Well Maintenance and Effective Well Field Protection Plans

Fracflow Consultants Inc.

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<u>Outline</u>

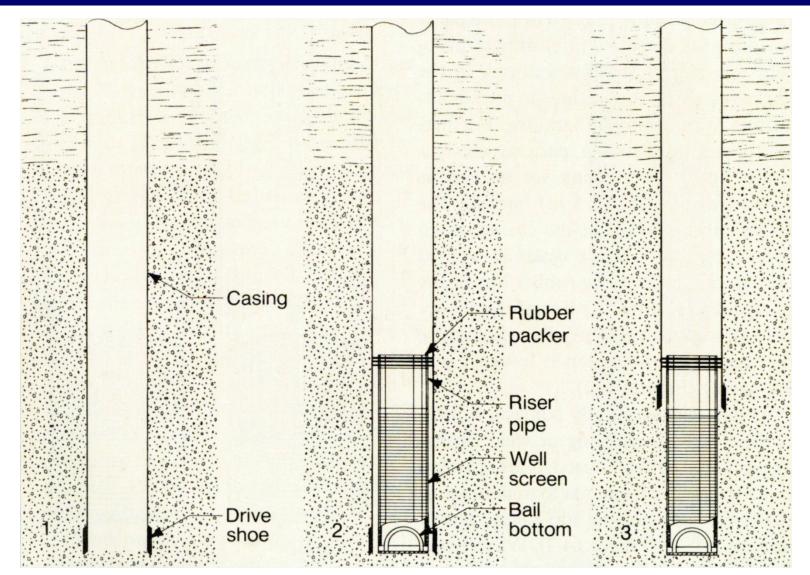
- Large Production Screened wells
- Construction Procedures and Well Development
- Evaluating well performance and Restoring Well Yields
- Modelling Flow Systems to Identify Long term Risks to Water Supplies – Well Field Protection Plan
- Controlling or Mitigating Risks to Well Fields
- Recommendations

Design and Construction of

Screened Production Wells

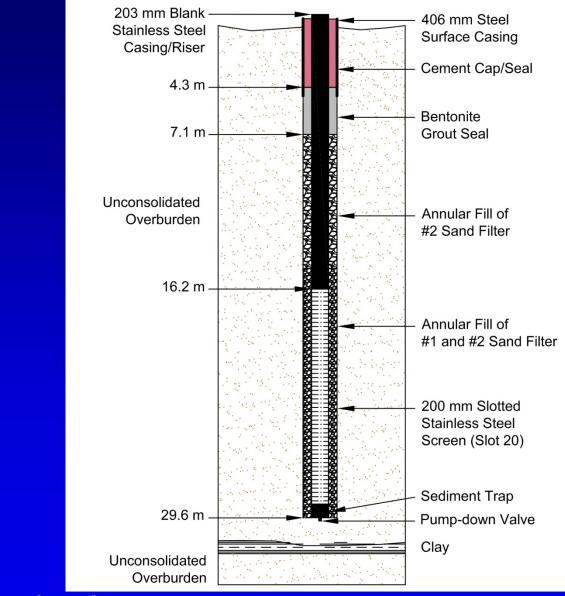
- K-Packer design
 - Requires Development of a Natural Gravel pack
 - Requires Excavation around the Well Casing and Placement of Layered Surface/Well Seals.
 - Selection of Screen Slot size is Critical
 - Cost Effective but prone to Surface Impacts
- Screened Wells with Artificial Gravel Packs
 - Gravel pack is sized to screen slot size and sediment grain size distribution curves.
 - Can be Sealed Effectively using a Surface Casing
 - More expensive to construct.

