

# Finding and Protecting Energy Assets With Geochemical Tools

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**Vista  
GeoScience**

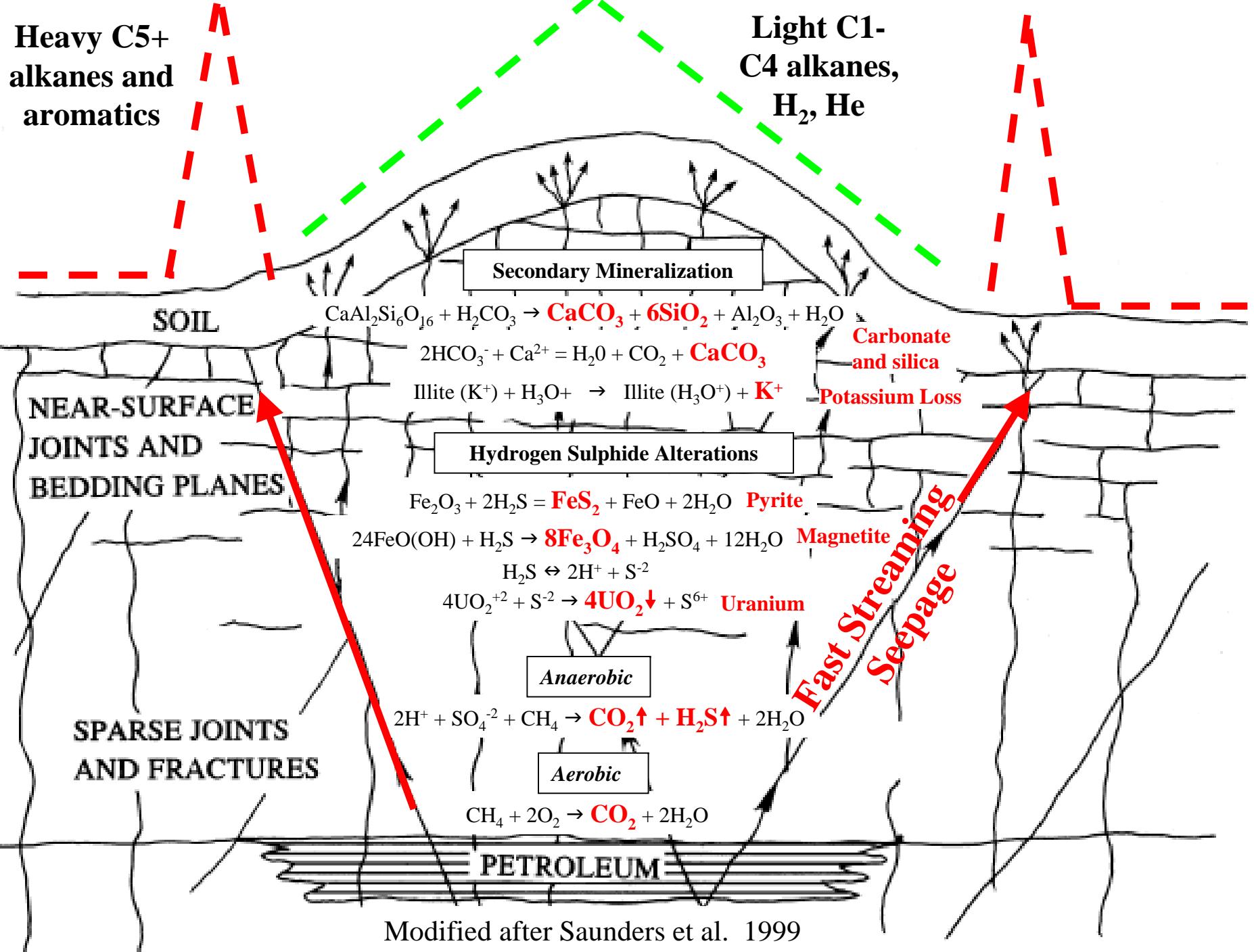


Golden, Colorado

[www.vistageoscience.com](http://www.vistageoscience.com)

## Outline of Presentation

- *Types of Anomalies Over Oil & Gas Fields*
  - *Sampling and Analysis*
- *Finding Energy Assets With Geochemical Tools*
  - ✓ *Grant Canyon Oil Field (Great Basin, Nevada)*
  - ✓ *Matapedia (Gaspe Peninsula)*
  - ✓ *Jonah Gas Field (Green River Basin, WY)*
  - ✓ *Fractured Trenton Dry Gas (Appalachian Basin, NY)*
- *Protecting Energy Assets With Geochemical Tools*



# Sampling Surface Media For Hydrocarbon and Metals Analysis

Shallow Soils



Shot-hole Sediments



Lake Sediments



Sediment or soil particle

Occluded  $\text{CH}_4$

acid extraction and analysis of  
headspace for C1-C12  
hydrocarbons

Adsorbed  $\text{CH}_4$

Deep Soils



## HC Extraction Methods

- Heat
- Acid
- Organic Solvent



# SYNCHRONOUS SCANNED UV-FLUORESCENCE

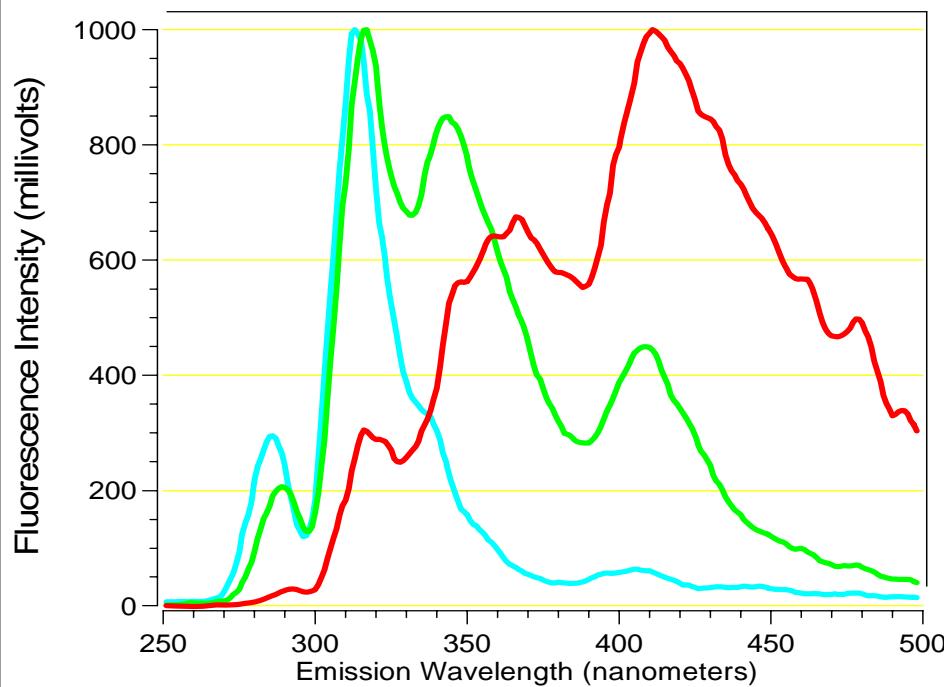
## Spectra of Three Oils with Different Gravities

