

Optimization and Monitoring of Chlorinated and Related Compounds

November 2019

**Horizontal Directional Drilling and Well
Installation for Substrate Injection**



History of Horizontal Environmental Wells

- **Horizontal/Directional Oil Wells in the 1930s – Present**
- **Directional “River Crossings” in the 1970s**
- **Environmental Applications**
 - Unocal Station – Kent Washington 1987
 - DOE – Savannah River Plant 1988
- **Utilized for Most Remediation Applications by 2019**



Environmental Applications

Sampling under obstructions

Extraction techniques

Injection techniques

Recirculating wells

Thermal treatment

Dewatering

Slope stability

CCR impoundments

Mine tailings

Groundwater production



Access/Delivery Technology

Three Major Advantages

- **Geometry**
- **Access areas unreachable to vertical wells**
- **Minimal site impact**



Access Technology

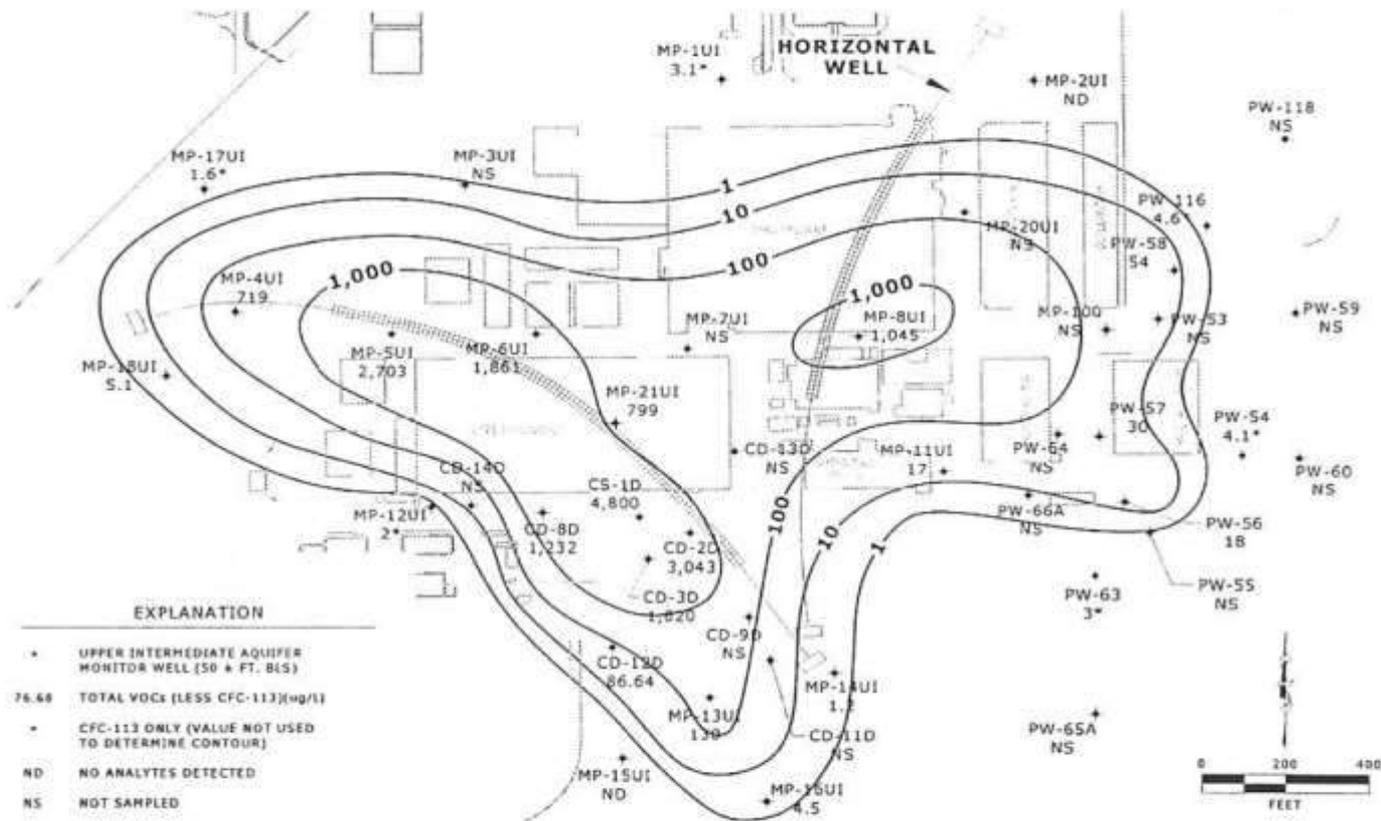


FIGURE 4. Total VOCs in the Upper Intermediate Aquifer

Directional Control

- The bit is navigated along a prescribed path
- The well need not be horizontal
- Bore path design is based on
 - Treatment objective
 - Allowable bending radius of drill pipe and well materials
 - Geology
 - Surface constraints

Directional Control/Steering

- The drill string is steered by pushing the drill pipe against an asymmetric bit with a hydraulic jet; “duck bill” or bent sub



Directional Control/Steering



Walkover Navigation Systems

- **Walkover navigation systems**
 - Low cost
 - Ease of use
 - Battery or wireline powered
 - Requires access to surface over the bore path
 - Depth limited to about 80'



Drilling Fluids

- **Maintain hole stability**
- **Remove cuttings**
- **Limit drilling fluid loss to the formation**
- **Cool bit and steering tools**
- **Two types commonly utilized**
 - **Bentonite**
 - **Biodegradable polymer**