Typical K-Packer Design



From Driscoll (1986)

Typical Screened Well – Artificial Gravel Pack

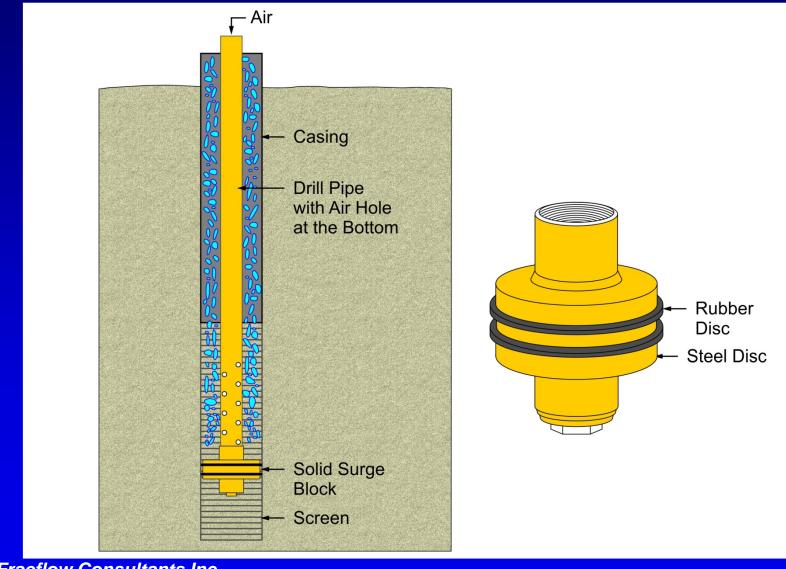


WELL DEVELOPMENT AND WELL CLEANING



Well Development

Simultaneous Surging and Air Lifting



Well Development



Well Development (avi)



Well Development



Well Development



Well Evaluation – Well Performance

- BART– Biological Activity Reaction Tests
 - Various forms of bacteria including iron forming bacteria
 - Simple and Cost Effective First Screening Tool
- Specific Capacity Tests
 - Same as Step-Drawdown Test
 - Determines Well Efficiency
 - Compares Changes over Time
 - Provides a Reference Benchmark

Well Cleaning-Maintenance



Well Cleaning - Maintenance (avi)

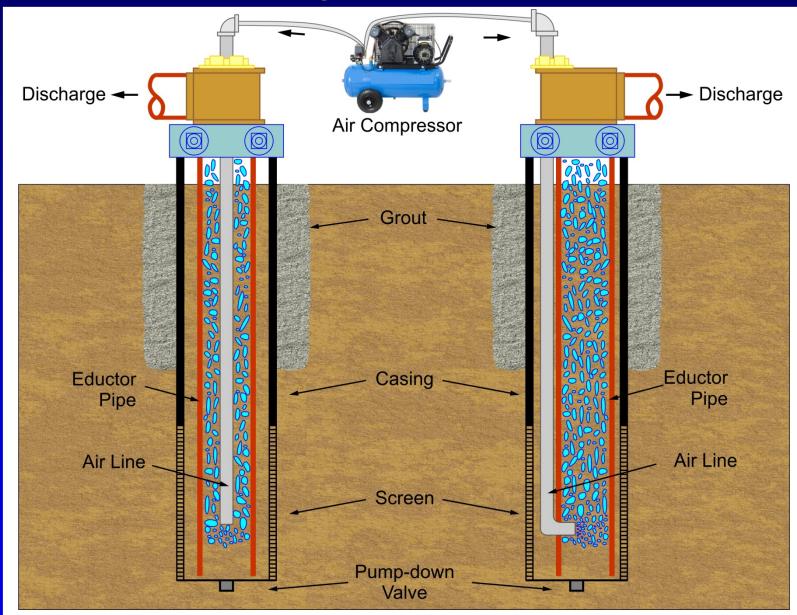


Blocked Screen

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Screen After Acid (Sulfamic)Treatment

Well Cleaning – Well-Within-a-Well



Well Performance

Stephenville

- K-Packer Design for most wells
- Both bedrock and overburden aquifers
- BARTS and Specific Capacity Tests
- Significant decreases in Well Yield over a 10 year period
- Changes in Well Yield due to Dewatering aquifer and Plugging of Well Screens
- Significant Increase in Well Yields with Redevelopment.