High Gravity Cretaceous Condensate

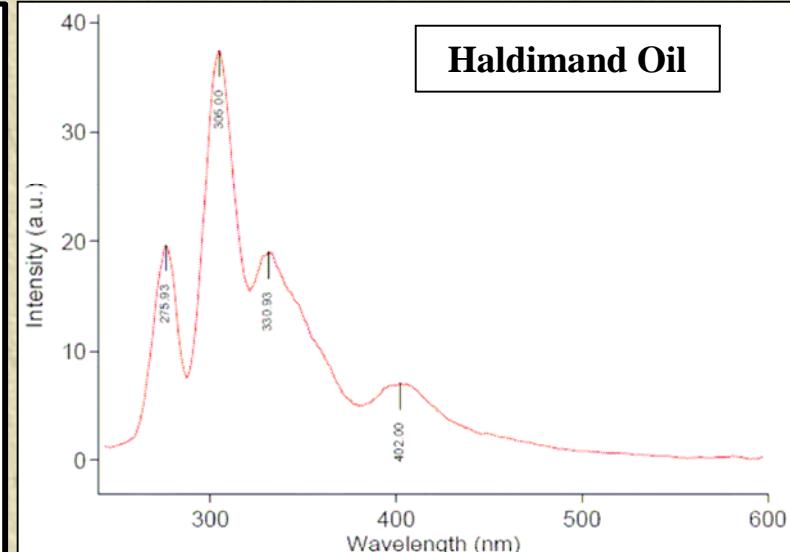
Medium Gravity Cretaceous Oil, Colorado

Low Gravity Paleozoic Oil, Nevada

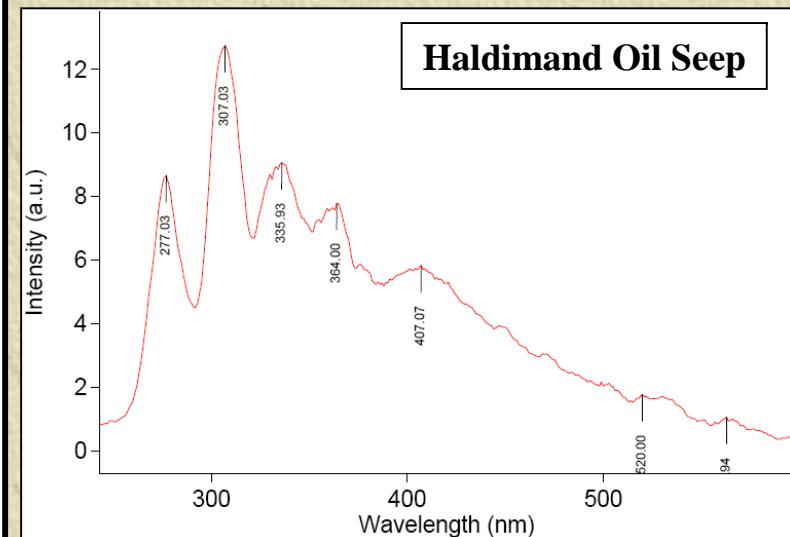
### Aromatic Hydrocarbon Groupings



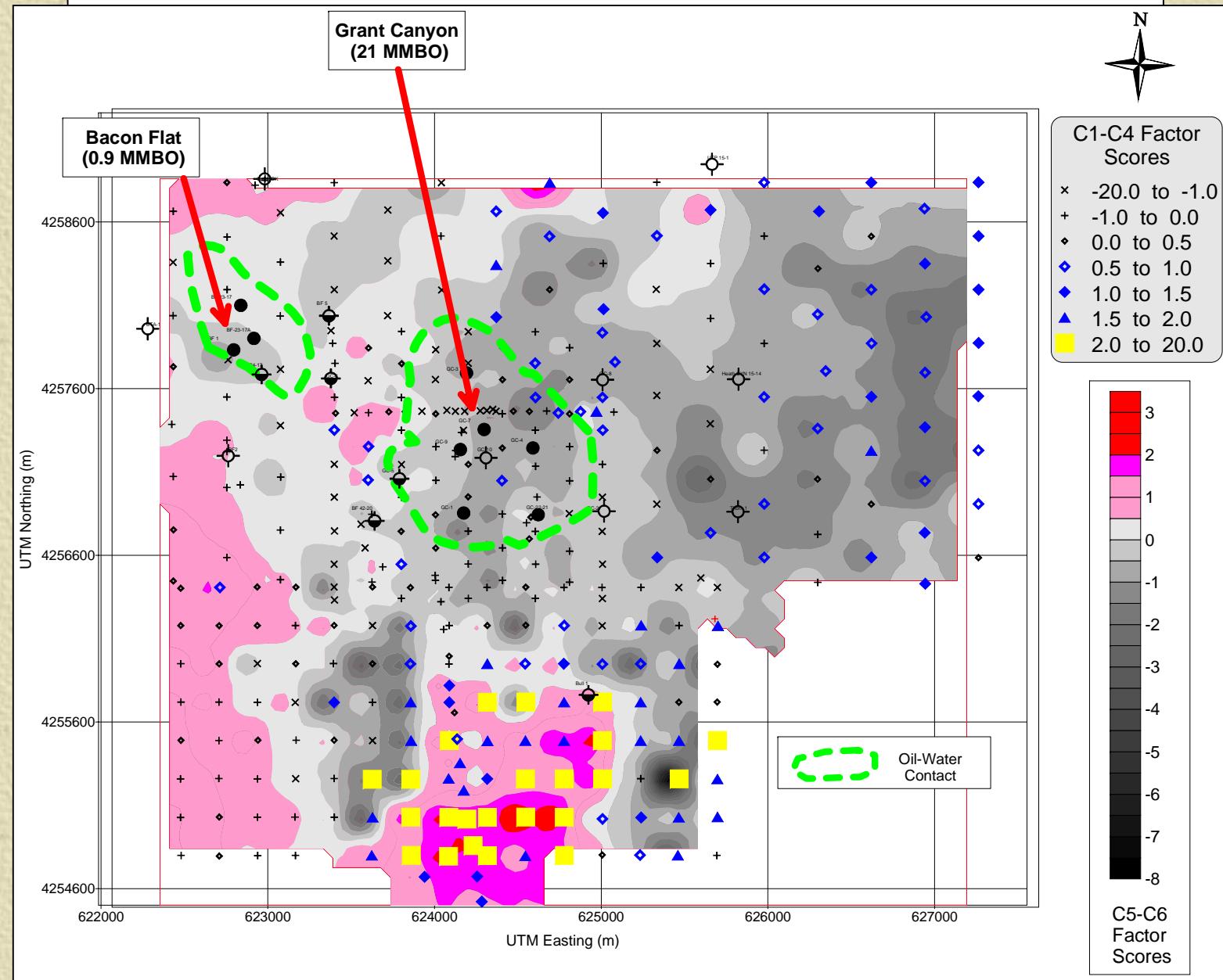
Haldimand Oil



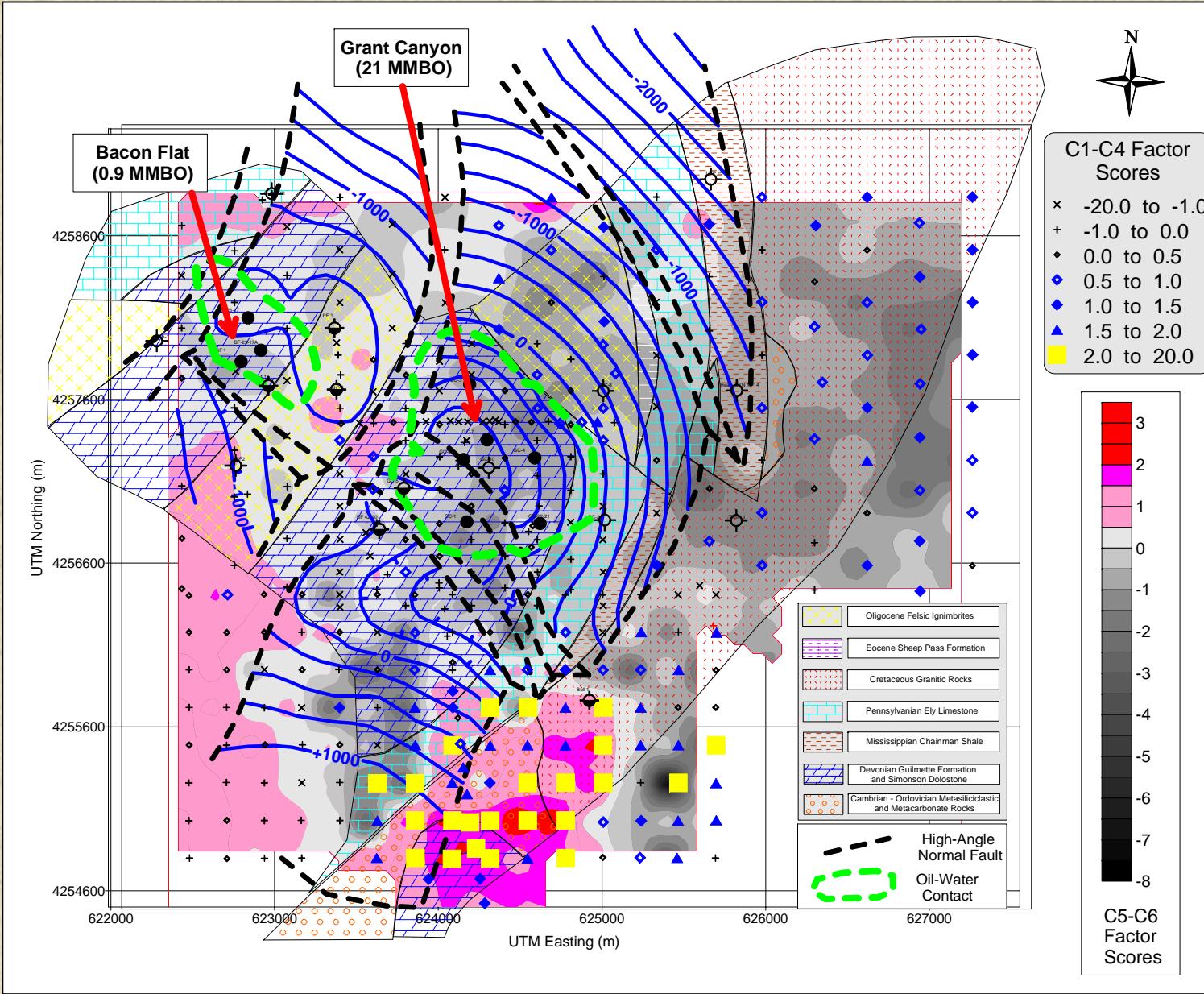
Haldimand Oil Seep



# Soil Hydrocarbon Anomalies – Grant Canyon



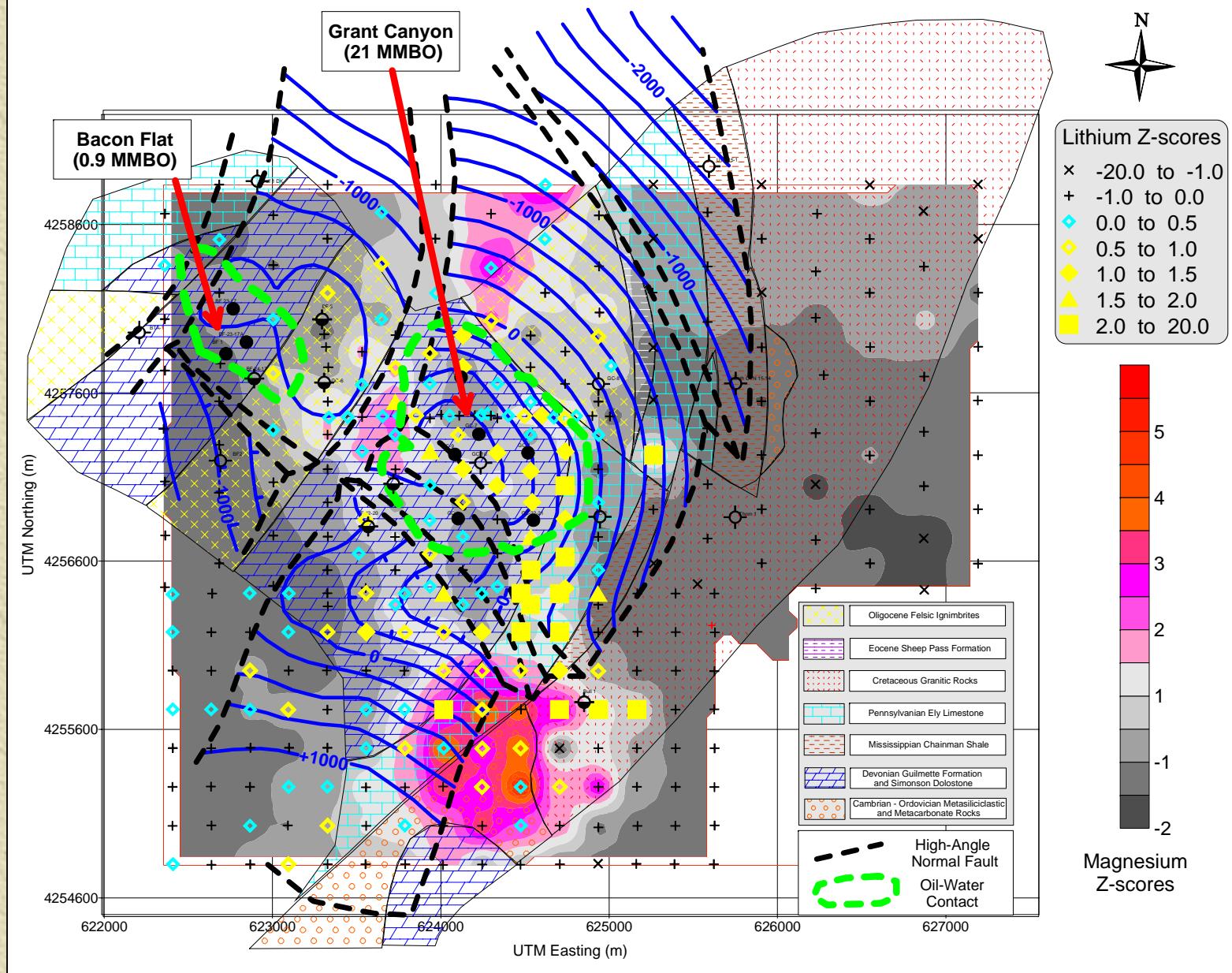
# Why geology must be integrated with surface geochemistry!



