# HORIZONTAL DRILLING AND HYDRAULIC FRACTURING CONSIDERATIONS FOR SHALE GAS WELLS

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### **OVERVIEW**

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  - HVHF Operations
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  - Groundwater Risk
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  - Water Disposal/Reuse
- Additional Information



## INTRODUCTION

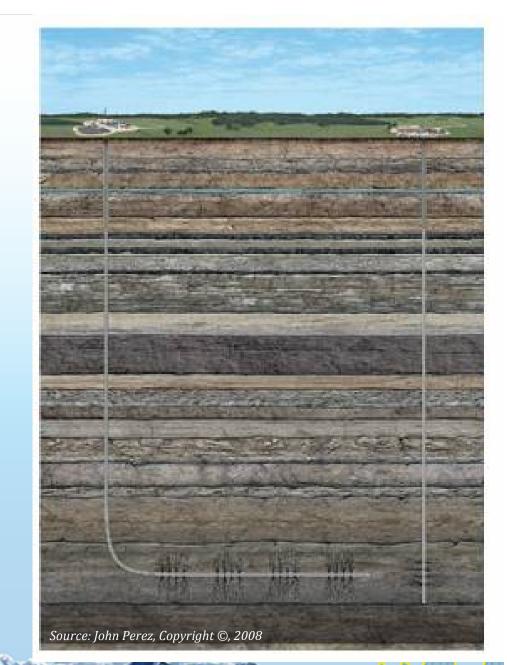
- Shale gas holds tremendous potential for North American energy supply.
- Environmental considerations, especially those related to horizontal drilling and water use for high volume hydraulic fracturing (HVHF), have generated spirited debate among all stakeholders.
- Many of the concerns raised by the public stem from a lack of technical awareness of how shale gas development occurs.

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### UNCONVENTIO NAL NATURAL

- GAS
  Unconventional resource plays are a growing source of natural gas in North America
  - Coal Bed Methane
  - Tight Sands
  - Gas Shales
- Since 1998, Unconventional natural gas has increased by nearly 65% in the U.S.
- As of 2007, total gas from unconventional plays approached almost 50% of the total natural gas production in the U.S.





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## SHALE GAS HISTORY

- First Commercial Gas well Fredonia, NY (1821)
  - Production from "Dunkirk Shale" at a depth of < 30 feet</li>
- Ohio Shale Big Sandy Field (1880)
- Barnett Shale Ft. Worth Basin development (1982)
- First use of HVHF in Barnett Shale (1986)
- First horizontal well drilled in Barnett Shale (1992)
- US shale gas expands (2003)
- Horn River Shale, Canada (2006)
- Montney Shale, Canada (2007)





#### THE SHALE GAS TRIFECTA



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- Three factors made shale gas production economically viable:
- Advances in horizontal drilling
- Advances in hydraulic fracturing
- Increases in natural gas prices

### N.A. SHALE GAS PLAYS





### SHALE GAS BENEFITS

- The United States: national energy security, the economy, environment
- Individual States: the economy, tax revenues, local resources, jobs



Marcellus Shale Pennsylvania

Utica Shale Quebec



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### HORIZONTAL DRILLING



Barnett Shale Well, Johnson County, Texas

- Shale gas multi-well pads typically require 2-5 acres initially:
  - Reclaimed to less than 2 acres after drilling is complete
- Multiple wells on a pad
  - 4-8 wells is typical
  - 12-16 is possible given certain conditions
- Pad preparation takes approximately one week



### DRILLING THE WELLS

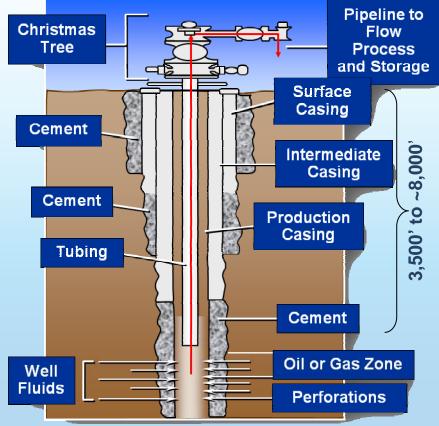


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- Drilling operations operator 24/7 with a well taking ~90 to 120 days to drill
- Depths range from 0.8 km to over 3 km below surface
- Wells are oriented for maximum production based on geology
- Horizontal drilling allows operators to drill under homes and schools from almost a mile away
- Computer driven, state-of-the-art technology