Specific Capacity - Stephenville

Well ID	1999			June 2009			September 2009		
	Specific Capacity (L/min/m)		Static Water Level (m)	Specific Capacity (L/min/m)		Static Water Level (m)	Specific Capacity (L/min/m)		Static Water Level (m)
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.	
Well 2	1172.97	1292.00	68.80				345.77	431.12	53.55
Well 4	1481.58	1711.11	65.57	529.96	607.47	61.53	474.92	496.64	47.31
Well 5	73.29	91.80	65.57	33.78	37.26	57.80	51.14	62.08	58.10
Well 6	67.45	120.00	65.60	26.44	29.03	57.83	44.42	48.83	58.13
Well 7	121.86	147.85	81.25	36.78	37.62	82.61	79.67	88.69	81.86
Well 8	136.76	229.15	81.43			82.19	73.62	93.69	81.58
Well 9	118.31	177.37	85.23				162.36	191.56	84.70
Well 10	98.17	154.09	86.95				60.77	97.42	87.53

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Well Performance

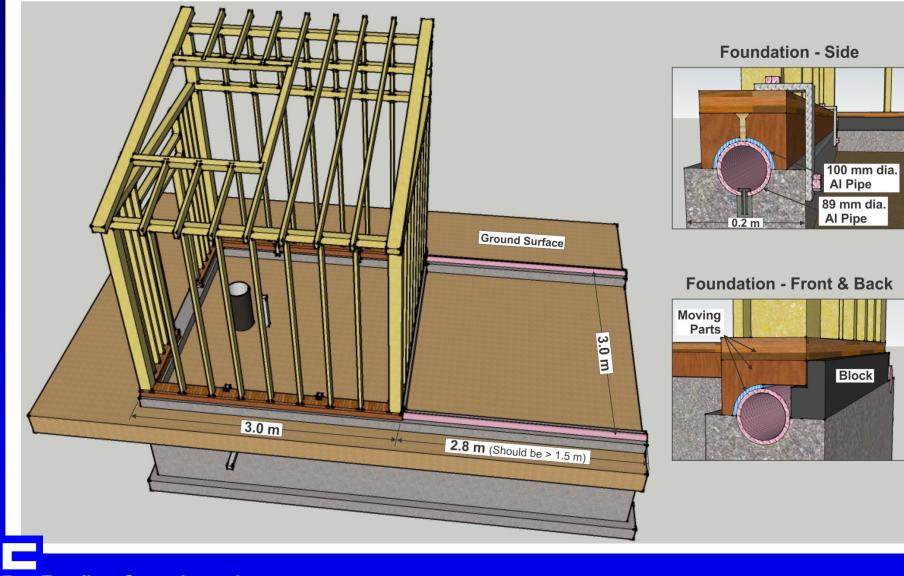
- Happy Valley Goose Bay
 - Production Wells Drilled Using Reverse Circulation
 - Artificial Gravel Pack Slot 40
 - Original well Efficiency 100%
 - High Specific Capacity
- Specific Capacities After 10 years of Production
 - Five wells
 - Three wells equaled original specific Capacity required jetting only
 - Two wells required Redevelopment –Surge Block

<u>Specific Capacity – HVGB</u>

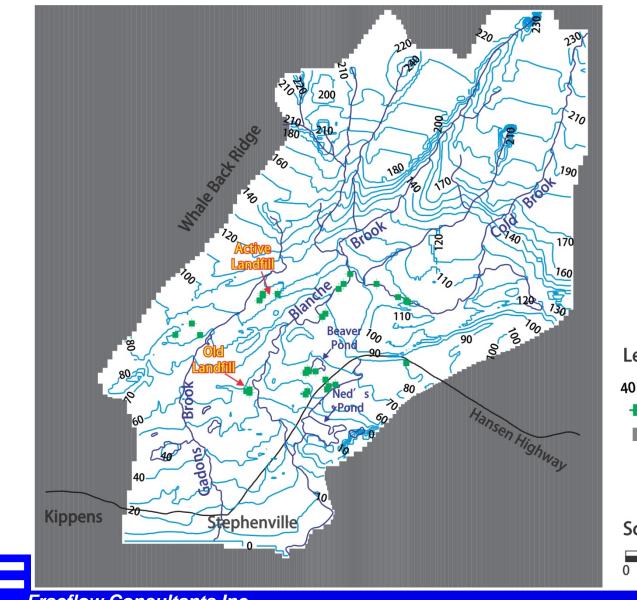
	Specific Capacity (L/min/m)						
Well ID	19	96	20 1	13			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.			
Well No. 1	70.8	78.1	77.5	139.2			
Well No. 2	111.4	120.6	88.3	92.0			
Well No. 3	41.2	42.1	42.4	44.7			
Well No. 4	38.4	43.4	39.6	50.8			
Well No. 5	34.6	36.9	35.6	37.0			

