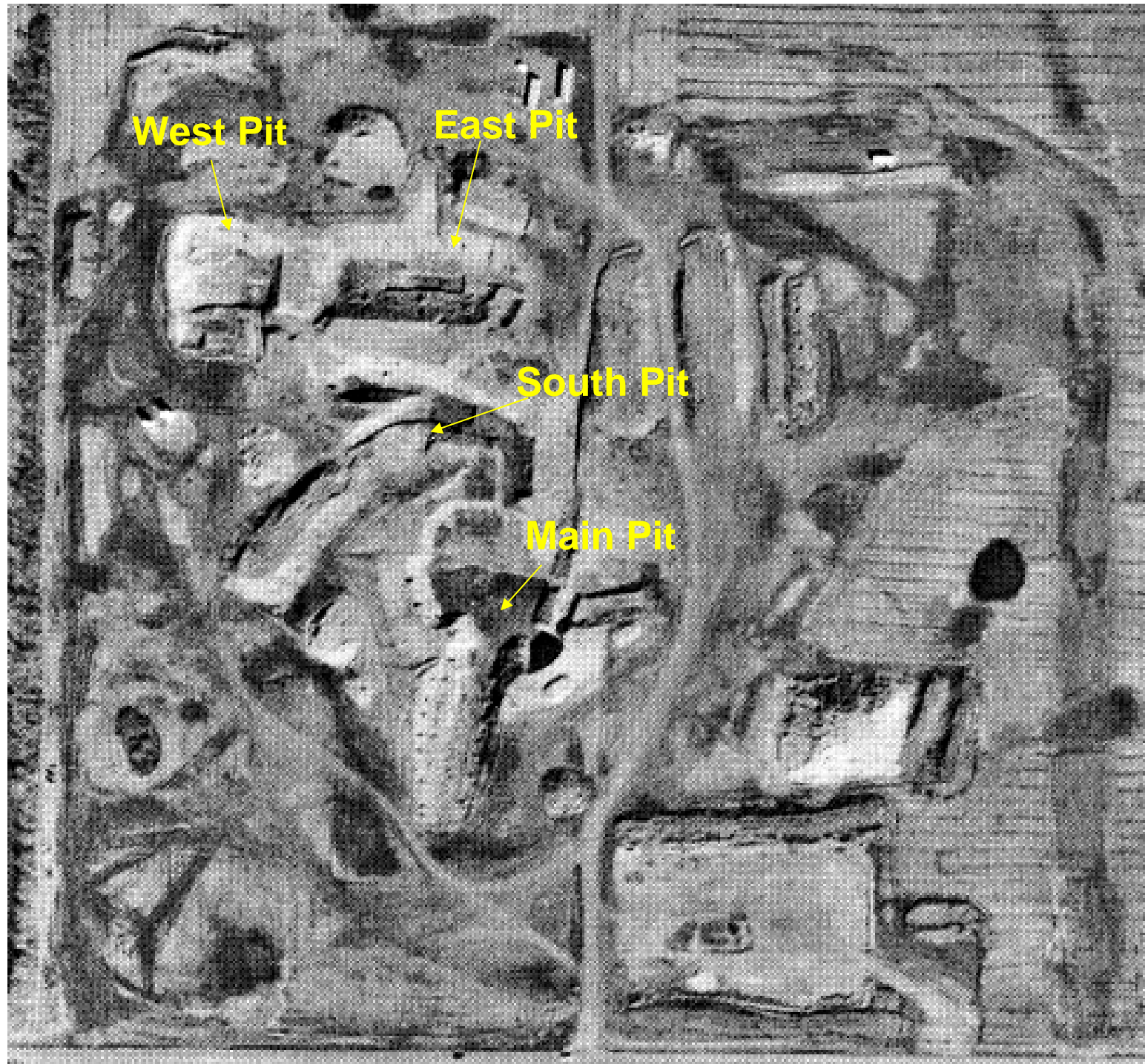


Delineating Impacts – Main Pit



Water Table @ ~ 13 m





West Pit

East Pit