Geology (Hulen et al. 1994) and structure (McCutcheon and Zogg, 1994)

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# Magnesium and Lithium Anomalies – Direct Link to Reservoir?



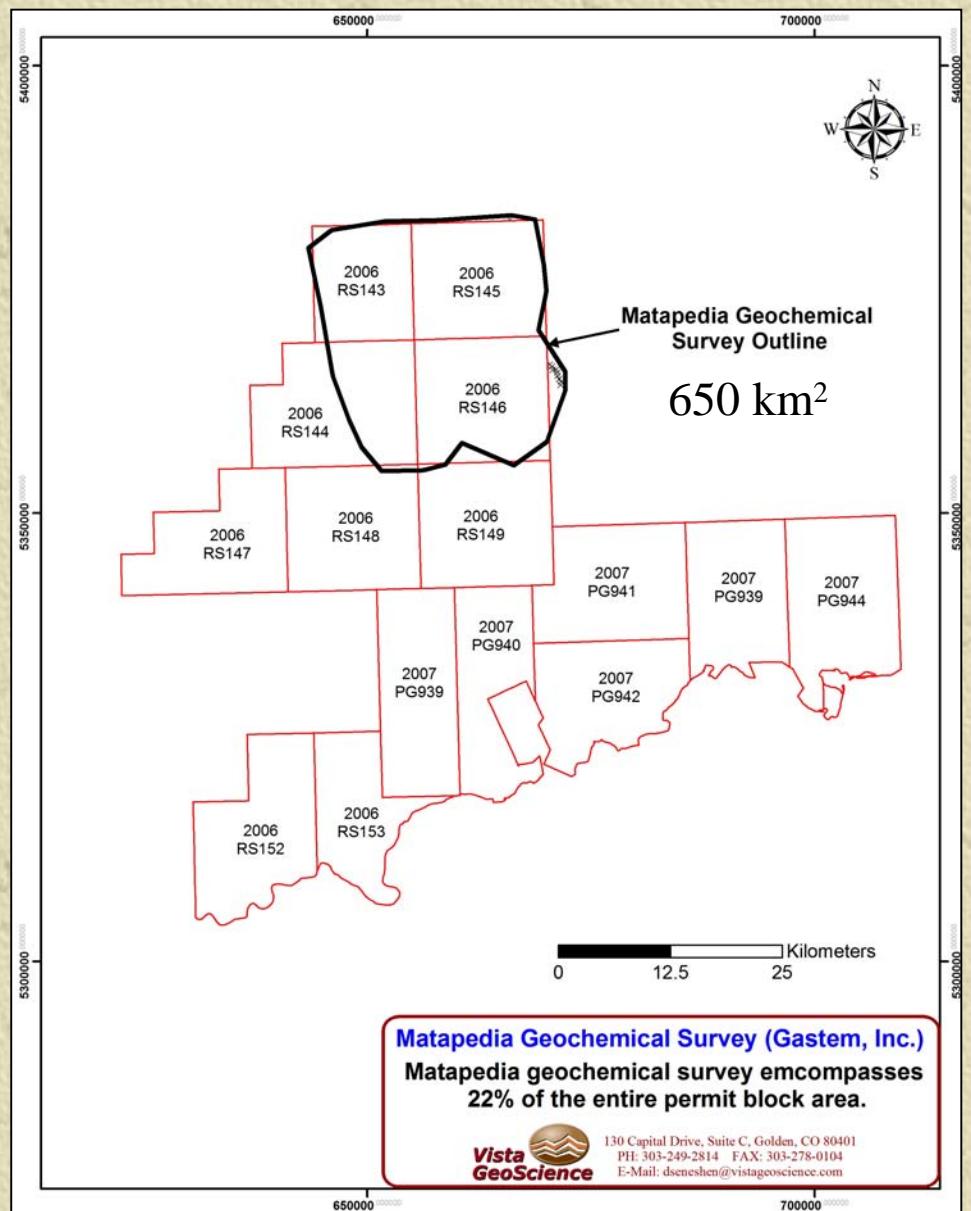
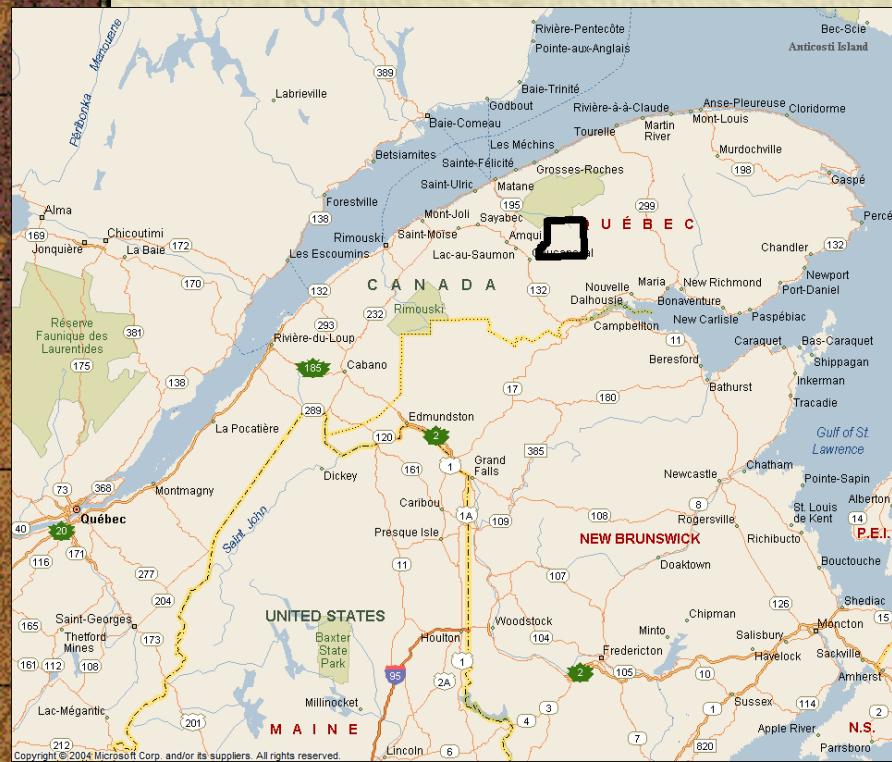
Geology (Hulen et al. 1994) and structure (McCutcheon and Zogg, 1994)  
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## **Composition of produced water from oil and dry wells – Grant Canyon**

**Hulen et al (1994)**

<b>Concentrations (mg/kg)</b>	<b>GC #3 Oil Well</b>	<b>WGC Dry Well 21-31</b>
K	72	14.6
Ca	56.3	31.8
Mg	7.2	3.4
Sr	1.07	0.93
Br	4.86	0.63
Li	1.8	0.21
Cs	0.058	0.025
Rb	0.31	0.09