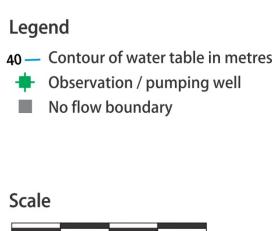
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Pump House Design for Well Cleaning



Kippens & Stephenville Model – Water Table

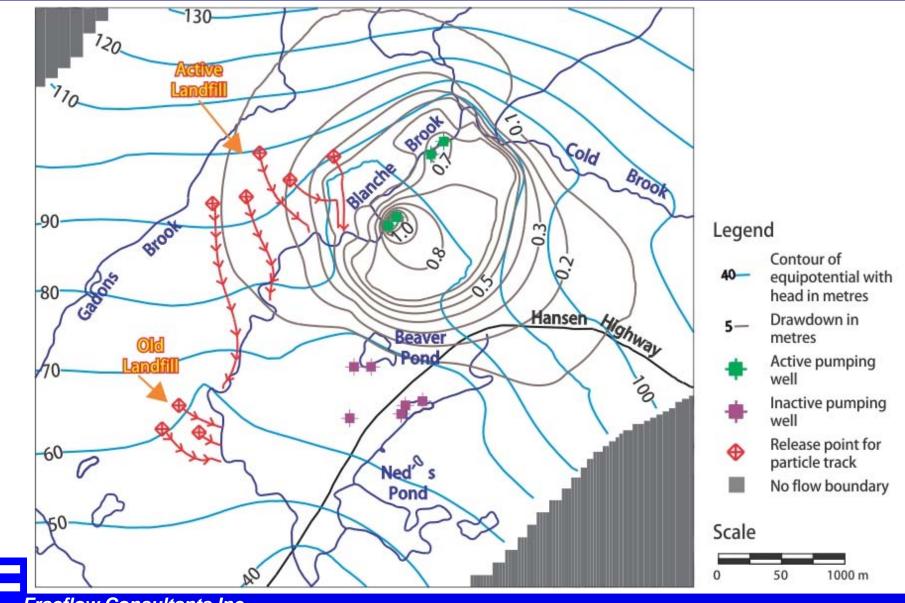