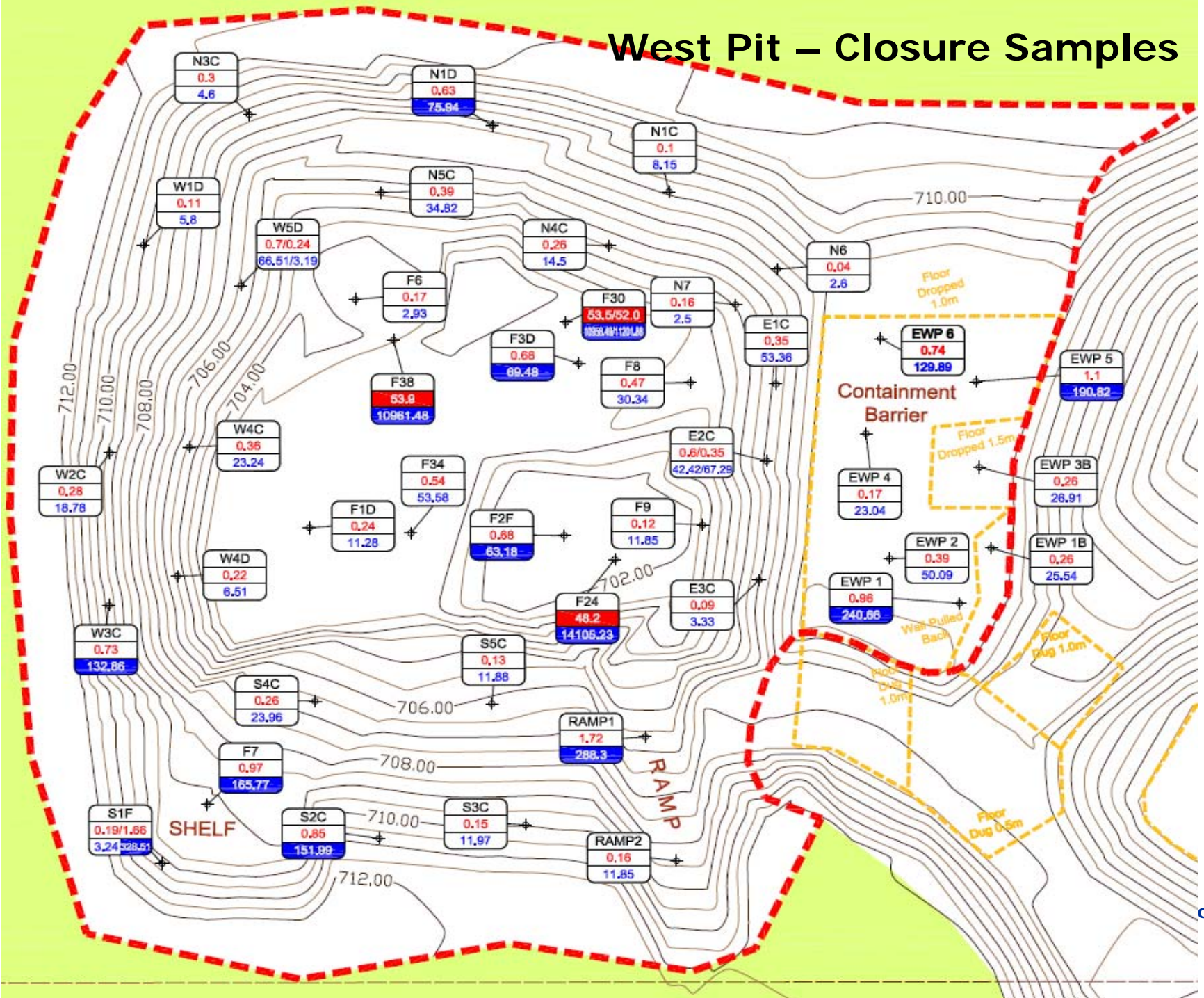
South Pit

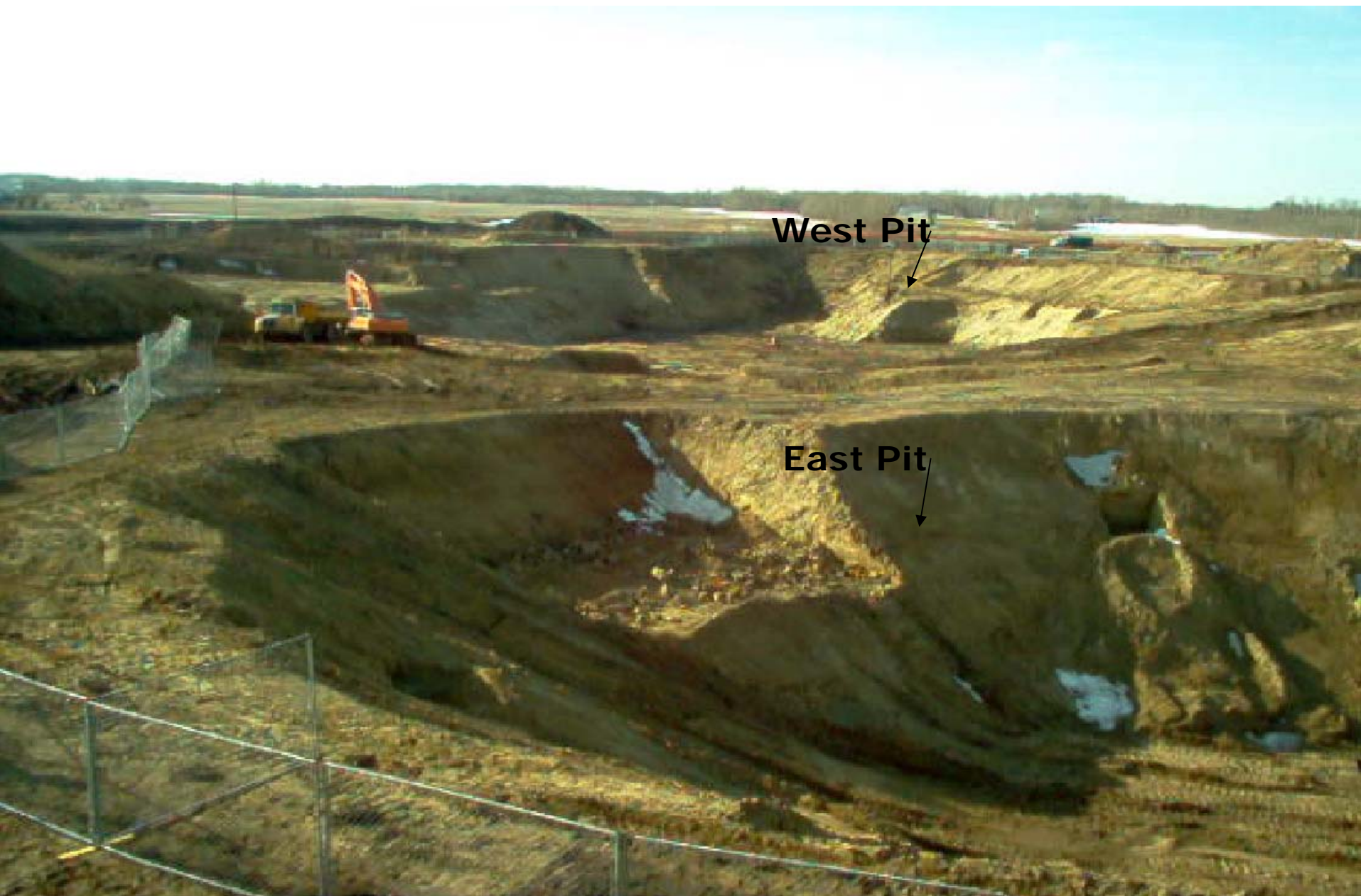
Main Pit

Removing Impacted Soil