Roll Off Containers Required



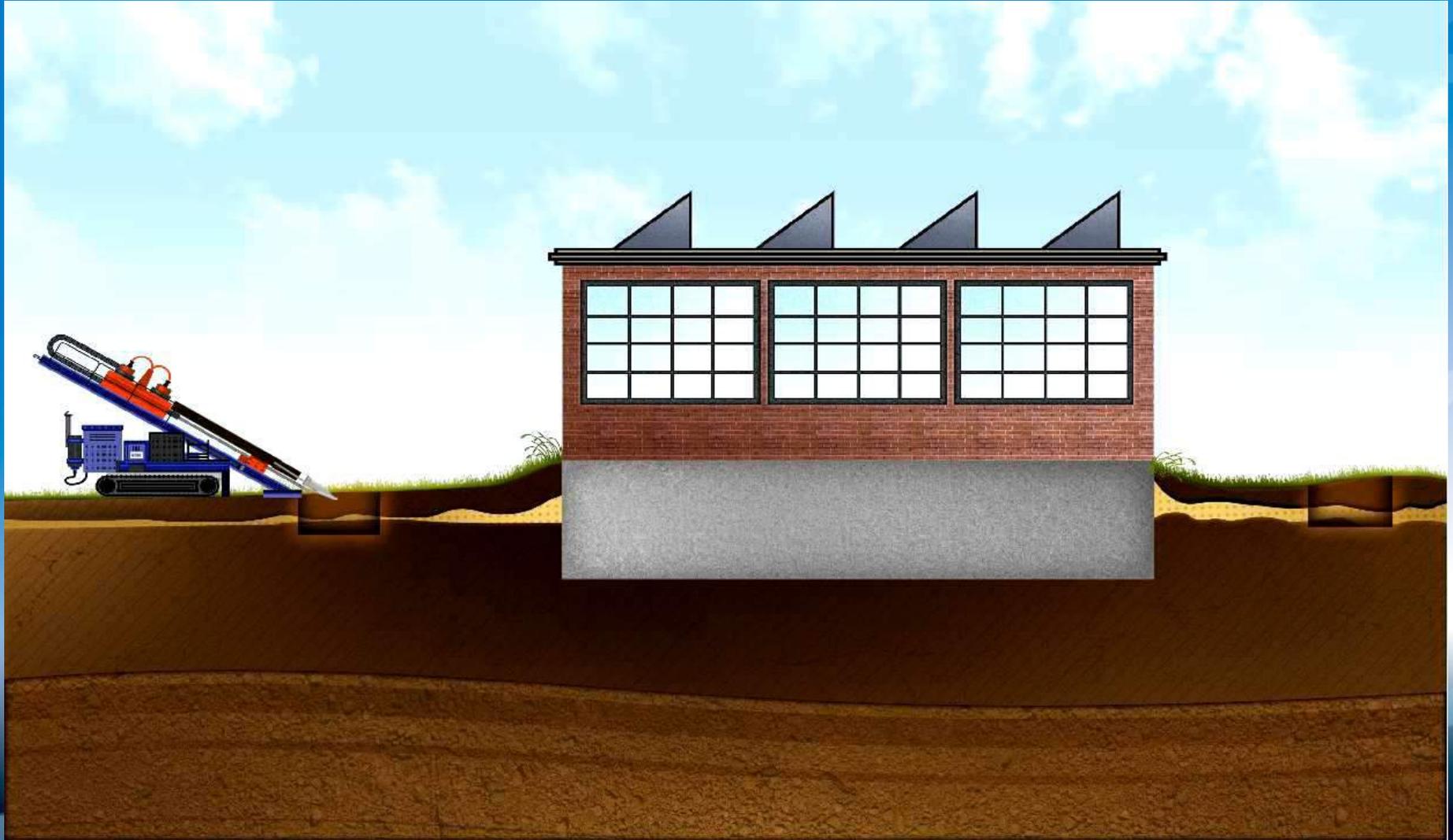
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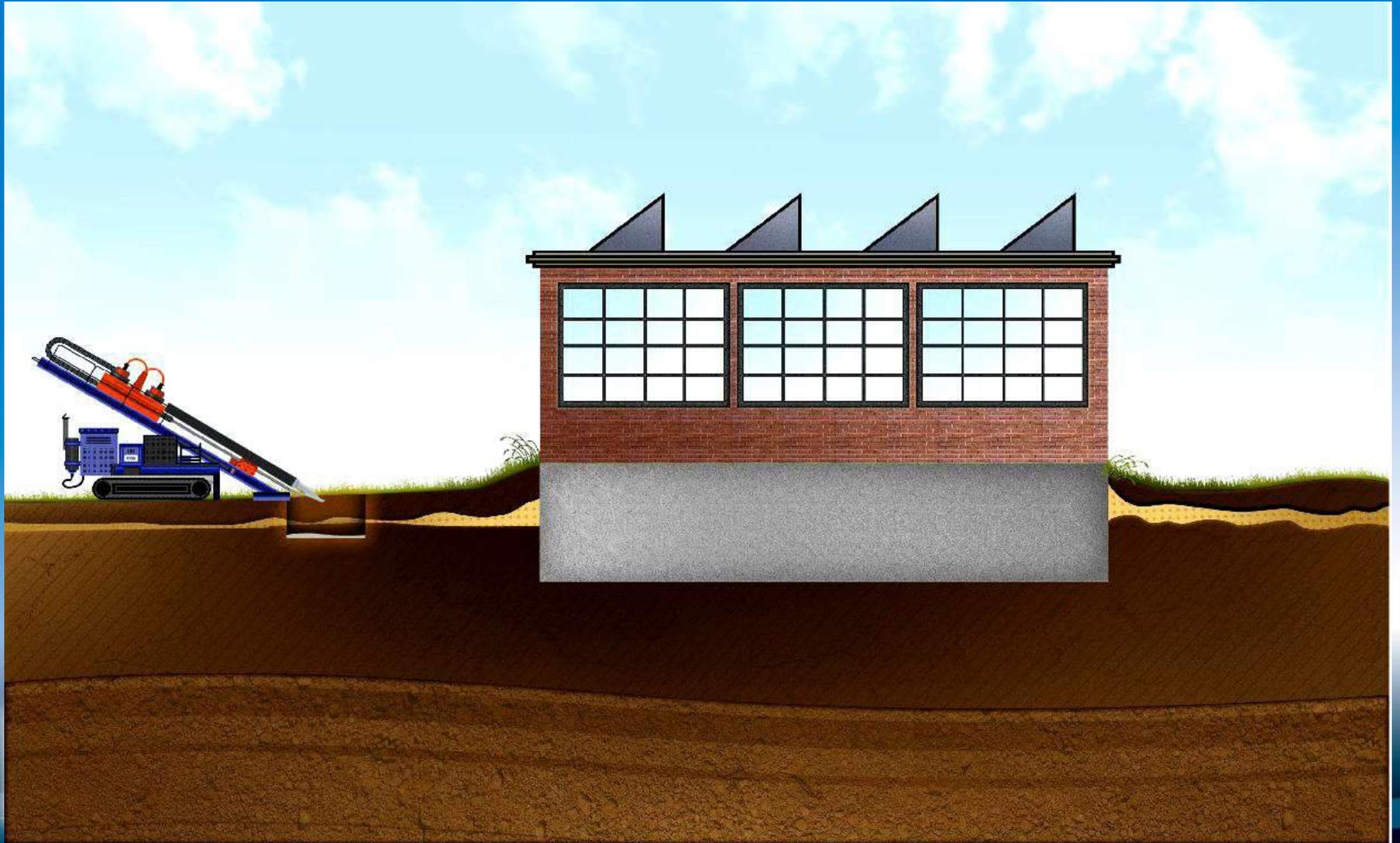
Well Construction