# Matapedia Geochemical Survey (Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec)



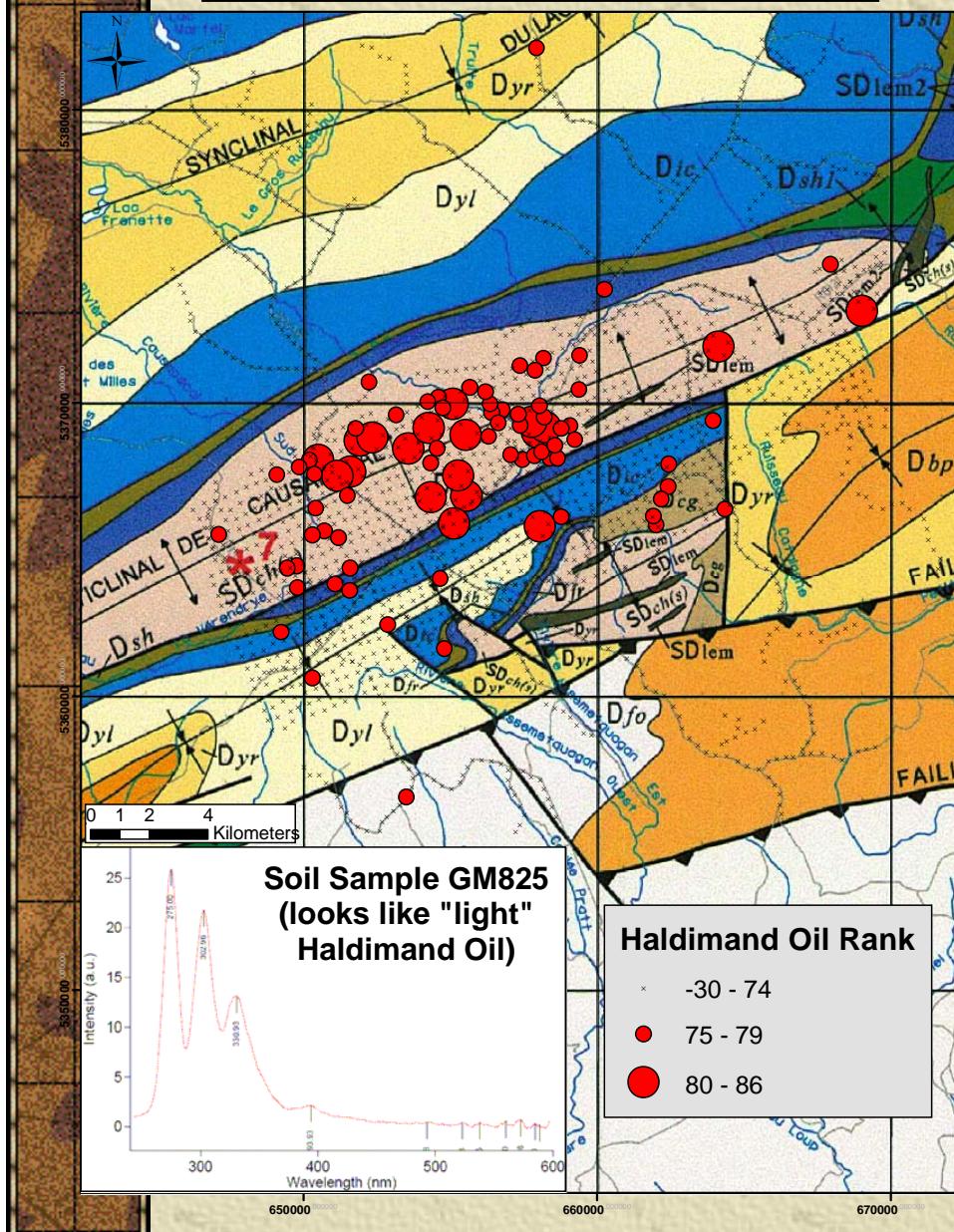
**Matapedia Geochemical Survey (Gastem, Inc.)**  
Matapedia geochemical survey encompasses  
22% of the entire permit block area.



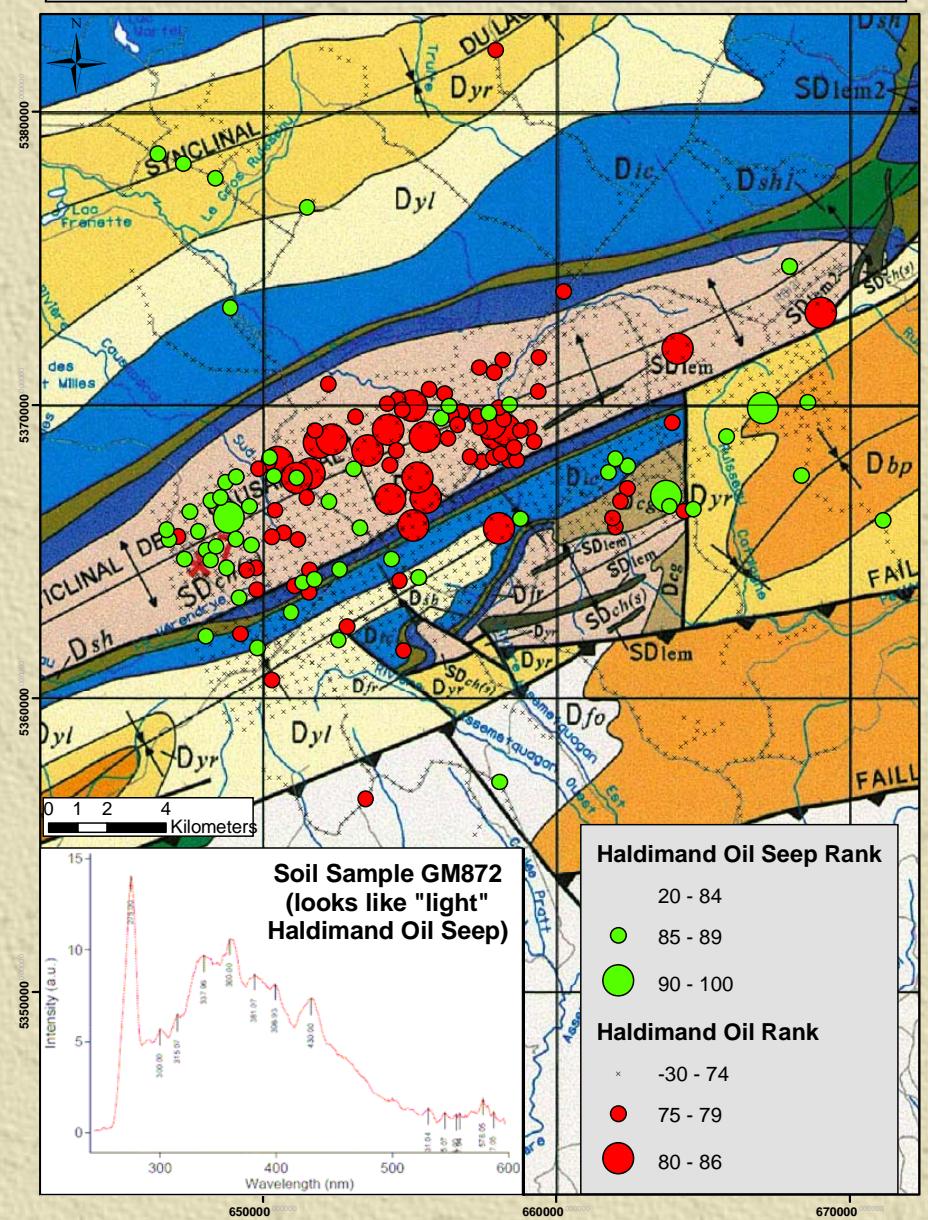
130 Capital Drive, Suite C, Golden, CO 80401  
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E-Mail: dseneshen@vistageoscience.com