West Pit – Closure Samples





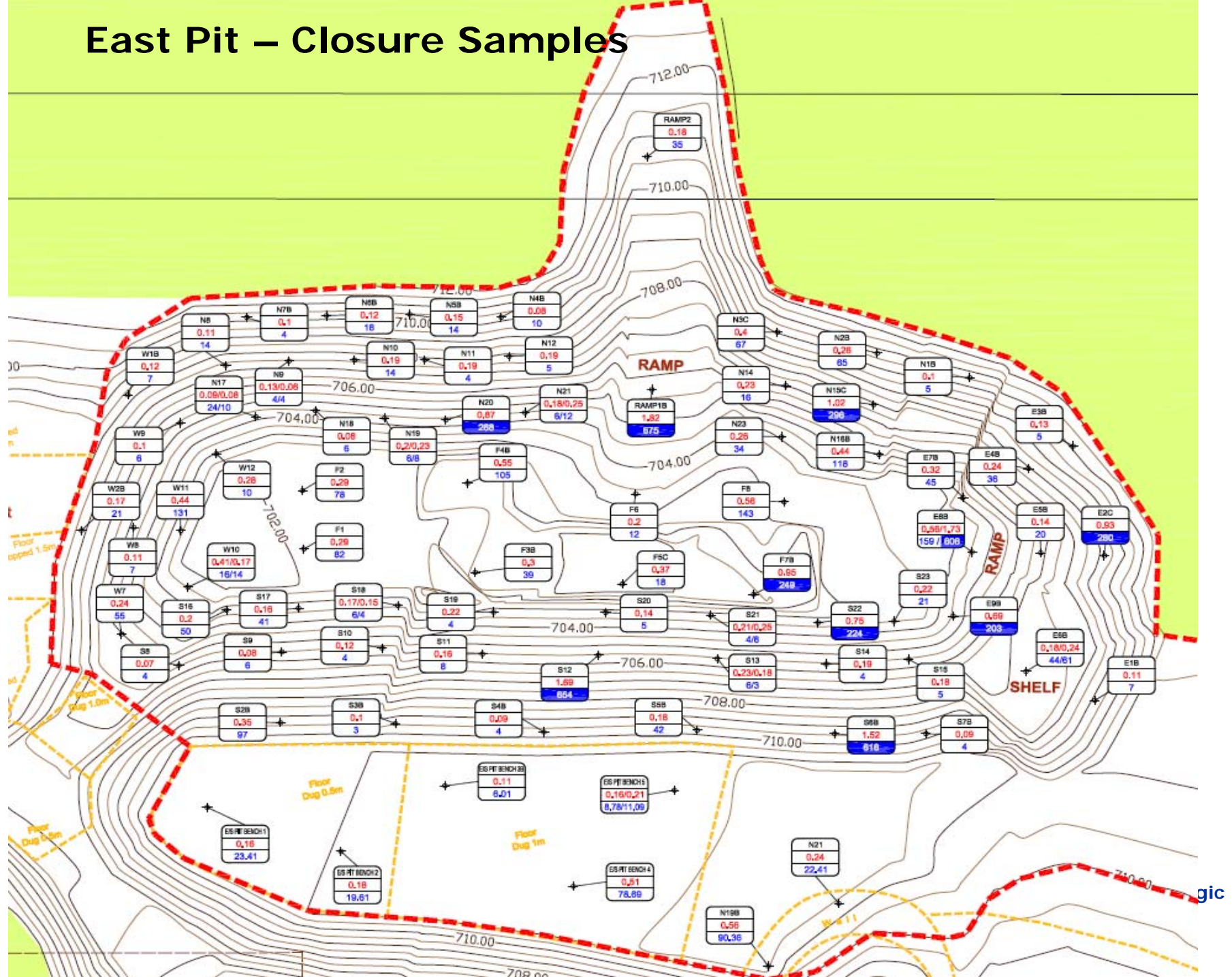
West Pit



East Pit



East Pit – Closure