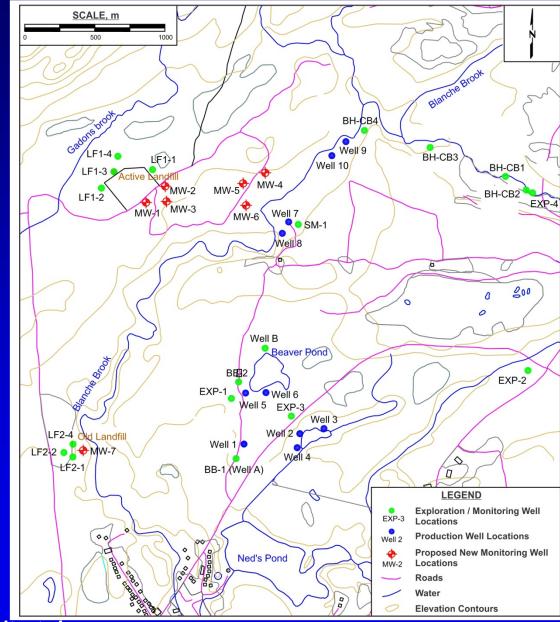
4000 m

2000

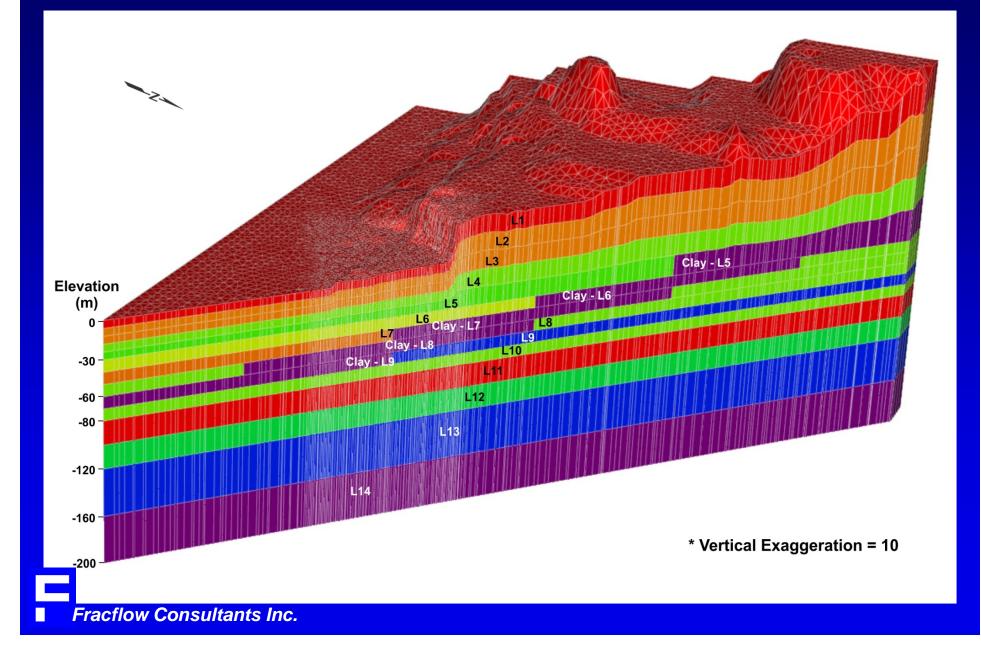
Stephenville - Particle Tracks (Pumping)



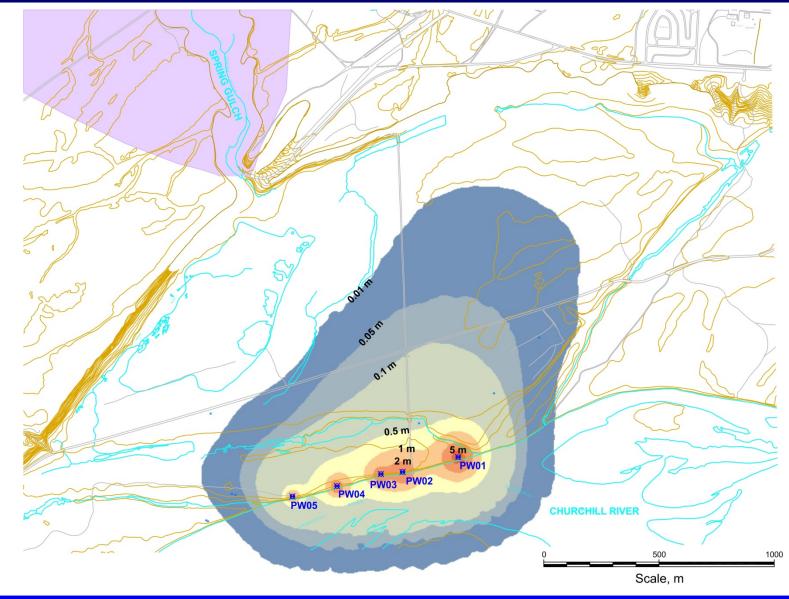
Stephenville Well Field Protection M. Wells