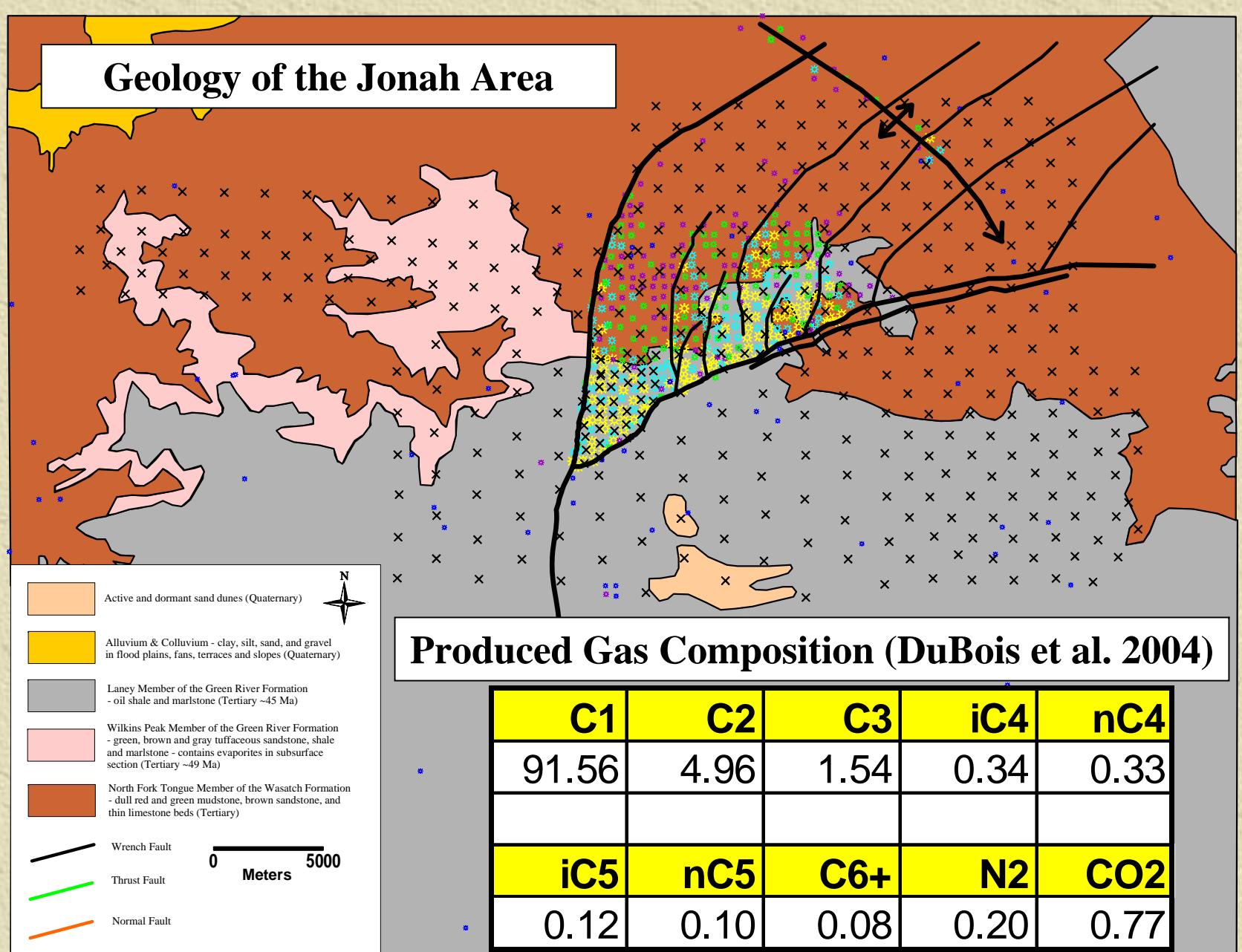


# Haldimand Oil Rank

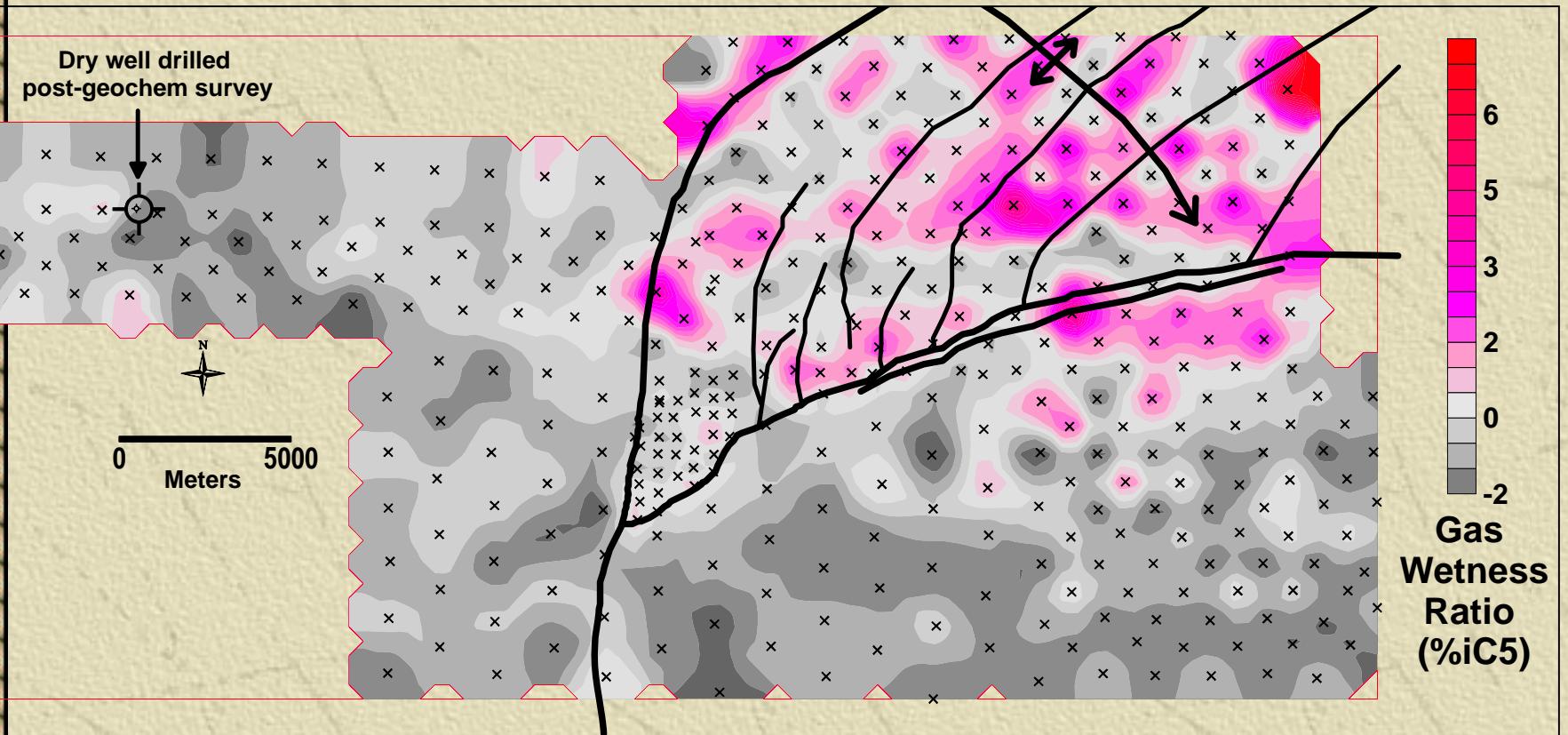


# Haldimand Oil and Seep Rank



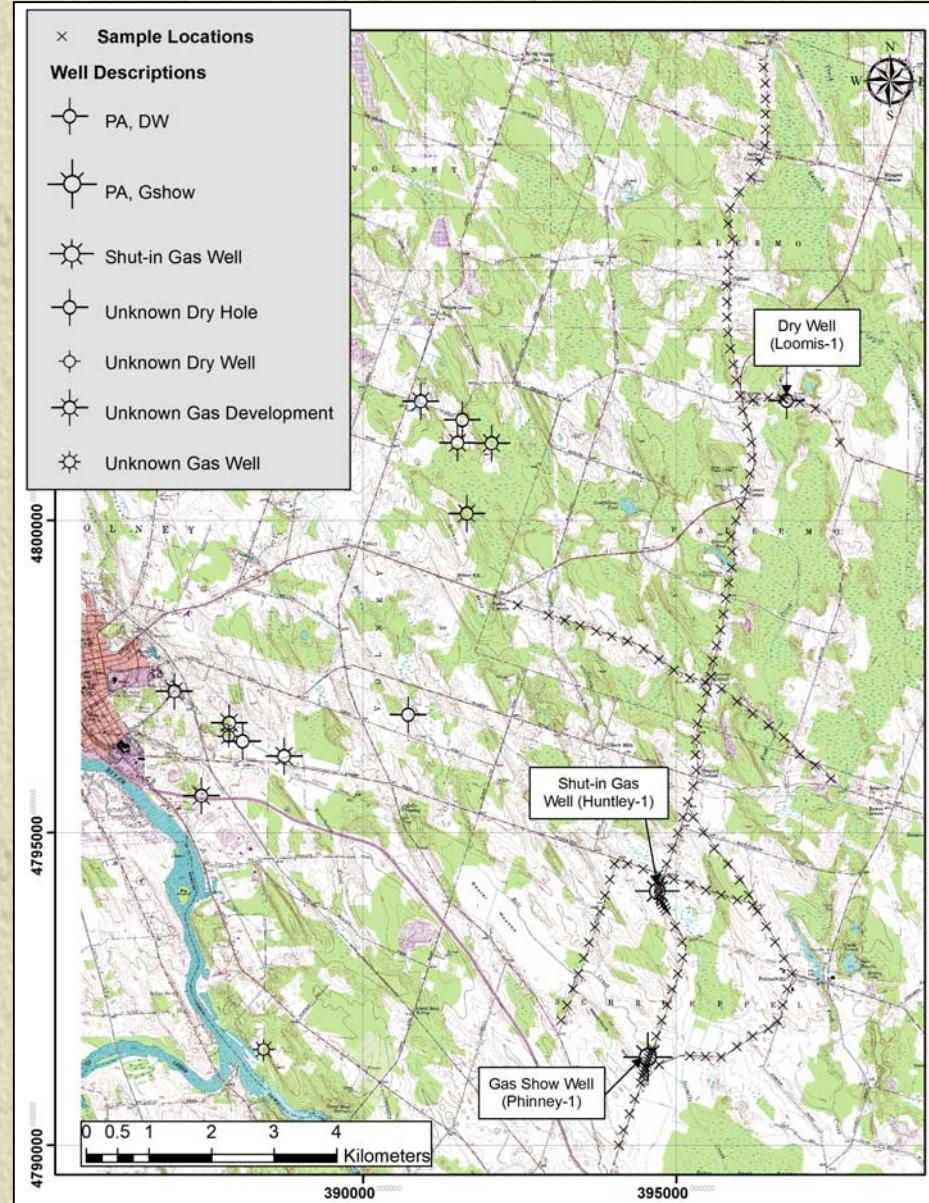
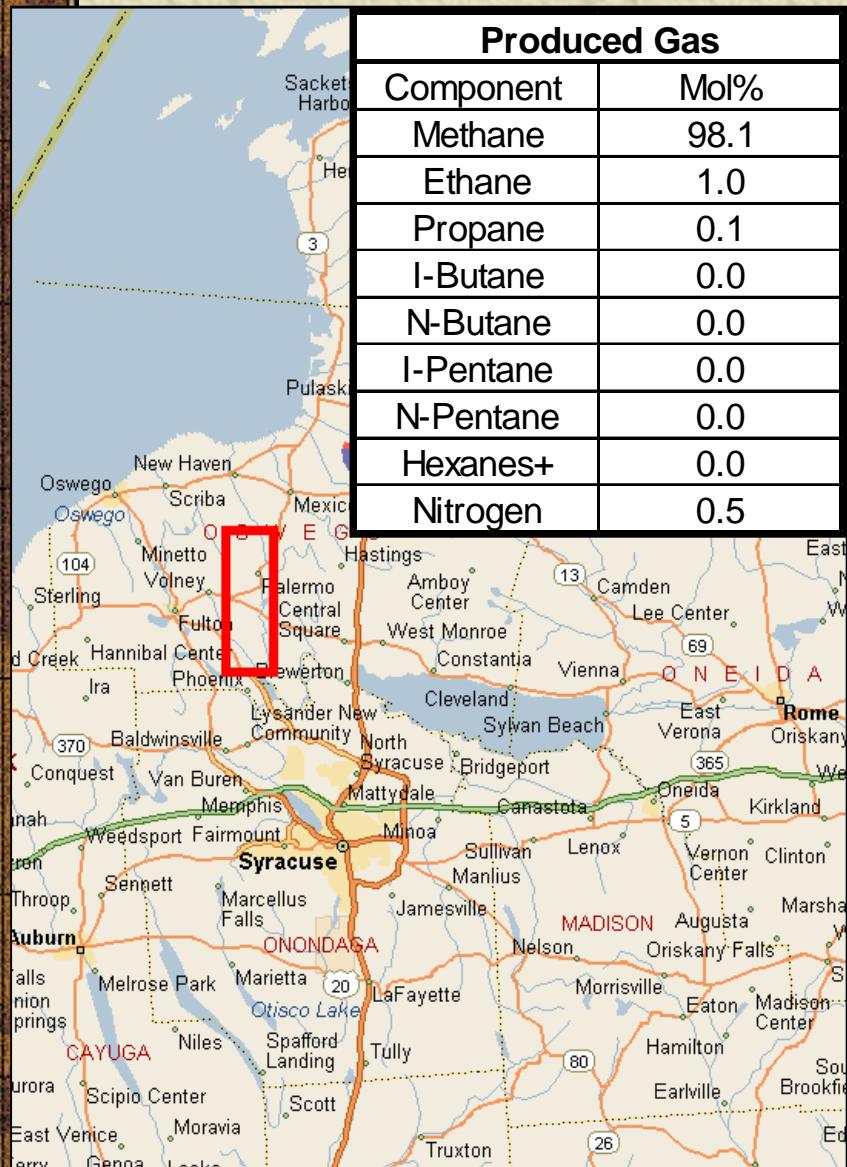