- Well screen and casing
- No gravel pack installed
- Proper screen design
- Grouting/surface seals are critical

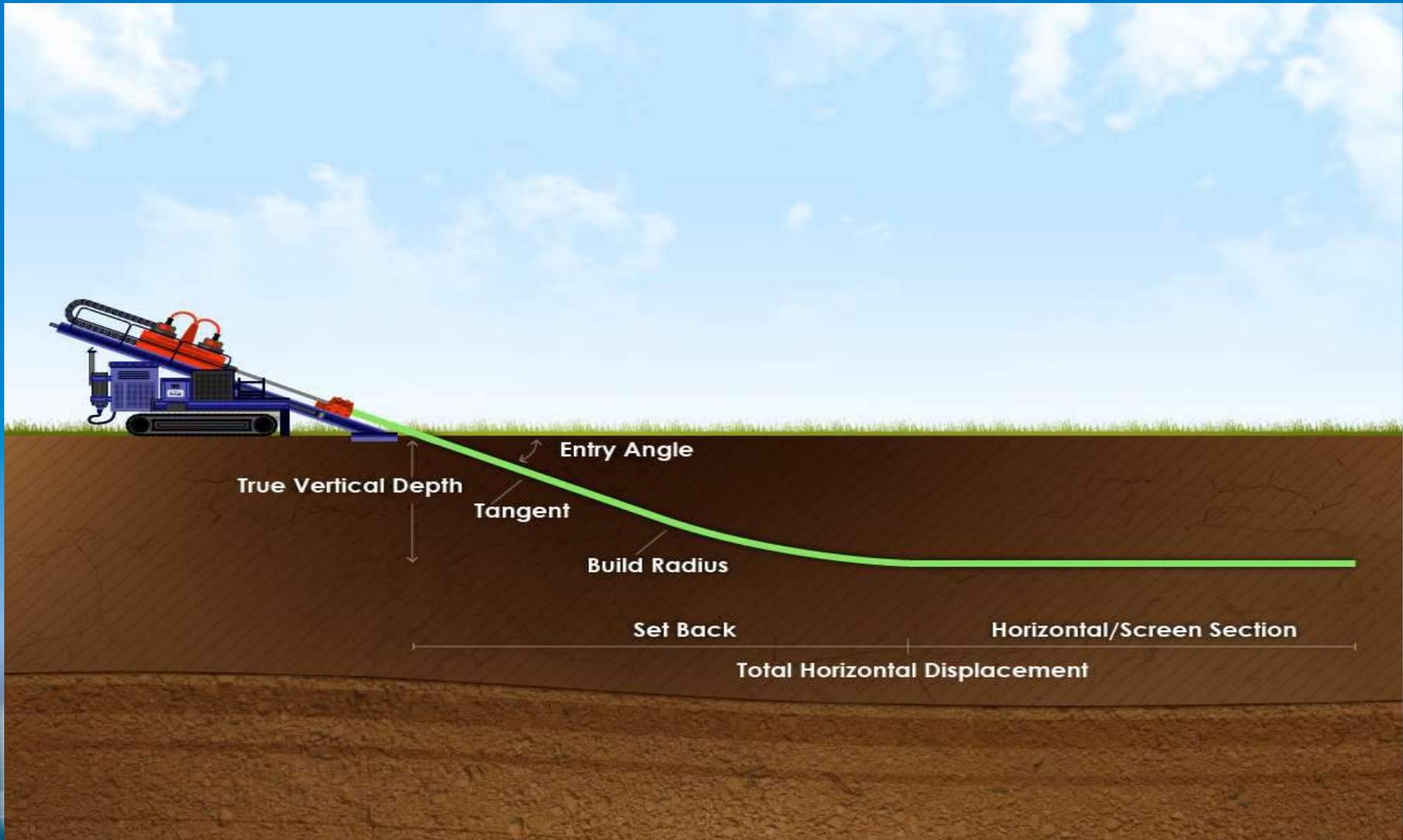
Continuous Well Installation



Blind Well Open Hole



Borepath/Well Geometry



Well Development

- **Jet/flush with fresh water**
 - **Bentonite fluids**
 - Jet and flush with low pH/surfactant solution
 - Requires aggressive physical development
 - High pressure jetting and surging
 - **Polymer fluids**
 - Flush and/or jet with enzyme breaker
- **Overpump to remove solids and clean near well formation**