Samples











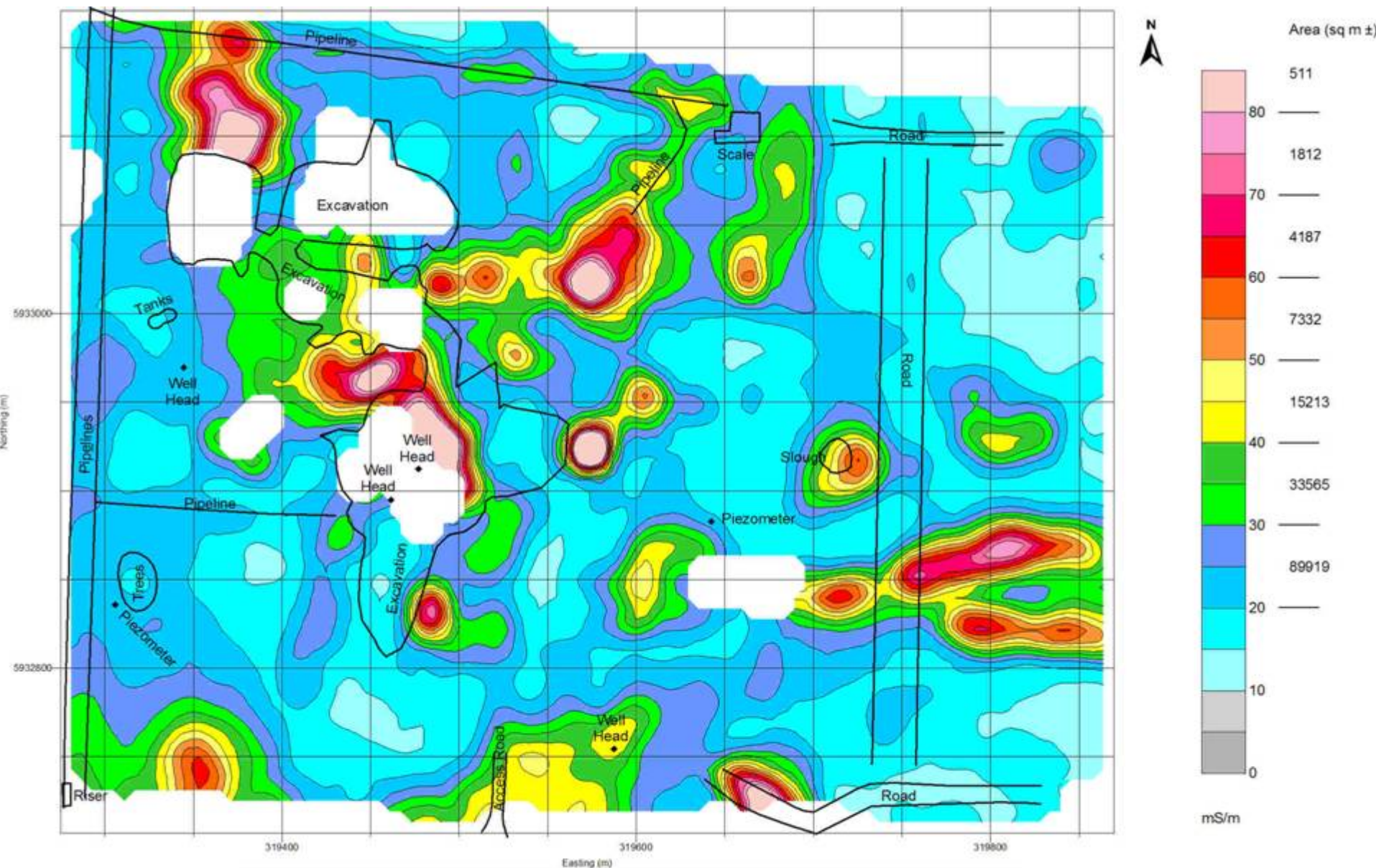
Main Pit

South Pit

Excavation Sampling

- More than 900 samples were collected and field tested from the walls & floors
- More than 300 samples submitted for analytical verification