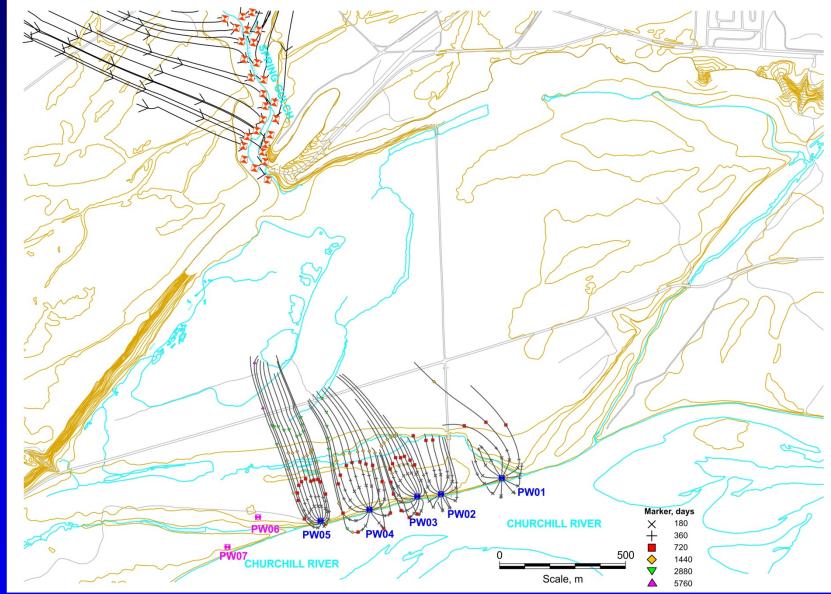
HVGB Cross-Section of 3D Flow Model



Capture Zones – Spring Gulch and Five Wells



Particle Tracks Spring Gulch and Five Wells



Recommendations

- Regular every two years BARTS and Specific Capacity Tests
- Need easy access to well heads
- Maintain a current 3D flow and transport model of the well field flow system
- Need proper monitoring wells along flow lines with semi-annual to yearly water sampling
- Have an approved mitigation procedure in place to block impacted groundwater, ie a functional Well Field Protection Plan

Risks to Well Fields

- Old and Active Landfills
- Over production Mining the water
- Lack of Regular Well Maintenance
- Lack of a Well Field Protection Plan supported by a current 3D flow and transport model of the well field flow system
- Lack of proper monitoring wells along flow lines with semi-annual to yearly water sampling
- No approved mitigation procedures in place

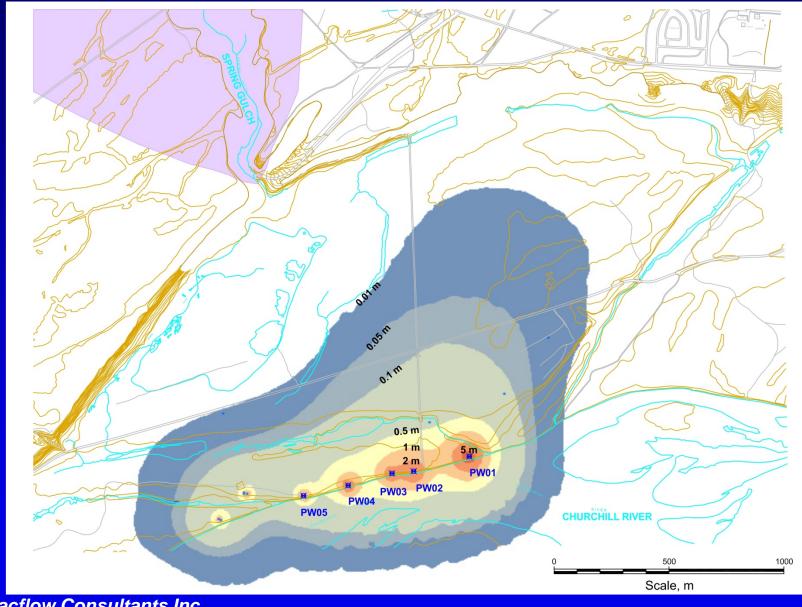
Thank you and we will attempt to answer any questions you might have.

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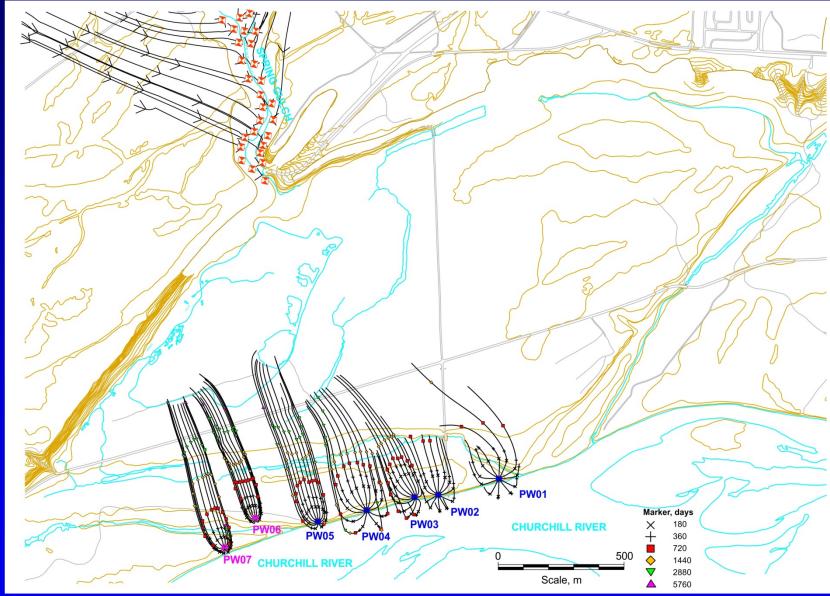
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Capture Zone Spring Gulch and Seven Wells