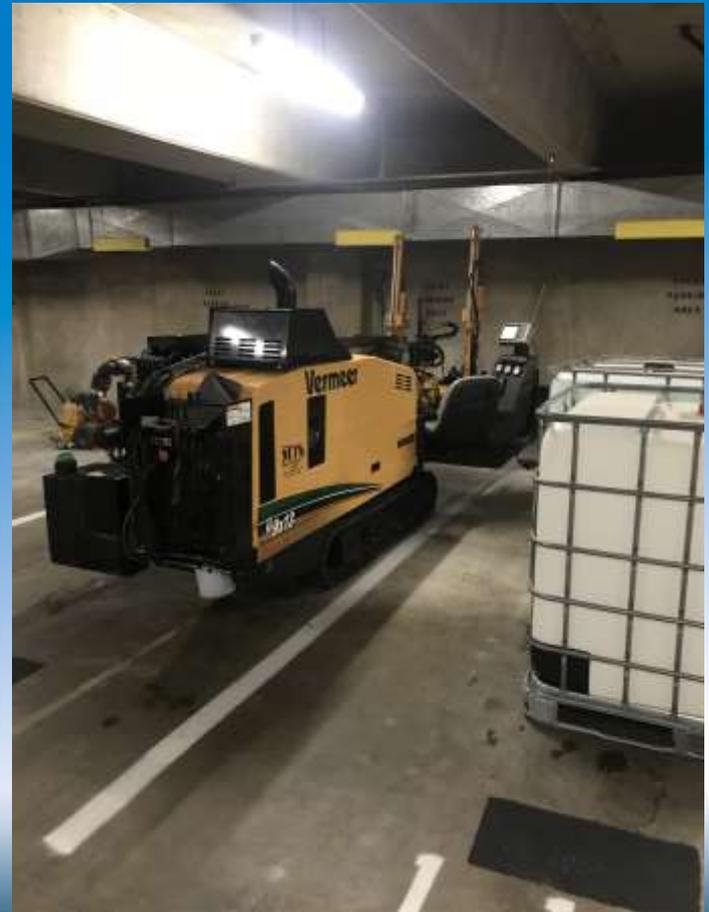
Rig Size Large



Rig Size Small



Rig Size Small



Method Challenges



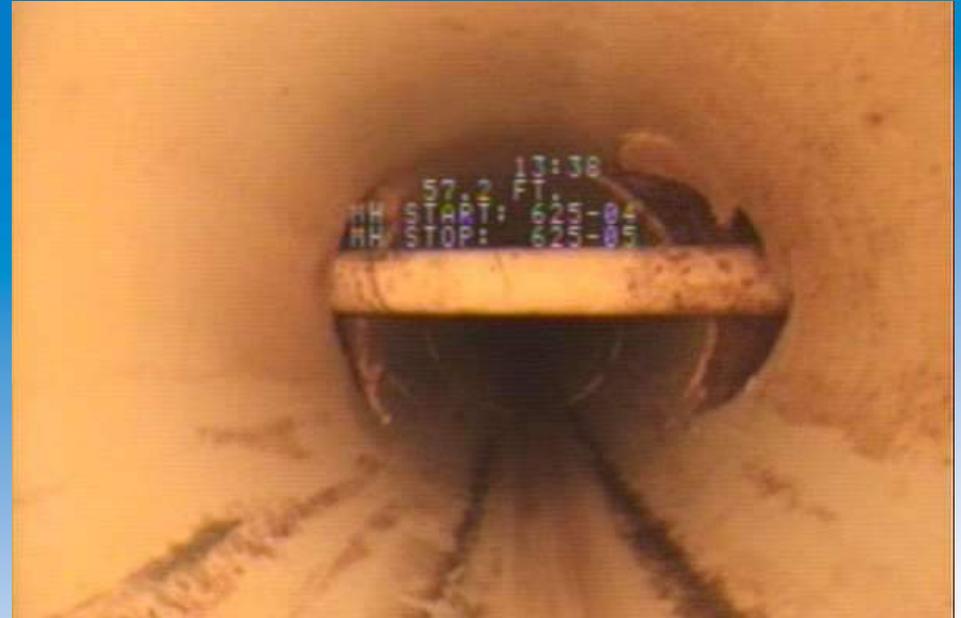
Method Challenges



Method Challenges

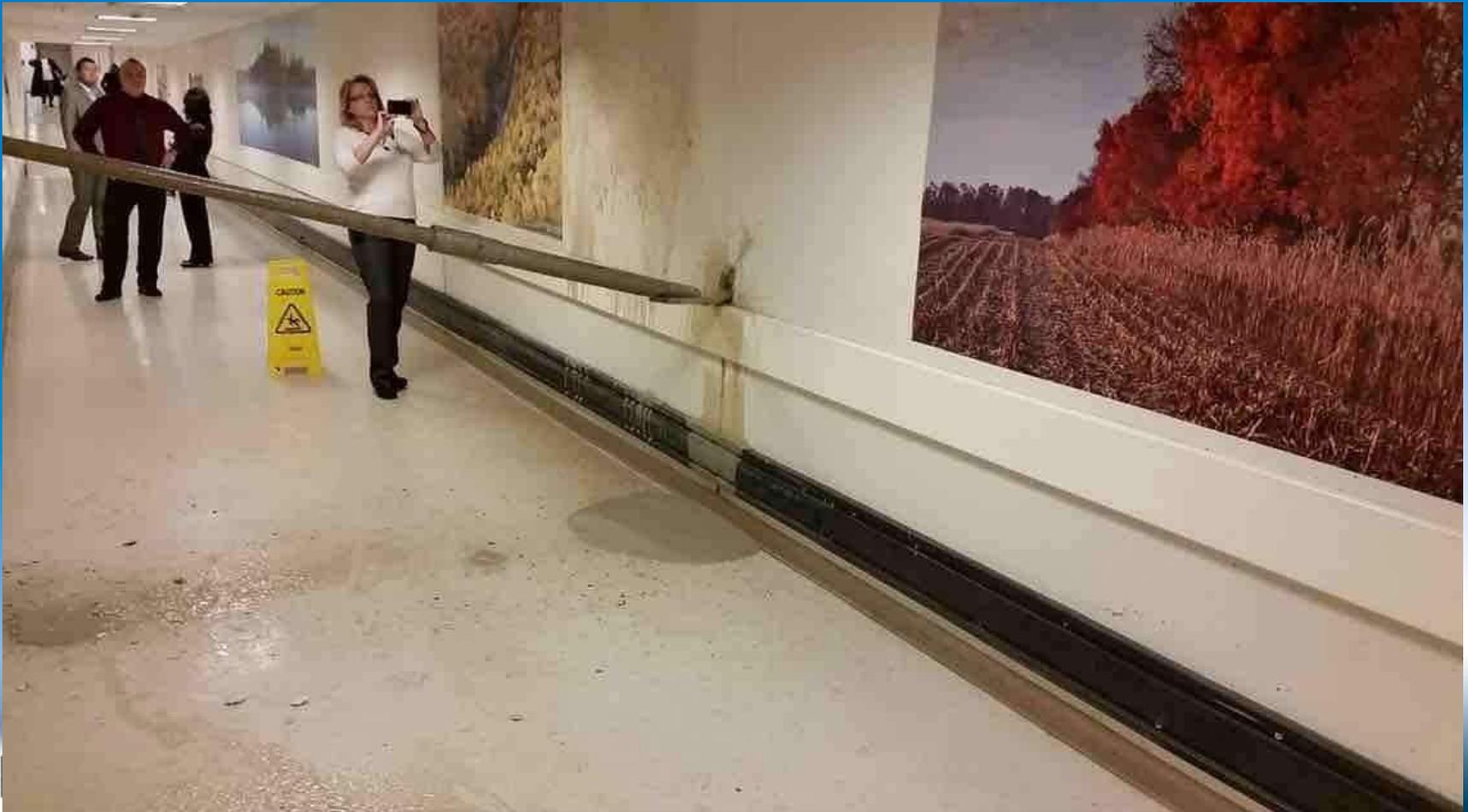


Pay Attention To Utilities



E

My Favorite



E



Horizontal Injection Well Screens

- **DTD 2014 – 2019**
 - **115 Injection wells**
 - Air
 - EVO
 - Sodium/potassium Permanganate
 - Sodium lactate
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Treated water
 - Oxygen enriched water
 - B-vitamin and nutrient-amended carbohydrate
 - **Longest Screen 1,102' – WHAT, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THE INJECTATE TO THE END OF A SCREEN THAT LONG; IT WILL ALL COME OUT AT THE BEGINNING!!!!**



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Horizontal Injection Well Screen Design

- Each screen individually designed based primarily on fluid dynamics
- Iterative approach comparing flow rates and pressure drop values to match design rates
- Fundamentals
 - Darcy Weisbach Equation – pipe friction
 - Conservation of mass – what goes in must come out
 - Orifice Equation

Horizontal Injection Well Screen Design

- **Important Data**
 - Fluid density
 - Fluid viscosity
 - Design flow rate
 - Well casing and screen material
 - Well casing and screen diameter
 - Hydrostatic head
 - Potential biofouling
 - Formation back pressure – maybe...

