# Data Collection and Analysis of Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments Associated with Drilling Waste Disposal Locations







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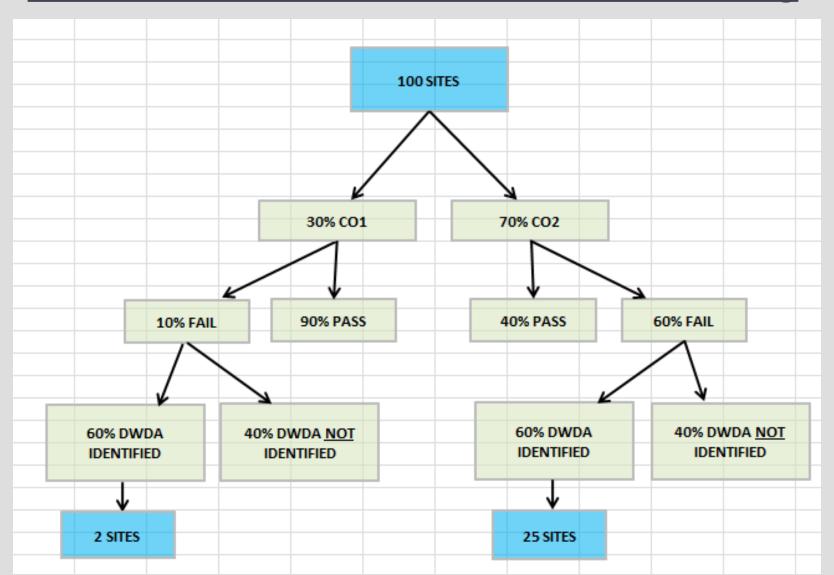
# **Evaluation Focus**

1996 Guide 50
 (renamed to Directive 50)

May 2, 2012 – Directive 50
 \*\*Alignment with Alberta
 Tier 1 Soil and Groundwater
 Remediation Guidelines\*\*

Focus on disposals completed prior to Nov 1, 2012

# North Shore DATA -General Trending



# Context

- Focused on drilling waste disposals prior to 2012
- Evaluate correlation between Compliance Option 2 triggers and actual Tier 1 exceedances during the Phase 2 ESA
- Use statistical analysis to determine relationships between the triggers
- Identify the characteristics of low risk sites and reduce the number of unnecessary Phase 2 ESAs conducted
- Provide recommendations for proposed guideline adjustments
- Move more sites towards reclamation certification

# Major Changes Between Versions

#### 2005

DSTs alone fail the DWDA if not disposed at a waste management facility

#### 2007

Introduced chloride concentration for DSTs at 350,000 mg/L Introduced post disposal PHC calculation for DSTs

#### 2009

Barite trigger raised from 0.070 to 0.22

#### 2012

Default DST chloride concentration reduced to 215,000 mg/L Introduced that an EM survey with no anomalies is sufficient for a PH2 (For DSTs using the default chloride concentration)

# PARAMETER CALCULATIONS METALS

- Zinc Carbonate (ZnCO<sub>3</sub>)
  - Barite (BaSO<sub>4</sub>)
- Chrome Lignosulphonates

## **Linked to Tier 1 Endpoints**

# PARAMETER CALCULATIONS PHC and CHLORIDES

- Post disposal PHC concentration
   (0.5% Topsoil, 0.1% Subsoil)
- Post disposal chloride concentration
   2000 mg/kg 1996 Do50
   800 mg/kg Compliance Option