## Spatial Correlation of Hydrocarbon Anomalies and Overpressure

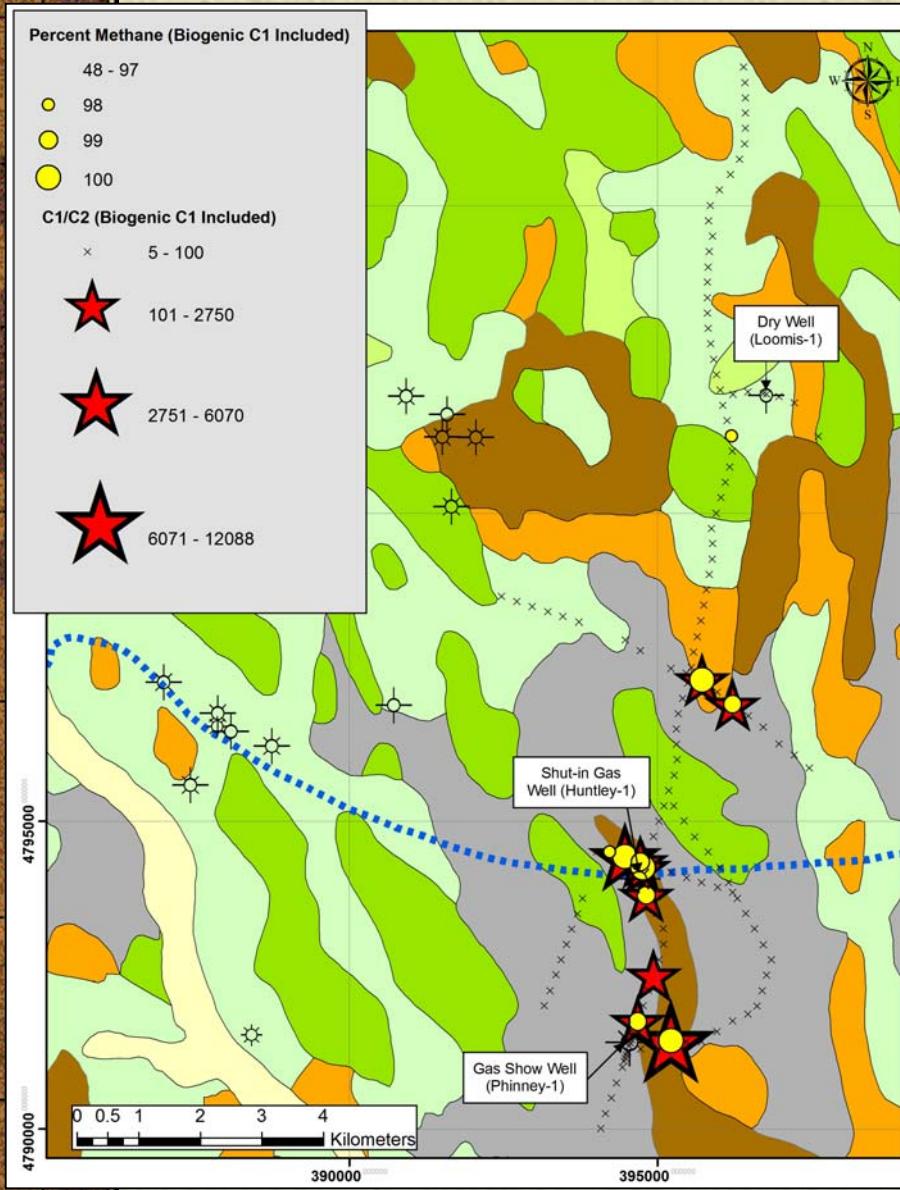


Structural Geology (Hanson et al. 2004)

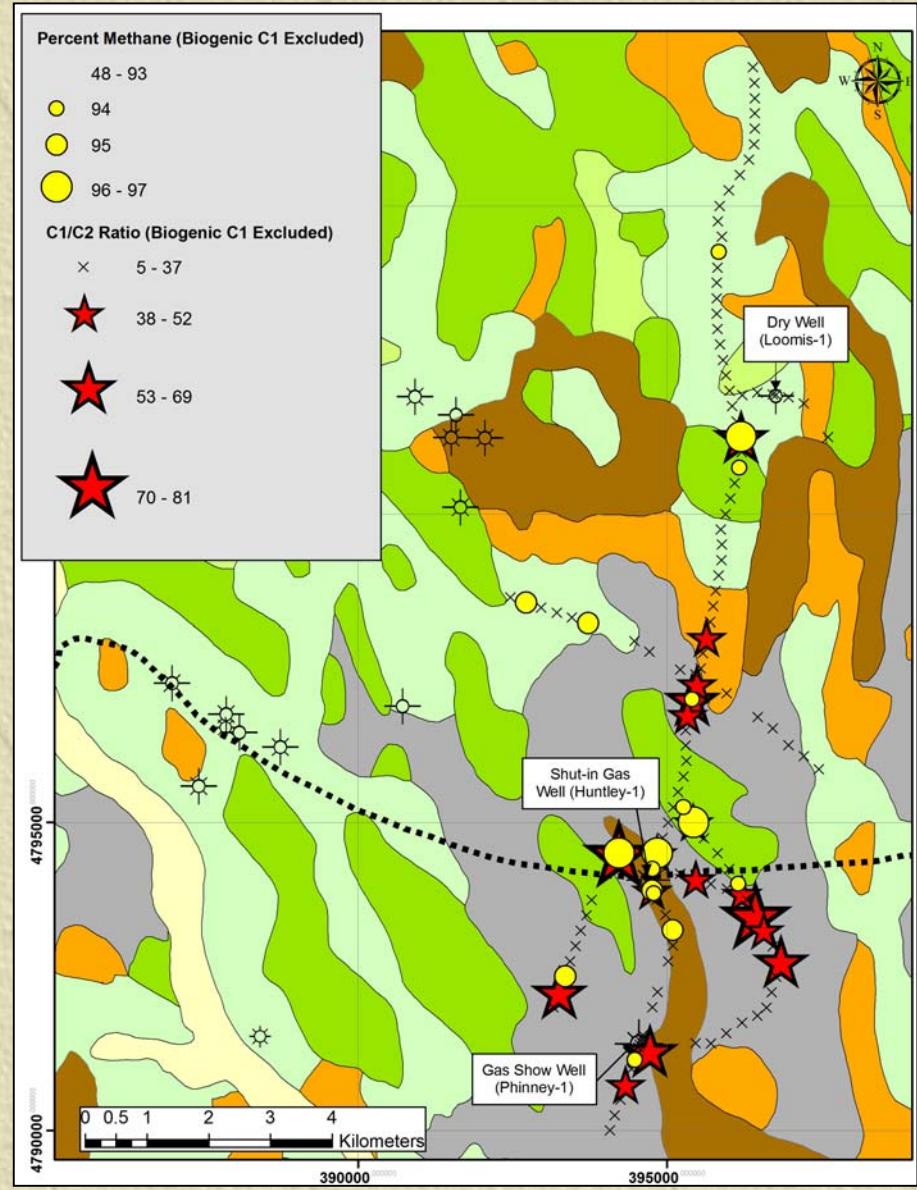
# Geochemical Survey Over Fractured Trenton Gas Play, Northern New York



## Biogenic Methane – Deep Soils



## Thermogenic Methane – Deep Soils



# Problems “Attributed” to Oil & Gas Development

- ★ Loss Of Property Value
- ★ Declining Water Well Quality
  - ◆ Sulphurous smell
  - ◆ Corrosive to Plumbing
  - ◆ Discolored, Tastes Bad
- ★ Declining Water Well Yields
- ★ Dissolved & Free Methane or BTEX in Water Well
- ★ Greatest Public Concern/Fears Regarding:
  - ◆ HYDRAULIC FRACTURING – Communication With Surface
  - ◆ METHANE EXPLOSIONS
  - ◆ SURFACE DISPOSAL OF PRODUCED WATER (Coal Bed Methane Production)

# What is a Baseline Survey?

- ❖ Documents Environmental Conditions Prior to Drilling & Monitors Changes During Development or Exploration
- ❖ Provides Opportunity to Document & Gain Valuable Information
  - ◆ Natural Gas Seeps
  - ◆ Water wells (static water levels and quality)
  - ◆ Capture Local/Traditional Knowledge
- ❖ Provides Basis For Managing Complaints
  - ◆ Assign Accountability and Responsibility
  - ◆ Legal Recourse
- ❖ Requires Consistent Sampling Protocols And QA/QC
  - ◆ Reliable Forensics Depends On It
  - ◆ Legally Defendable

# **Benefits to Oil & Gas Producers**

- ★ “Insurance” for Potential Litigation Following Development
- ★ Ensure Safe Drilling Sites
  - ◆ (i.e. Find Explosive Levels of Methane)
- ★ Improve Community Relations
- ★ Save \$\$\$\$ on Lost Gas Production from Leaky Infrastructure