Injection Screen Design?



Horizontal Injection Well Screen Design

- **Ellingson – DTD “Screenerator 2020”**
 - Slots act differently from orifices - empirical testing
 - Some slots on “bottom” of screen will become blocked due to sediments
 - Well development varies in SVE vs. Sparge wells
 - Grout seal important
 - Soil pneumatic conductivity is constant
 - Iterative approach to slot design

Or You Can Cheat



ELL
N

Case Study - NJ

- New Jersey site
- Commercial metal plating facility discharged waste containing hexavalent chromium ($\text{Cr}6+$) onto sandy soil
- Contamination moved vertically and laterally to a municipal well field, impacting potable wells
- Well field closed
- Industrial and residential area

Case Study - NJ

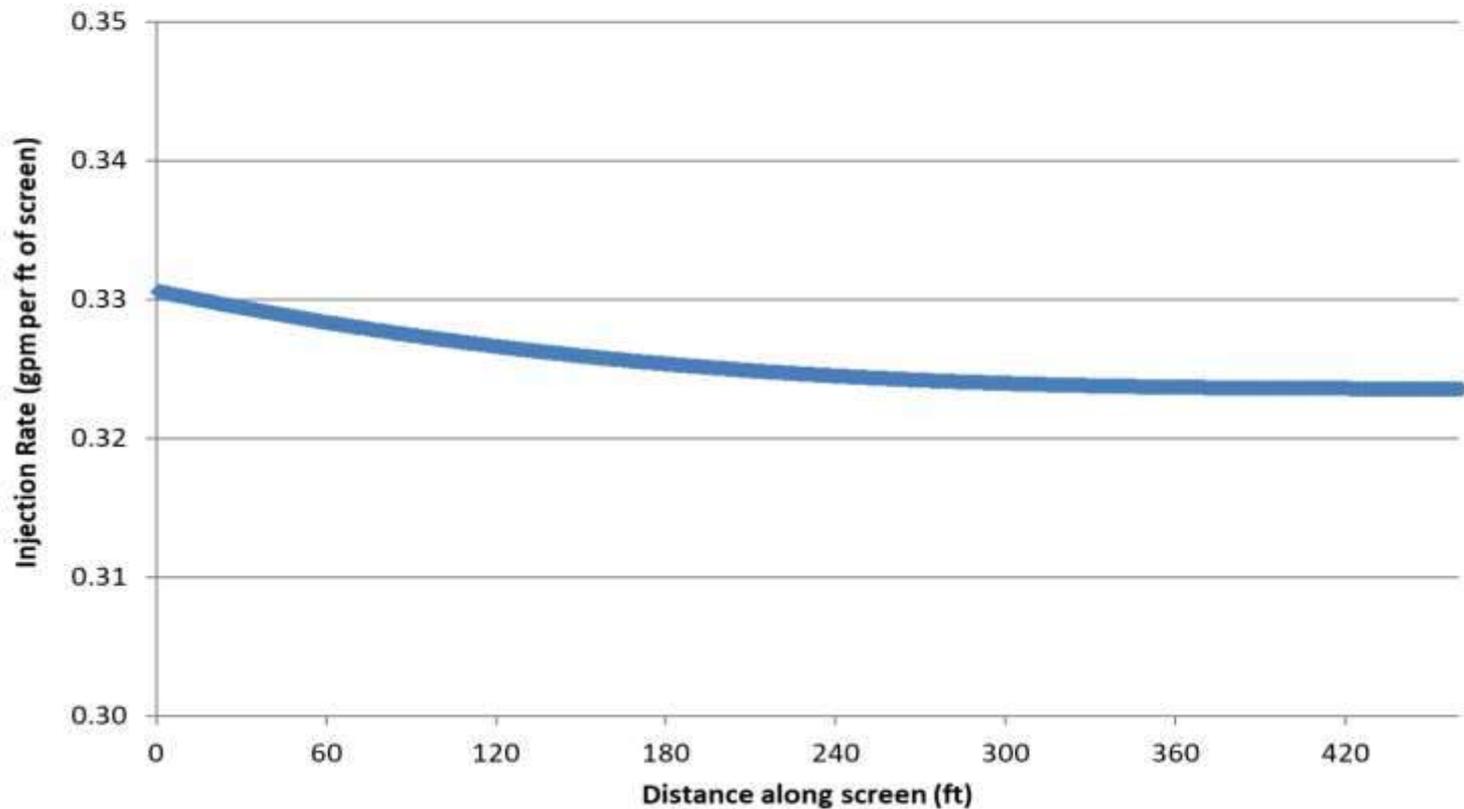
- Phase II pilot study
- Utilize a blind horizontal well for sodium lactate injection
- Pilot study challenges
 - Screen depth approximately 90' bgs
 - 850' long blind well
 - Sand and gravel target zone
 - Equal lactate distribution across 450' screen

Case Study - NJ

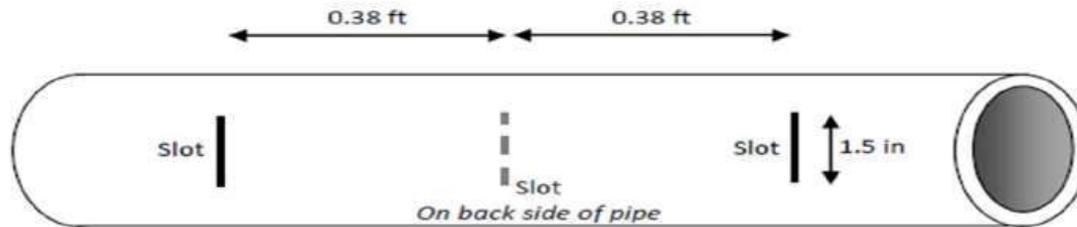
- Well screen – 450' long, Sch. 80, 4" dia. PVC
- Constant slot configuration along entire screen length
- 0.03% Open area

Case Study - NJ

Calculated Injection Rates Along Horizontal Well
Screen for the Design Screen Configuration
Screen Length: 460 ft
4-inch Sch 80 PVC