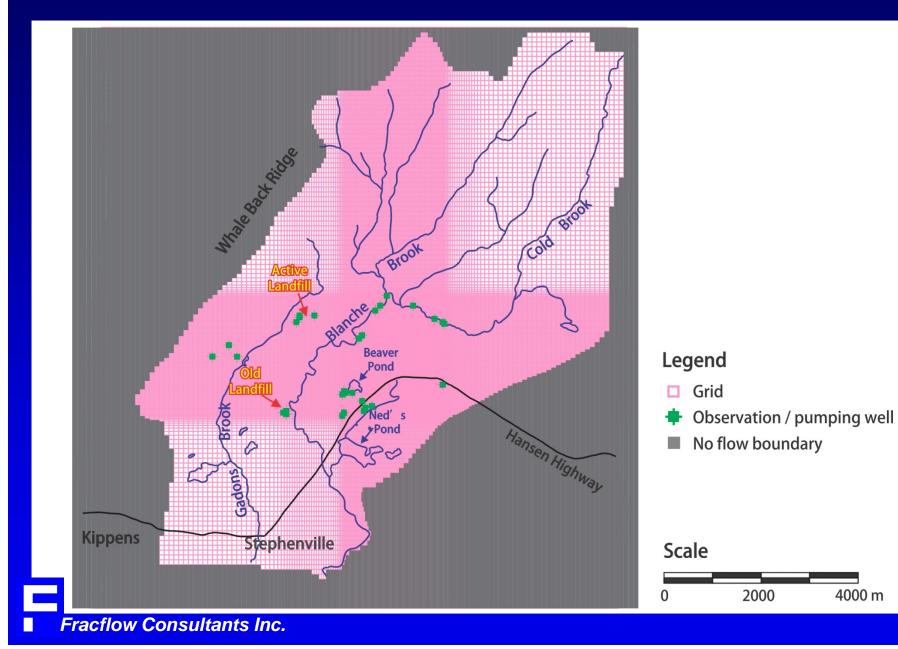


Particle Tracks Spring Gulch and Seven Wells

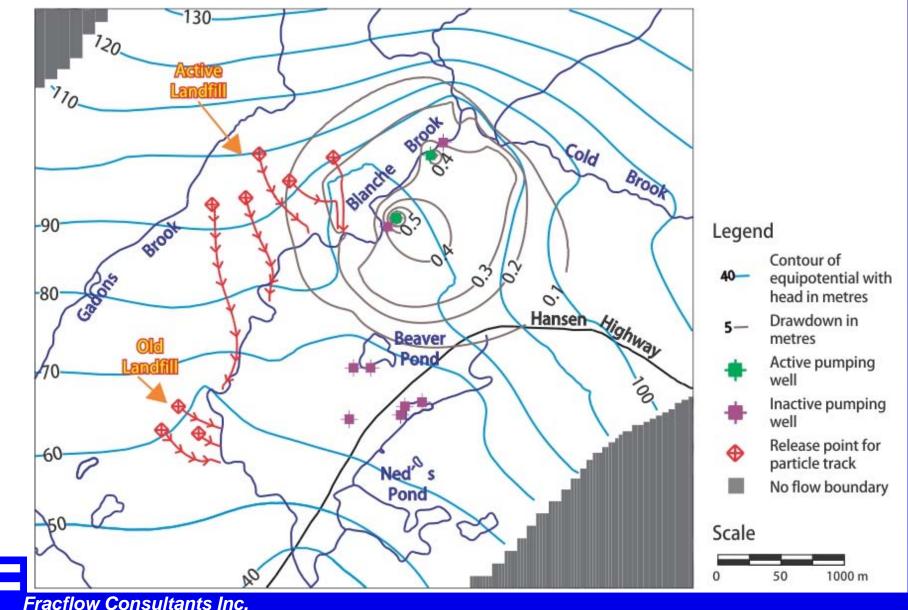


Flow Model – Grid

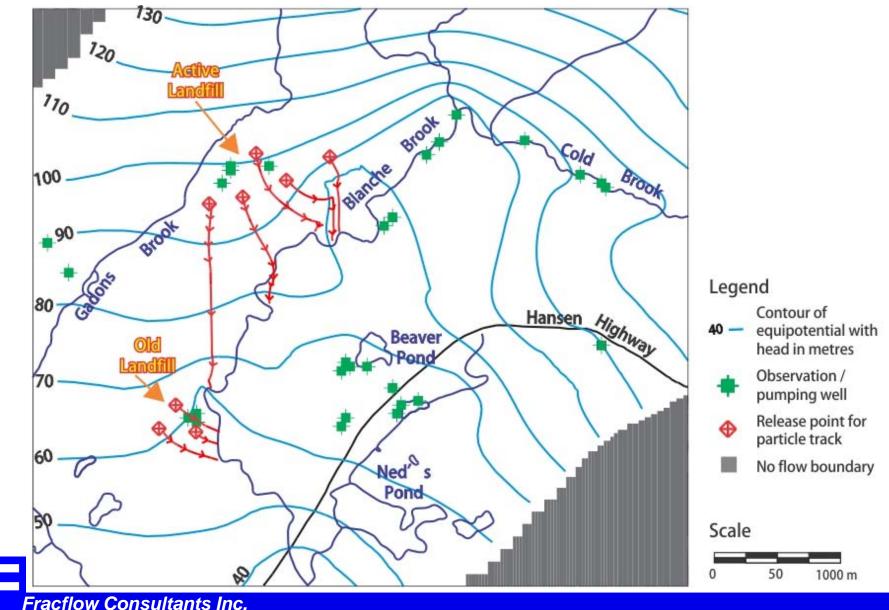
4000 m