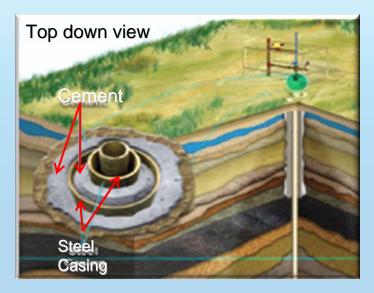
# GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

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Groundwater resources are protected by multiple casing strings and cement coupled with strict construction requirements



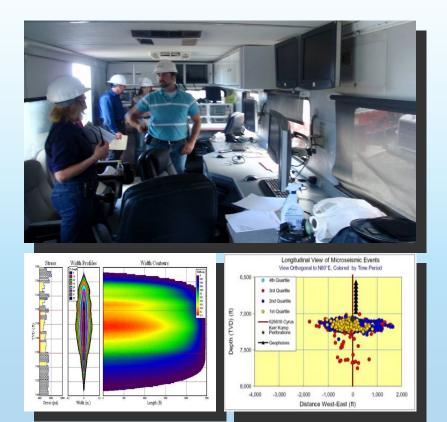
#### HIGH VOLUME HYDRAULIC FRACTURING



- Necessary due to low matrix permeability
- Key to successful fracture treatments is to keep fractures created in the target zone
- Fracturing out of the target zone is not cost effective:
  - Adds extra cost to stimulation job
  - Could adversely affect productivity of the well



#### Hydraulic Fracturing Design



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#### **HVHF** Operations

- Extensive up-front work with computer modeling to help design stimulation job
- Models are used to evaluate variables
  - Fluid volumes
  - Proppant size
  - Pressures during treatment
  - Fluid design
- Monitoring of fracture propagation during the stimulation job
  - Micro-seismic fracture mapping
  - Tiltmeter measurements

## HVHF OPERATIONS

- Fracturing a horizontal well uses between 3 to 5 Million gallons of water
  - Delivered by truck or temporary pipeline
  - Stored in tanks, or local or centralized impoundments

**Shale Fractures** 

Not to scale

- Fracturing job takes a few days to one week
- 15% to 30% of the fracture fluid is recovered as flowback
- Produced water may continue long term

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Private Well Treatable Groundwater Aquifers Municipal Water Well: < 1.000 ft. Additional steel casing and cement to protect groundwater **Protective Steel Casing** Approximate distance from surface: 8,000 fee

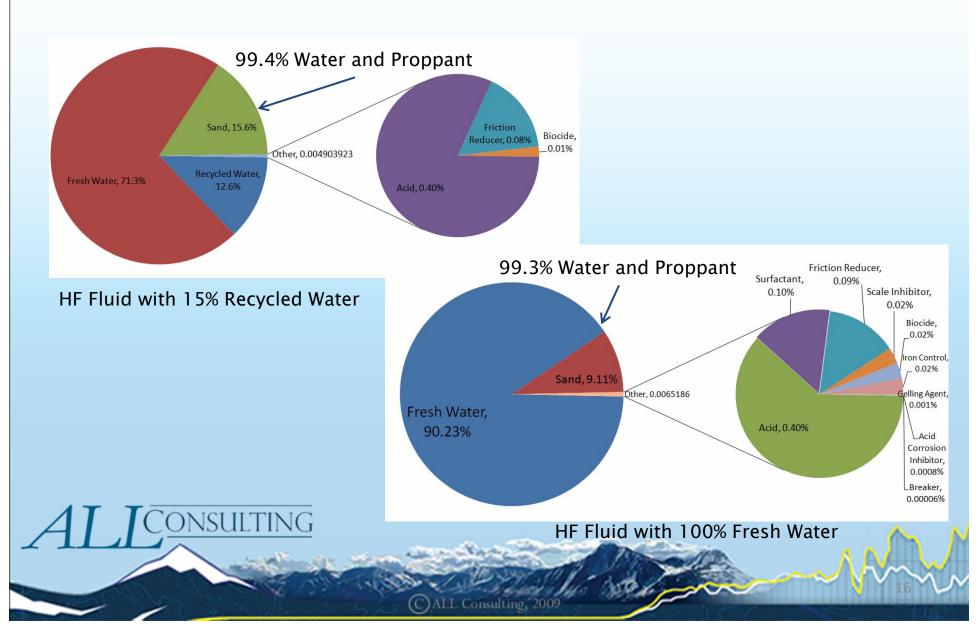
### **Fracture Fluids**

- 98-99.5% of slickwater fracturing fluid is water
- Each additive has an engineered purpose
- Proppant (sand)