Well Screen
Isometric View



NOTES

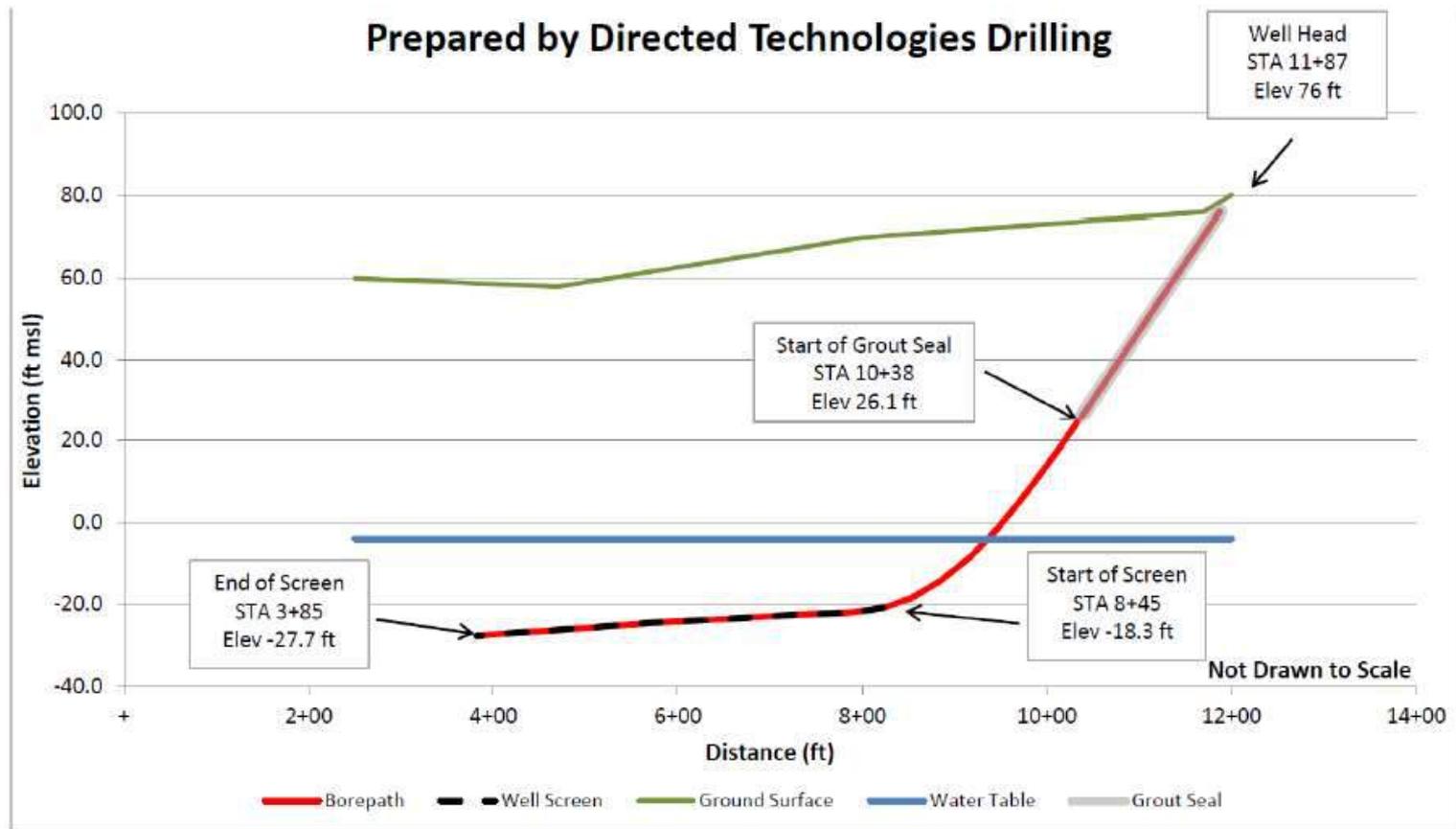
- 1) Each slot 0.01" wide x 1.5" long (typical)
- 2) Slots are oriented across the pipe
- 3) Two rows of slots
- 4) Each row has slots spaced on 0.76 ft centers
- 5) Rows spaced 180 degrees apart in cross-section, with slots in opposite rows offset by 0.38 ft

Well Screen
End View



Case Study - NJ

Phase II Pilot Study – As-Built



Case Study – NJ Results

- Lactate injection
- 6% Sodium lactate
 - Density 11.13 ppg
- July 15, 2015 – August 5, 2015
- 22,132 gallons
- 245,329 pounds

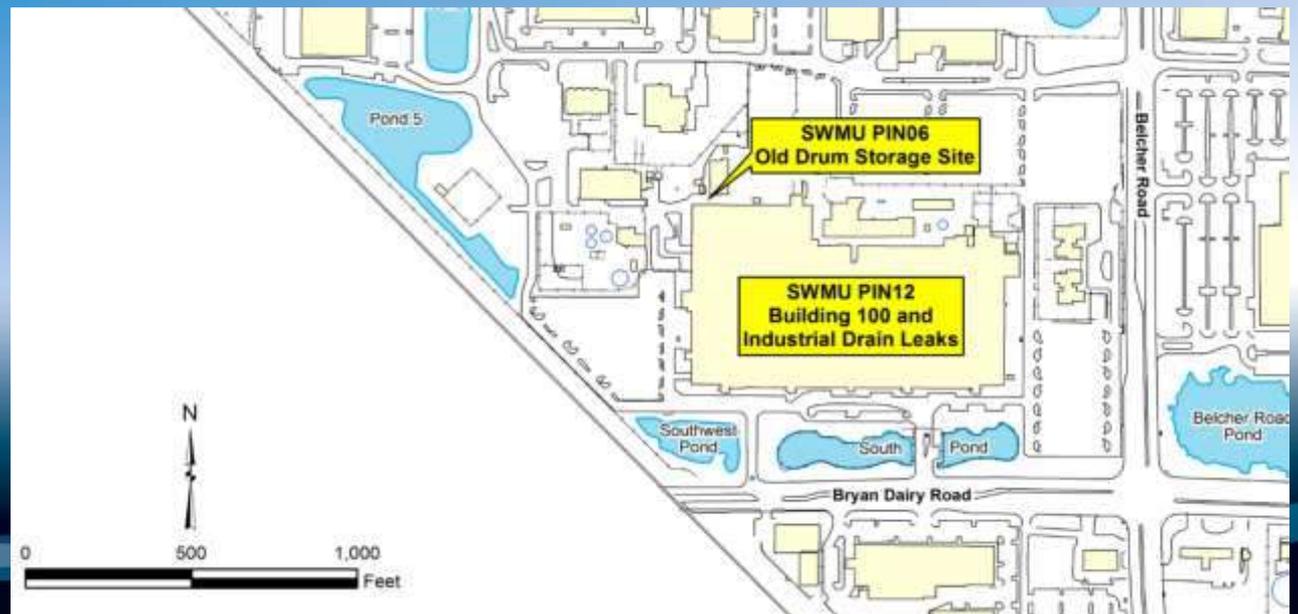


Case Study Results - NJ

- **Lessons learned**
 - **Well performed as designed**
 - Gravity flow
 - Anticipated backpressure
 - No biofouling
 - **Lactate was distributed along the entire length of the well**
 - **Formation permeability drives injectate distribution in the formation**