Geophysics Map – 1.5 m

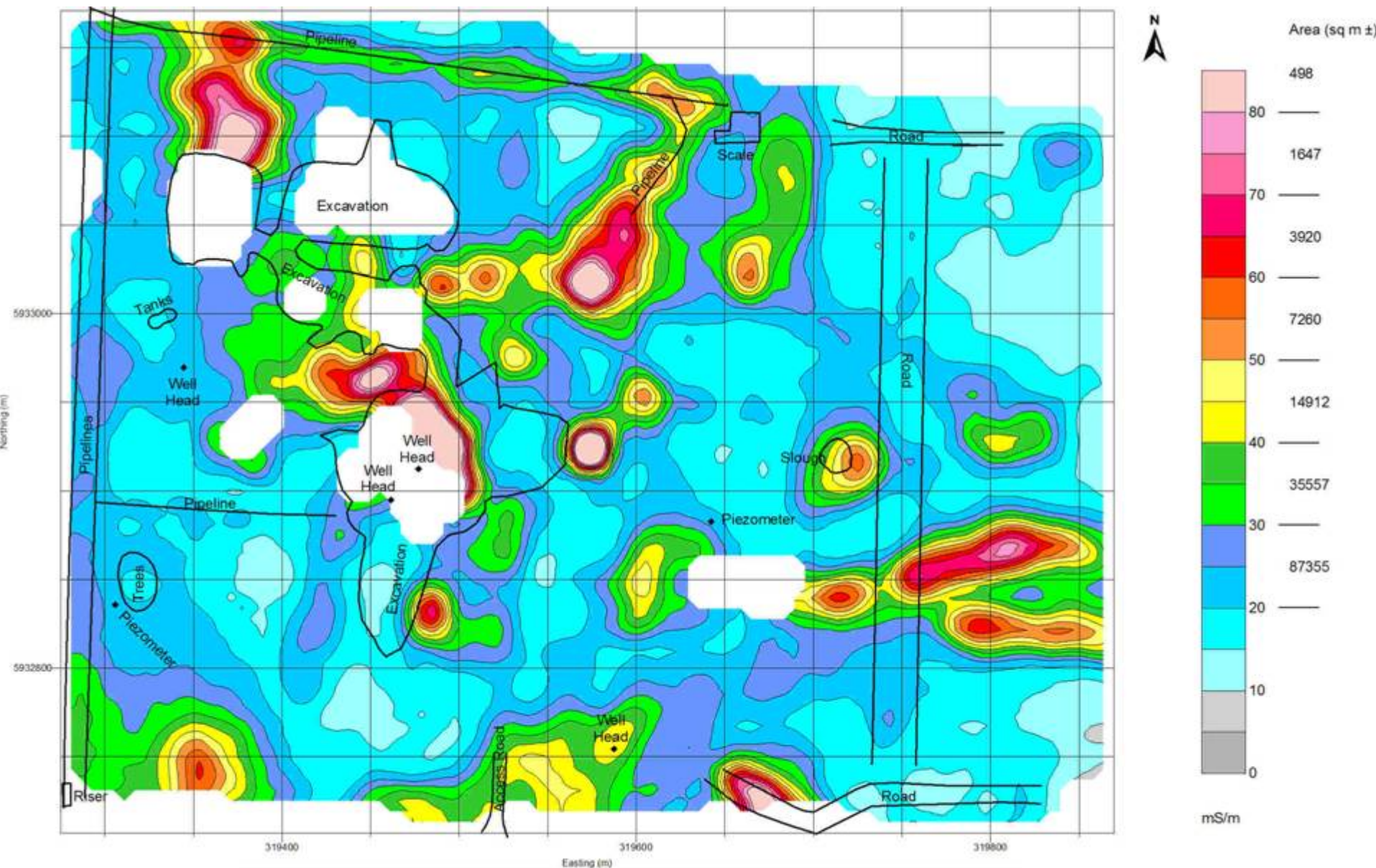


Acclaim Energy 2-26-52-26-W4 Spill Site - GEM 2 - Bulk Soil Conductivity - 19950 Hz (approx 1.5 m) 29 Jun 2005

UTM Coordinates - WGS84 - UTM Zone 12

PENSERV

Geophysics Map – 5 m



Acclaim Energy 2-26-52-26-W4 Spill Site - GEM 2 - Bulk Soil Conductivity - 7950 Hz (approx 5 m)