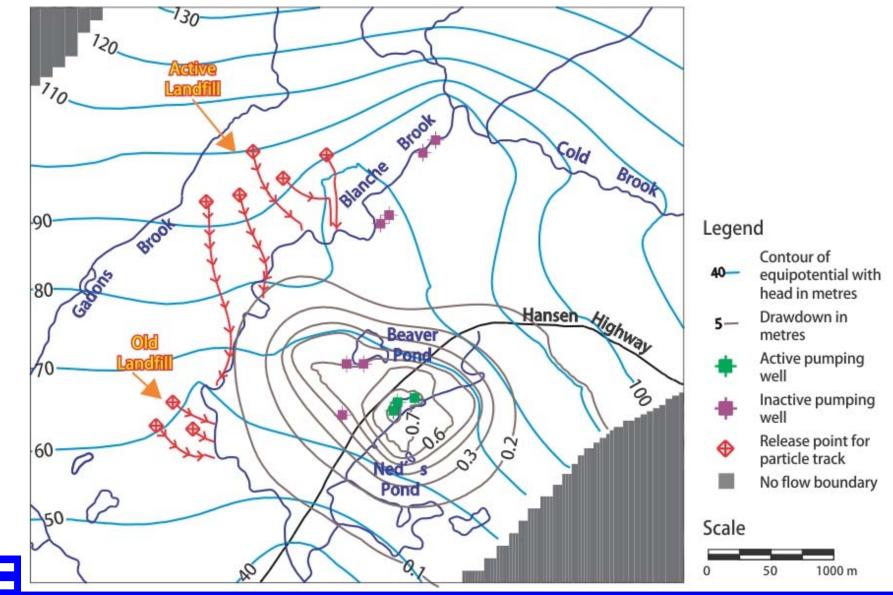
Stephenville - Particle Tracks (Pumping)



Particle Tracks (Non-Pumping Condition)



Particle Tracks (Pumping - Selected Wells)



Particle Tracks (Pumping – All Available Wells)