Case Study - FL

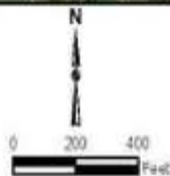
- **Former DOE weapons program facility**
- **Tampa Florida area**
- **Building 100, approximately 11 acres**
- **Solvent release from drains and drum storage area**
- **Commercial use with restricted areas within building.**





Legend

- Restricted Property
- Parcel Boundary (Source: Pinellas County)
- Approximate 2012 Contaminant Plume



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF LEGACY MANAGEMENT

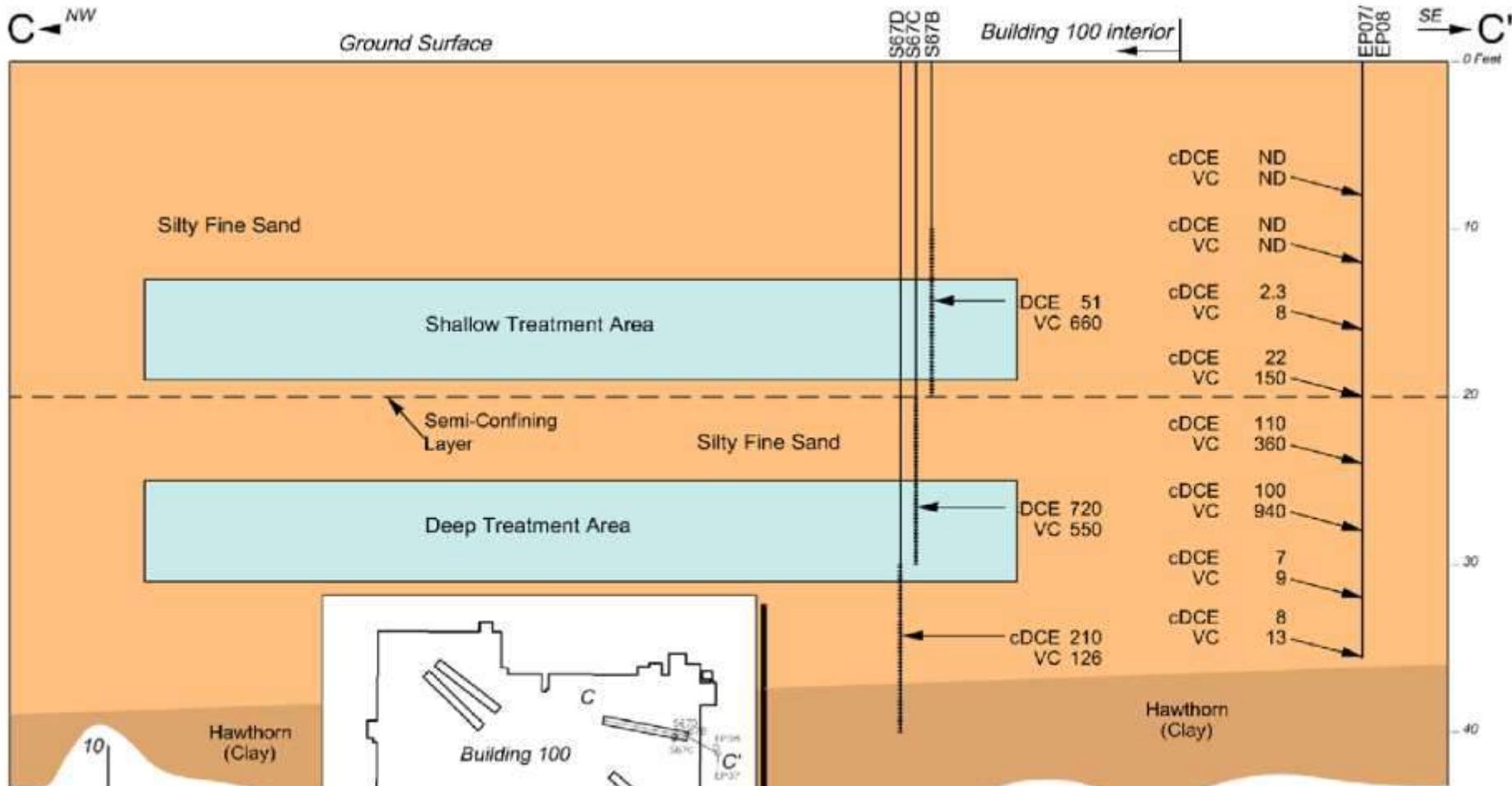
Web Formatted by
State Newport News, Inc.
Under DOE Contract Number DE-LM20095

Restricted Properties, Parcel Boundaries
and 2012 Contaminant Plume
Pinellas, FL, Site

DATE PUBLISHED: April 13, 2015 FILE NUMBER: N0199000

Case Study - FL

- Chlorinated solvent plume
- Horizontal injection wells under building
- Substrate
 - Emulsified vegetable oil (EVO)
 - Dehalococcoides mccartyi (DHM; formerly known as Dehalococcoides ethenogenes)



<p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO</p>	<p>Legacy Management</p>	<p>Work Performed by</p> <p>Skilled Newport News Nuclear A Division of Newport News Energy</p>
		<p>Under DOE Contract No. DE-LM0000415</p>