29 Jun 2005

UTM Coordinates - WGS84 - UTM Zone 12

PENSERV



Geophysics Hot Spot for Removal

Soil Management

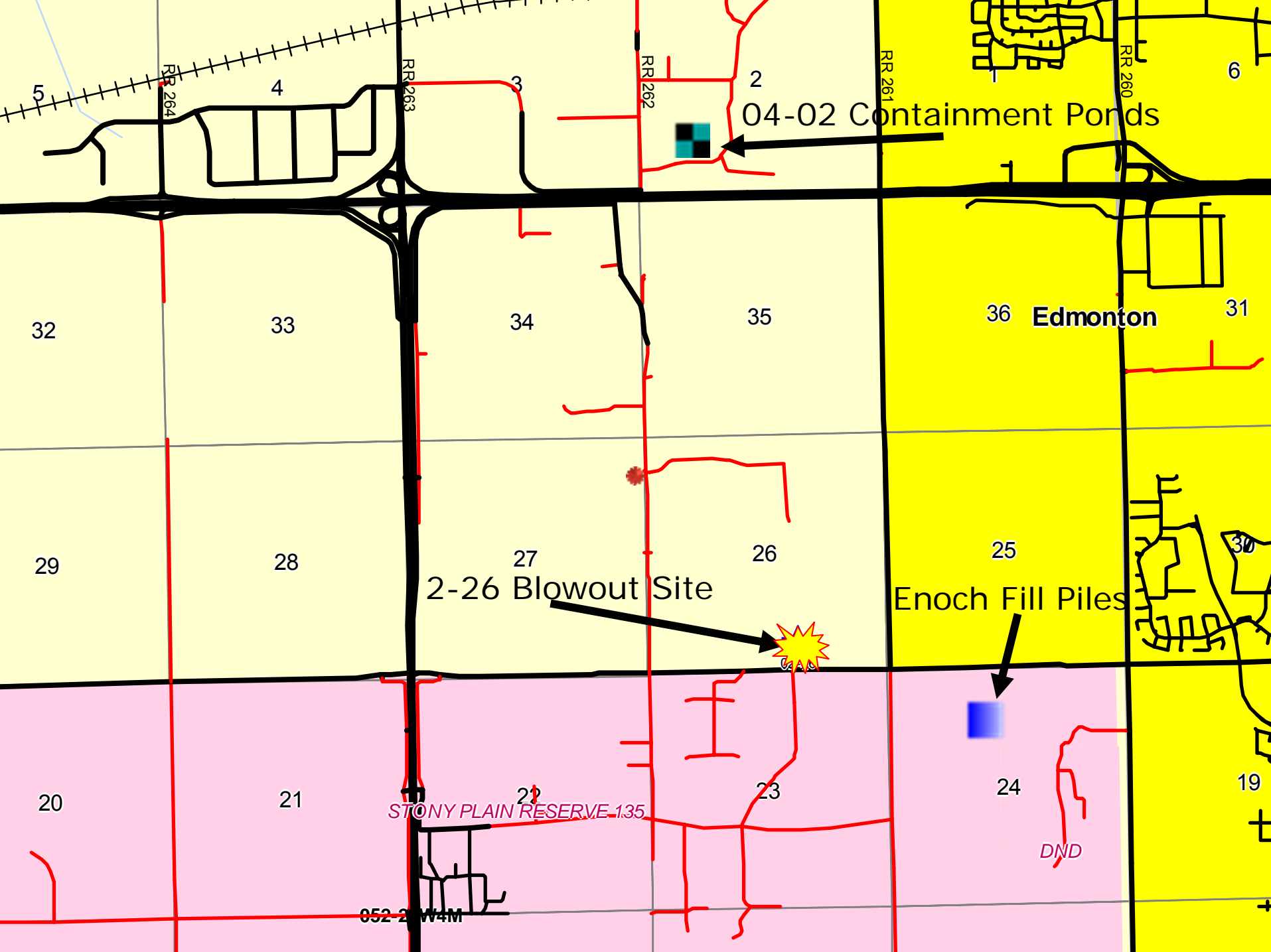
- Clean/impacted soil handled separately
- Impacted soil - landfilled
- All impacts in the unsaturated zone have been removed from the pit area
- Minor surface impacts identified with geophysics – currently being removed

Soil Waste Material Balance

Waste Source	Type	Volume (m ³)	Volume (T)
2-26 Red-zone	Impacted	33,777	50,666
	Geophysics hotspots	11,446	17,168
2-26 Non-red zone	Impacted	98,511	147,767
	Geophysics Pit Hotspots	2,000	3000
	Geophysics Surface Impacts	10,350	15,525
Sub-total: 2-26	Impacted Soil	149,084	223,625
4-02 Solids	Berms & Sludge	33,323	49,985
	Injection Well	10,284	15,426
Sub-total: 4-02	Impacted Soil	43,607	65,411
2-26 Red-zone	Clean	9,494	14,241
2-26 Non-red zone	Clean	14,967	22,451
Sub-total	Clean Soil	24,461	36,692
TOTAL		224,152	325,727

Soil Management – Residual Impacts

- Main Pit: Salinity, F2 hydrocarbon & boron impacts remain in the saturated zone
- West Pit: Salinity impacts remain at the base (saturated zone) of the west pit
- South Pit: Minor salinity impacts remain in the saturated zone (EC – 3.61 dS/m)