## **Not Linked to Tier 1 Endpoints**

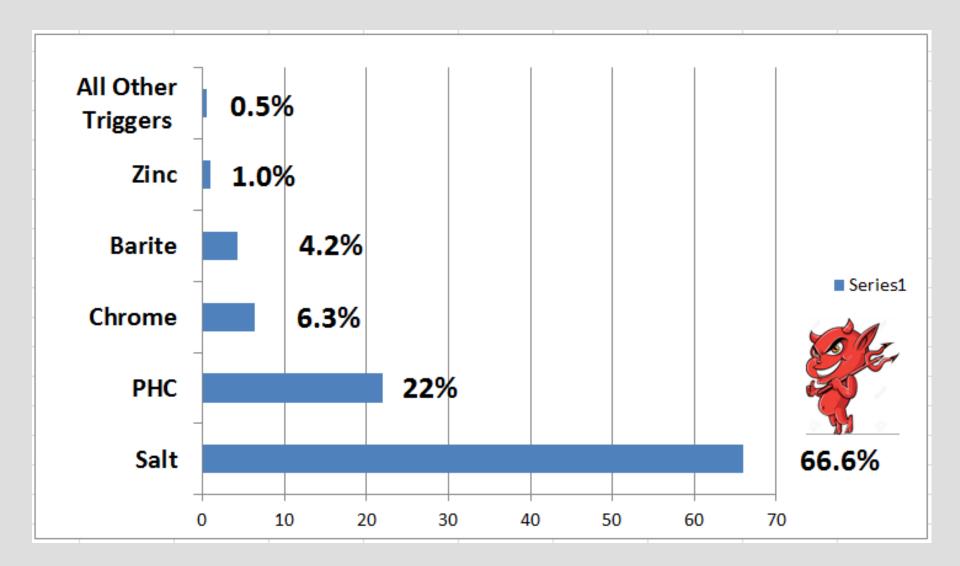
# PARAMETER CALCULATIONS SALT and DST RETURNS

- Salts Sodium Hydroxide Equivalency (NaOH) 0.026 and 0.035
  - DST default chloride concentration
     (215,000 mg/L)

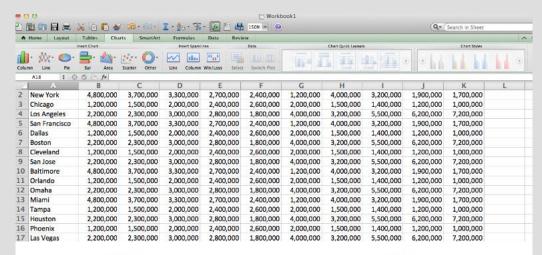
#### **Too Conservative?**

#### CONDITIONS

- Lack of Drilling Records
  - Unknown mud system
- Horizontal or Underbalanced well
  - Kicks, flows
  - Advanced Gel Chem
  - Salt Zone encountered
  - Hydrocarbon based mud system
    - Hydrocarbon added
    - Unknown mud products

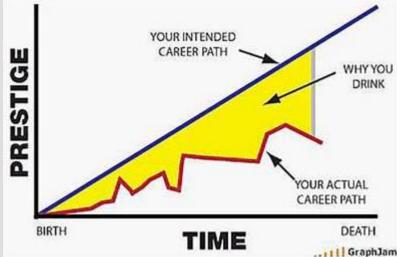


# **Evaluation Process**



#### Things a Zombie Would Do





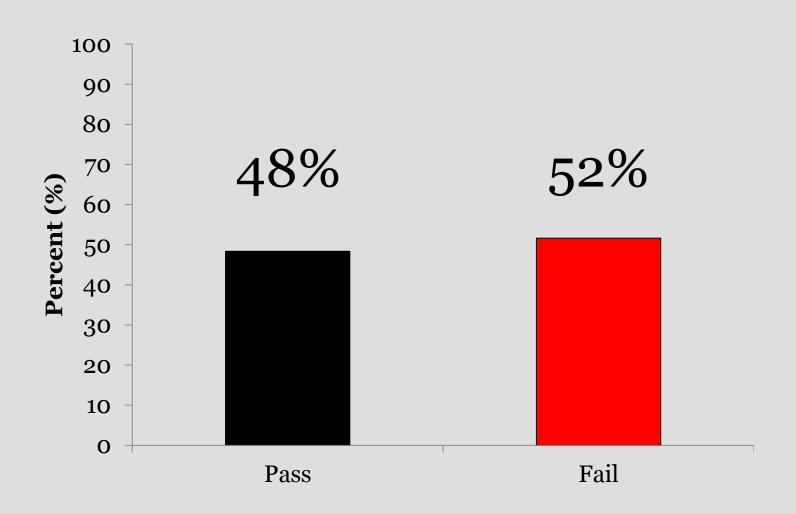
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum |x-\bar{x}|^2}{n \cdot 1}}$$
 Where:

X is the first, second, third, etc. data value  $\bar{x}$  is the mean of the data set n-1 is the number of sample values decreased  $|x-\bar{x}|^2$  represents the deviation from the sample mean

# False Positive and False Negative Errors

		PHASE I	
		PASS	FAIL
PHASE II	PASS	CORRECT	FALSE NEGATIVE
PHA	FAIL	FALSE POSITIVE	CORRECT

# PH2 Failures when CO2 Fails



# Stage 1: Data Collection and Review

- Information Review
- Data Gathering
- Data Analysis
- Assess Effect of Disposal Location on Results

# Stage 1: Information Review

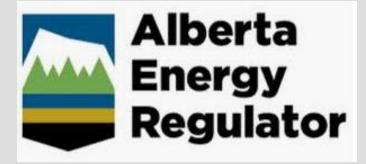
- Assessing Drilling Waste Disposal Areas: Compliance Options for Reclamation Certification (AER March 2014)
- Review AER assumptions around calculation triggers

# Stage 1: Data Gathering











# Stage 1: Data Analysis

- Descriptive Statistics (removing data outliers)
- Categorical Data
   (two-way contingency tables, Pearson's Chi-square and/or Fisher Exact Tests)

- $x^{2} = \sum \frac{(O E)^{2}}{E}$   $x^{2} = \text{The test statistic}$  O = Observed
  - E = Expected $\sum ... = The sum of$

 Predictive Modeling (Multi-variable Binominal Regression)

$$Y=B_0+B_1X_1+B_2X_2+\cdots\ldots+B_kX_k$$
  
 $Y=\operatorname{Phase} 2\operatorname{Pass/Fail}$   
 $B_0=\operatorname{Constant}$   
 $B_1=\operatorname{Coefficient} \text{ of variable } X_1$ 

 $X_1$  = Independent PH 1 predictor variables (production amount, salt calculation, production years... etc.)

# Stage 1: GIS Data Spatialization

- Assess Effect of Disposal Location on Results
- The collected drilling waste source locations will be mapped using the web-based application EWS (www.envirowebservices.com) and cross referenced with well-specific data to determine if there are any geographic trends. EWS is already pre-populated with the AER energy well information and DST testing information can be obtained and spatialized.

# Stage 2: Recommendations and Proposed Guideline Adjustments

- Evaluate the options for changes and discuss with the PTAC steering committee
- Focus on salinity calculations and hydrocarbons
- Is the current DST default of 215,000 mg/L reasonable?
- Effect of spud date evaluate current effectiveness of mix ratio calculations
- Professional judgement is there a reasonable place for justification to determine if a Phase 2 is necessary?

# Stage 3: Project Conclusion



# Complications with the Data

- Evaluating PH2 results that are potentially based on unknown multiple disposal methods
- Compliance calculations are for TOTAL waste MBC while in many cases, fluids were offsite pumpoff
- So how do we evaluate parameters that have high or low solubility?
- How much is within the solids?
- How much is in the fluids?

# Focus for Improvement

#### **CONDITIONS**

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## **Linked to Tier 1 Endpoints**

# **PHC Opportunities**

- PHC added to mud system and Post-Disposal PHC concentration
- Compliance Option endpoints measured as TOTAL Hydrocarbons vs Tier 1 compliance broken out into BTEX and F1-F4

# Salt and DST Opportunities

- Revisiting the SALT Calculation triggers offer the biggest bang for your assessment buck
- Default Chloride DST concentration are likely too conservative (215,000 mg/kg)
- Research chloride concentrations based on formation that the DST return was taken from
- Using formation specific DST chloride concentrations that more accurately reflect risk associated with your site
- EM surveys are already reasonable cost wise to guide in decision making



I WANT SOME MORE DATA

# **QUESTIONS??**



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