# Baseline Measurements

## ★ Air Photo Anomalies Inventoried

- ◆ Stressed Vegetation
- ◆ Lineaments

## ★ Soil Gas Seep Surveys

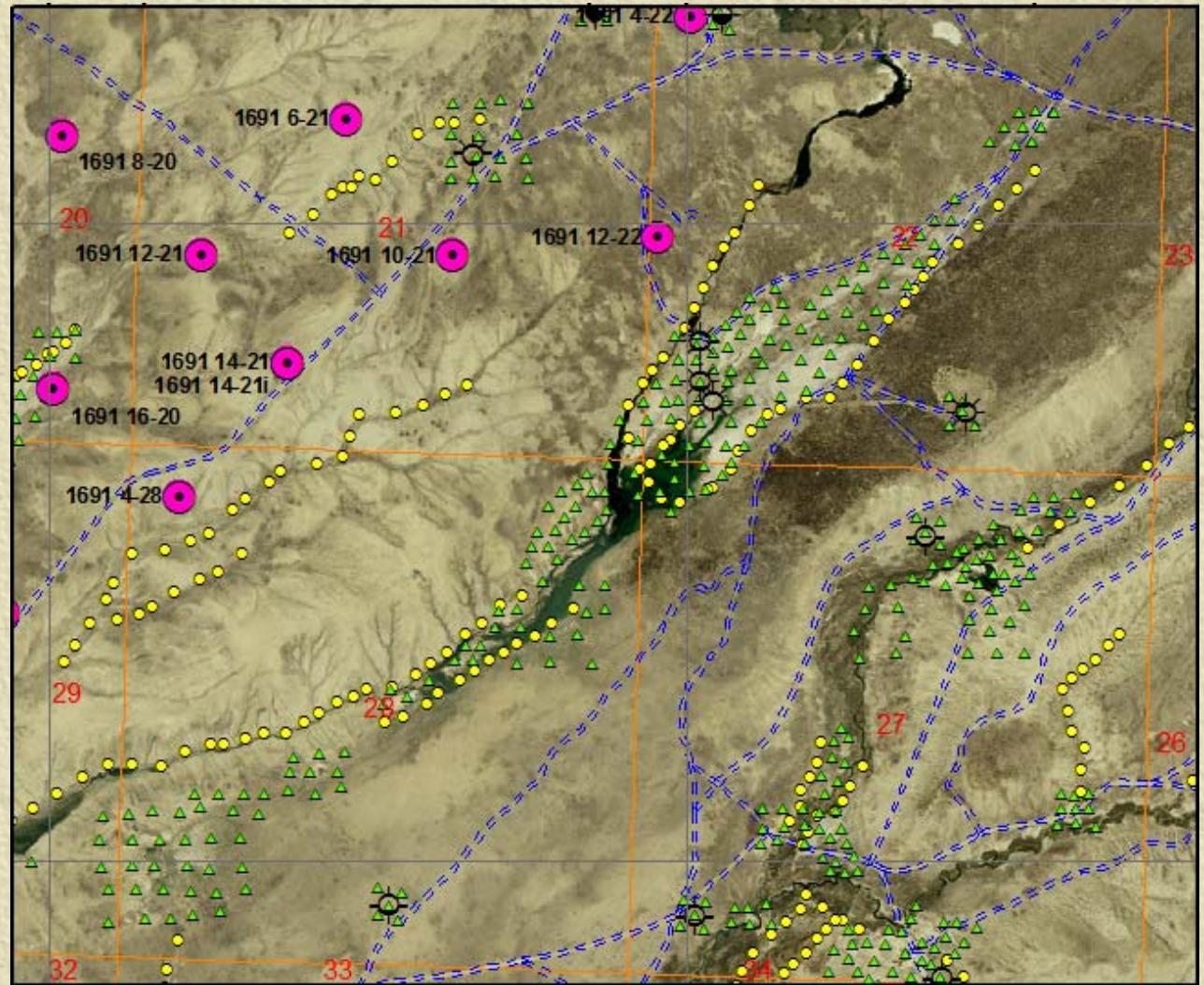
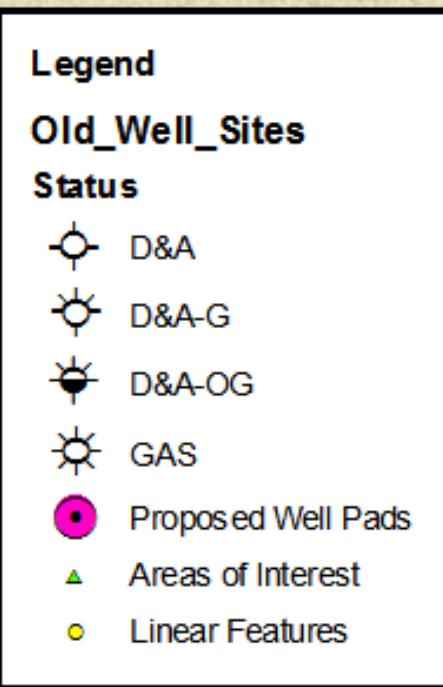
- ◆ Oil/Gas Wells & Infrastructure Leaks
- ◆ Infrared Ambient Air Surveys
- ◆ Foot FID/PID Ambient/Ground Seep Surveys

## ★ Surface & Ground Water Observations

- ◆ Domestic Well Chemistry
- ◆ Natural Spring Chemistry
- ◆ Surface Water (Streams, Ponds) Observations