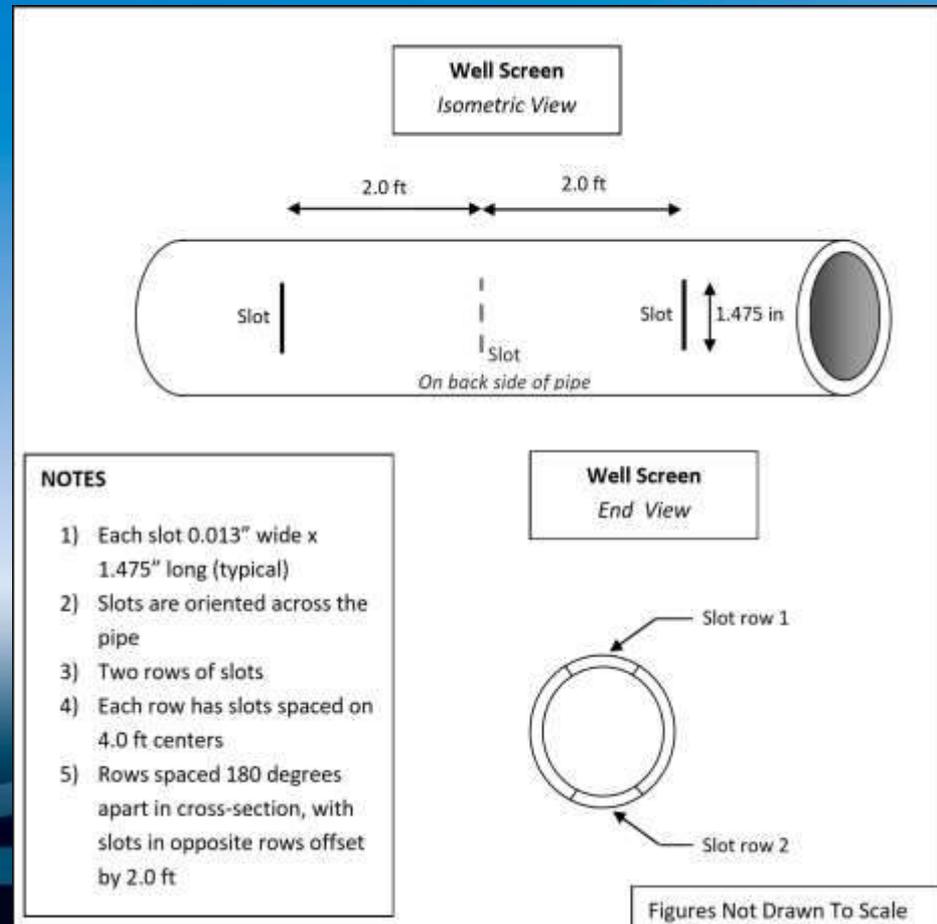
Geologic Cross Section C-C'
East Plume Area
at Building 100

DATE PREPARED: February 25, 2015	FILENAME: N0194701
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Case Study - FL

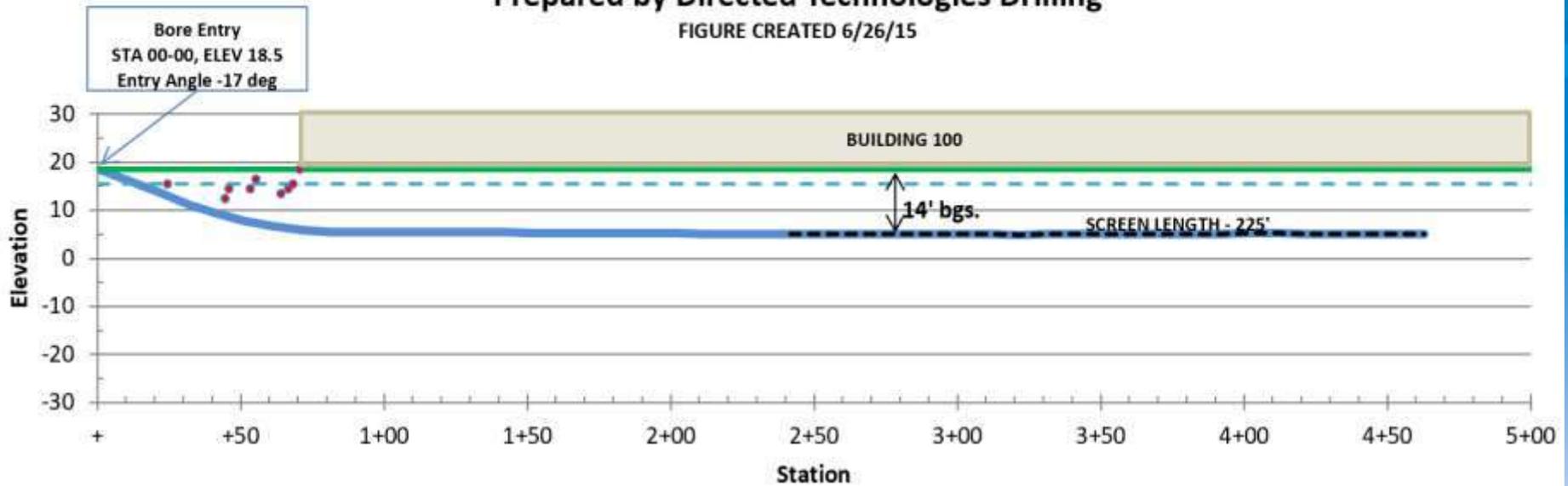
- Screen design
- 3" Diameter fiberglass screen
- 75 gpm design flow rate
- ~ 16 psi operating pressure
- 0.136% open area



3-inch Diameter FRE Well

Prepared by Directed Technologies Drilling

FIGURE CREATED 6/26/15



BORE NOTES:

Well Length - 452'

Horizontal Length - 450'

Screen Length - 225'

Start of Screen - STA 2+25, 14' bgs

End of Screen - STA 4+50, 14' bgs

— Bore Plan - - - Screen — Approx Ground Surface • Utilities - - - Water Table

Case Study - FL

- Injection 30 Oct – 18 Nov 2015
- 9:1 Water to EVO
- 23 gpm injection rate
- Pressure 0 – 15 psi
- 3 Casing volumes of fresh water

Well	Depth (ft below floor surface)	Slotted Interval Length (ft)	Total Well Length (ft)	Total Injected Volume (gallons)
PIN12-HW01	13.3	225	463	6,746
PIN12-HW02	29.2	225	468	6,750
PIN12-HW03	13.4	225	448	6,735
PIN12-HW04	31.9	225	456	6,782
PIN12-HW05	15.8	250	415	7,550
PIN12-HW06	26.9	250	417	7,550
PIN12-HW07	20.9	150	344	4,450
PIN12-HW08	29.0	150	348	4,450
			Total:	51,013



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Case Study - FL

- **Florida Case Study Data From US Department of Energy – Legacy Management**
 - **Bioinjection Performance Review for the Building 100 Area and 4.5 Acre Site at the Pinellas County, Florida, Site**
 - **Pinellas County, Florida, Site Environmental Restoration Project Sitewide Environmental Monitoring Semiannual Progress Report for the Young - Rainey STAR Center June Through November 2016**

In Summary

- The technology is innovative - not experimental
- Horizontal injection wells are a proven, cost effective installation method
- Screen design is science
- Hundreds of wells have been successfully completed in the US
- The technology is innovative – not experimental



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