

Field Screening for Shallow Gas in Barnes County, North Dakota

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The investigation of shallow natural gas occurrences within existing ground-water observation wells in Barnes County, North Dakota was conducted over a two-day period on August 14 & 15, 2007. A total of 51 observation well sites, consisting of historic and existing ground-water observation wells, drilled in the county for the purposes of ground-water monitoring of unconsolidated and shallow bedrock aquifers, were reviewed prior to the field component of this investigation.

50 of these observation well sites were selected to be visited in the field to (1) determine the actual existence of the well, (2) to verify its location, and (3) perform flame-ionization detector field screening for possible shallow natural gas occurrences. 22 observation well sites were not found during the investigation, suggesting that these wells have either been abandoned or destroyed. 28 observation well site locations were verified to have a ground-water observation well at their prescribed point and were subsequently field screened.

Each of the wells were field screened for the presence of combustible gasses using a portable FID calibrated to methane (101 ppm low-span or 10,000 ppm high-span) in air. The FID was used solely for field screening on all wells. Instrument response was collected at the top of well casing (TOC) and just above the groundwater/air interface (GWI), after the collection of a water level reading within the well using an electric well tape.

Of the existing wells field screened, five returned positive FID responses, ranging from 0.3 to 2,897 ppm as methane; 23 of the wells showed no response (i.e., a 0.0 ppm as methane instrument reading) during field screening at both the TOC and GWI. Two nested wells (141-61-21DDD1&2) were found to have detectable concentrations of methane at the TOC of 3.5 ppm and 2,897 ppm, respectively. However, based on field observations, it appears that these wells were recently underwater, and as such, these values are likely suspect. It has been observed that it is more likely to detect methane at the GWI or higher up in the air column within a given well. It has been less typical to detect methane emanating from the TOC.

The occurrence of FID responses are widely distributed primarily in the northwestern portion of the county. This is due, in part, to the spatial distribution of monitoring points in the county that are reflective of the locations of the aquifers monitored. Stock wells and individual private, irrigation, or municipal water supply wells were not considered as a part of this investigation.

FID field screening is not a stand-alone analytical tool. It must be used in conjunction with additional analytical methods and procedures. A positive FID instrument response indicates that the presence of methane is highly likely at the well since the instrument is selectively sensitive to methane and is calibrated specifically to a predetermined concentration of methane in air. However, excessive moisture and low oxygen levels or high values of carbon dioxide can influence FID response. A confirmatory gas analysis is required to determine and quantify the absolute presence and concentration of methane and other hydrocarbons that may be present in conjunction with FID field screening results.

The reconnaissance level field screening results presented here are intended to aid in the selection of future candidate observation well locations and or areas to conduct additional sampling and analysis and potentially focus future field investigative efforts.

Explanation

Geologic Symbols

- Existing observation well with a positive numerical FID instrument response in parts per million (ppm) as methane, at the top of casing (TOC) and/or the ground-water/air interface (GWI).
- FO FID instrument flame out.
- Existing observation well, no FID response at TOC and/or the GWI.
- Well sites not visited during this investigation.
- Historical observation well location. No existing well at well site location visited. Well presumed abandoned or destroyed.
- Nested wells; locations not separable at this scale.
- (3) Indicates number of wells drilled at same coordinates.

Other Features

- Water
- ▨ Water - Intermittent
- Marsh
- River/Stream - Perennial
- - - Stream - Intermittent
- + Section Corners
- 84 Interstate Highway
- 1 State Highway
- Paved Road
- - - Unpaved Road