04-02 Containment Ponds

2-26 Blowout Site

Edmonton

Enoch Fill Piles

STONY PLAIN RESERVE 135

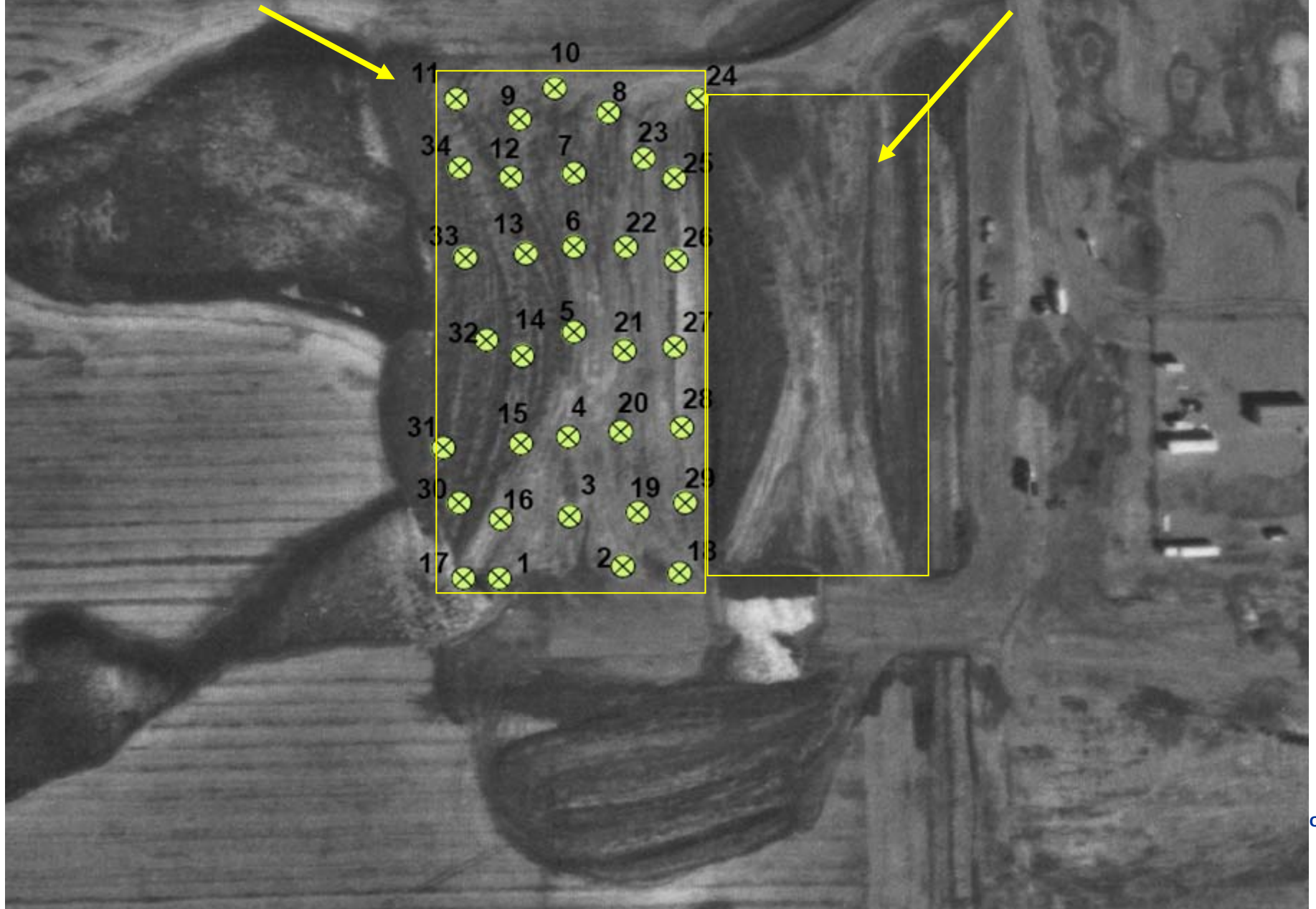
052-2 W4M

DND

04-03

Enoch Fill – Subsoil Pile

Enoch Fill – Topsoil Pile



Filling the Main Pit

Wellheads





Wellheads

Wellheads



04-02 Pond Remediation



2005/01/11

04-02 Slurry Ponds

- Characterization
- Remediation
- Reclamation



4-2-53-26-W4 Oct-18-05 Material ready to haul to landfill.



Questions???