### HF FLUID COMPOSITION



### **GROUNDWATER RISK**

- A 1989 API & DOE study determined that in basins with "reasonable" likelihood of corrosion, the risk probability of injectate reaching a USDW ranged from 1 in 200,000 to 1 in 200,000,000 for UIC wells
  - Injection is on a continuous basis
- Shale Gas Hydraulic Fracturing Differences
  - Very short in duration
  - Within multiple installed concentric casing strings and cement
- Risk is very low



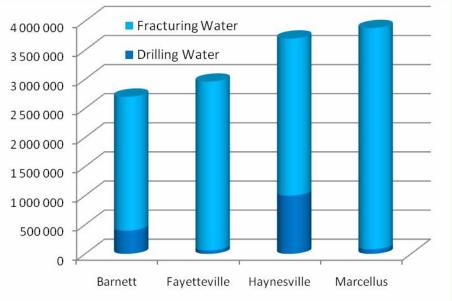


# WATER SOURCING

- Options available to meet water needs for drilling and fracturing
  - Surface Water
  - Groundwater
  - Municipal Water
  - Industrial Water
  - Recycled Produced W
  - Collected Water

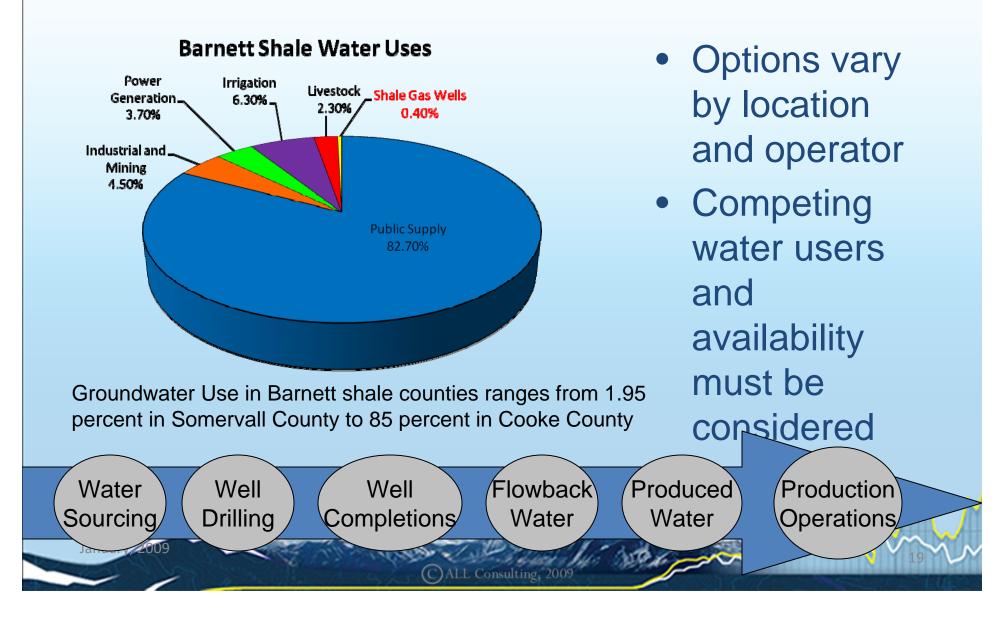
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- Private Water Purchas

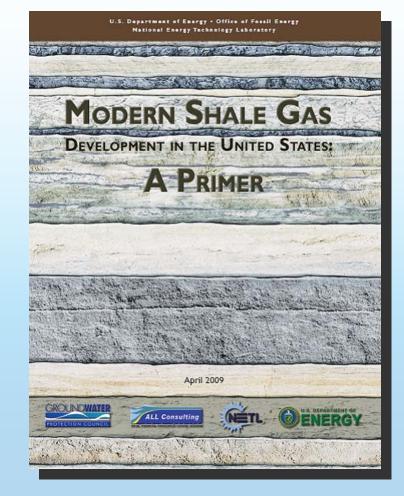


1,000,000 gallons =  $\sim 3,785$  m<sup>3</sup>

### SOURCING CHALLENGES



# INVITATI ON TO READ



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