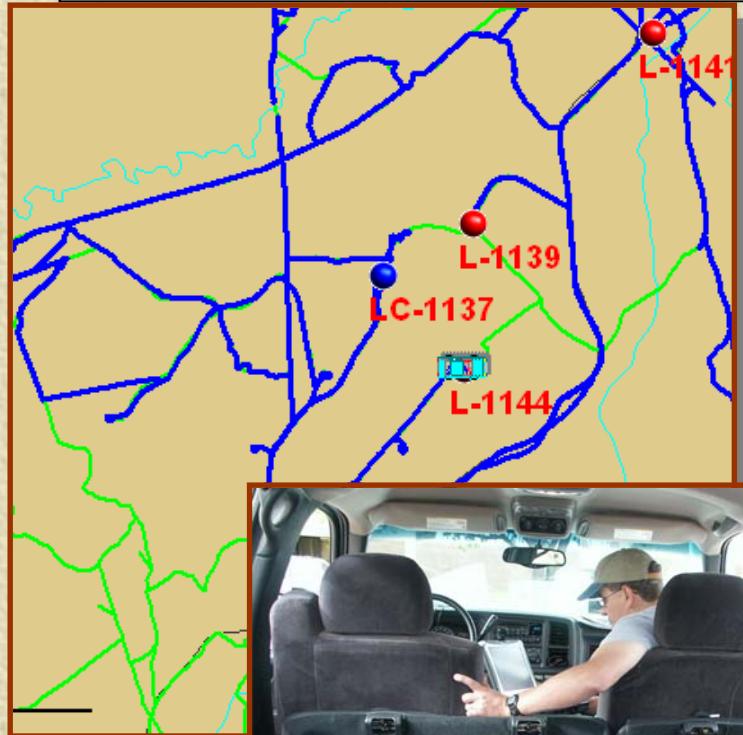
# Baseline Survey Progression

## Identify Targets from Aerial Photography

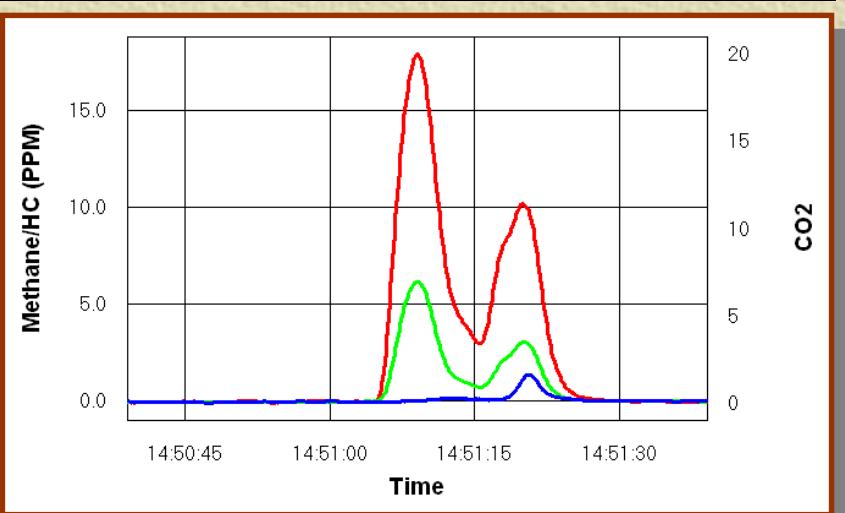


# Ambient Air Methods

## Mobile Infra-Red Spectroscopy

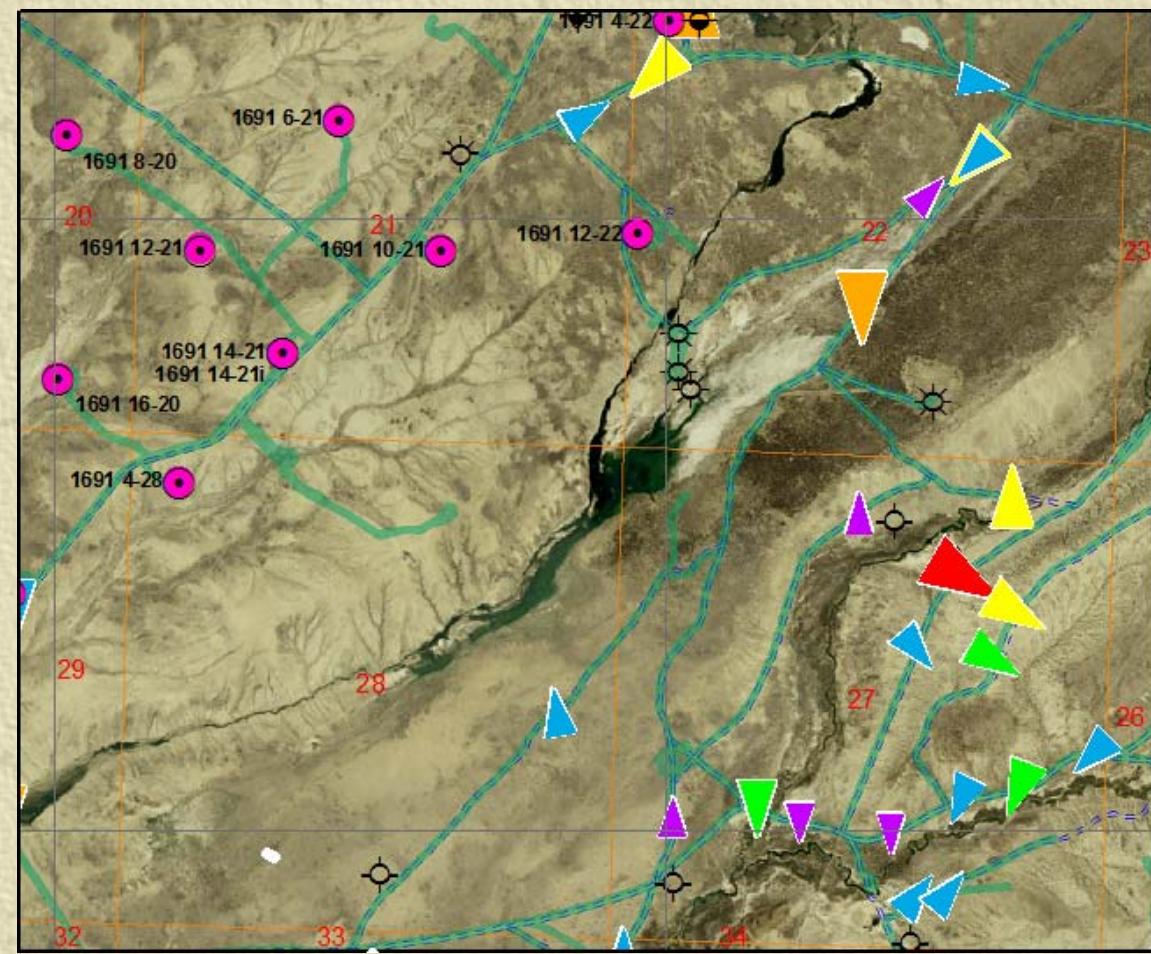
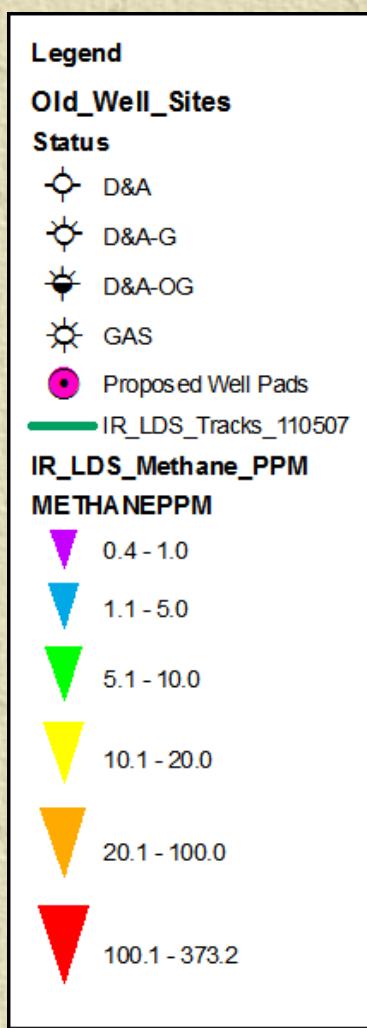


- ★ Real-time sub-ppm airborne  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2+$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$
- ★ <1-ppm sensitivity



# Baseline Survey Progression

## Truck-mounted infra-red sensor survey



# Ambient Air Methods

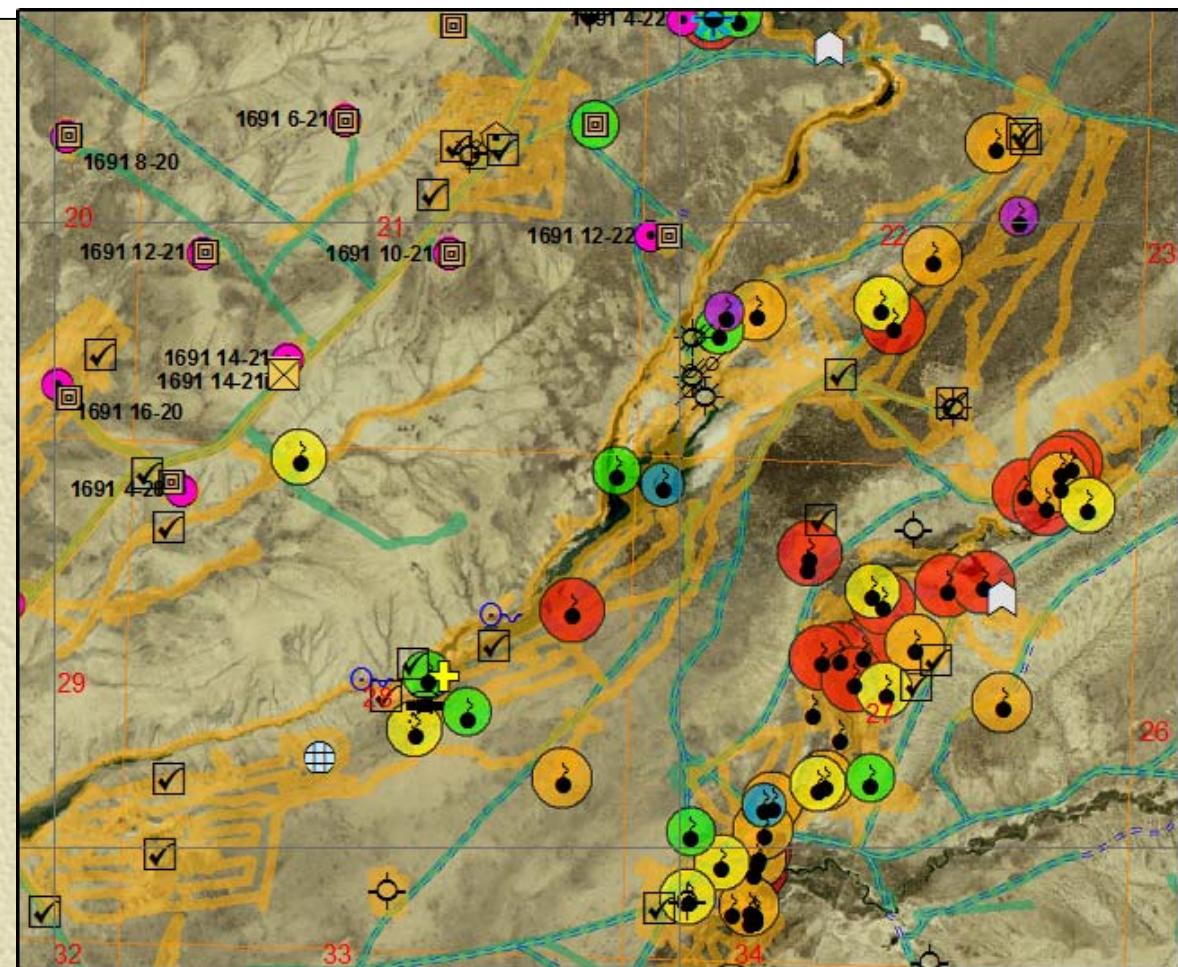
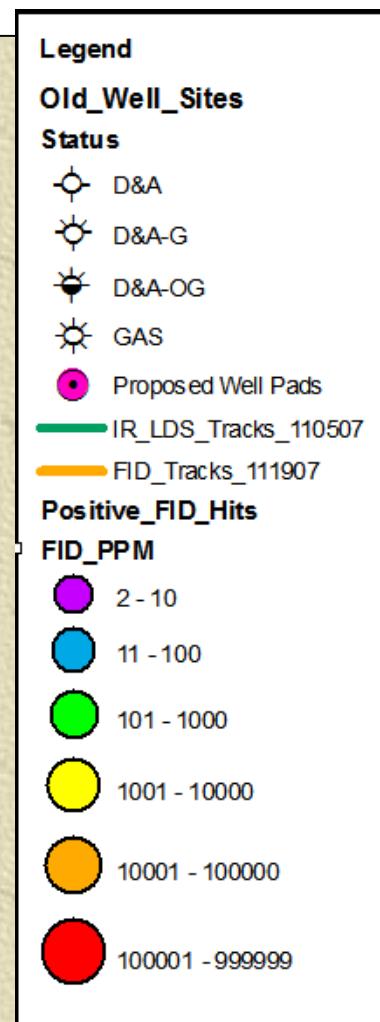
## FID/PID Survey

- ★ FID/PID Gas Seep Surveys
- ★ Unique & Rapid Method
- ★ 1 ppm CH<sub>4</sub> Sensitivity



# Baseline Survey Progression

## FID/PID Survey



# Soil Gas Sampling Methods



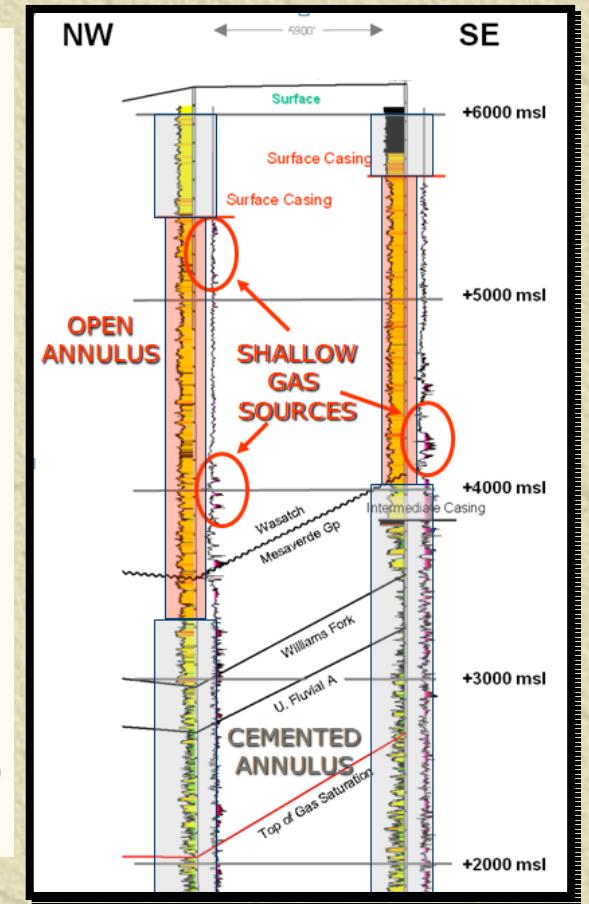
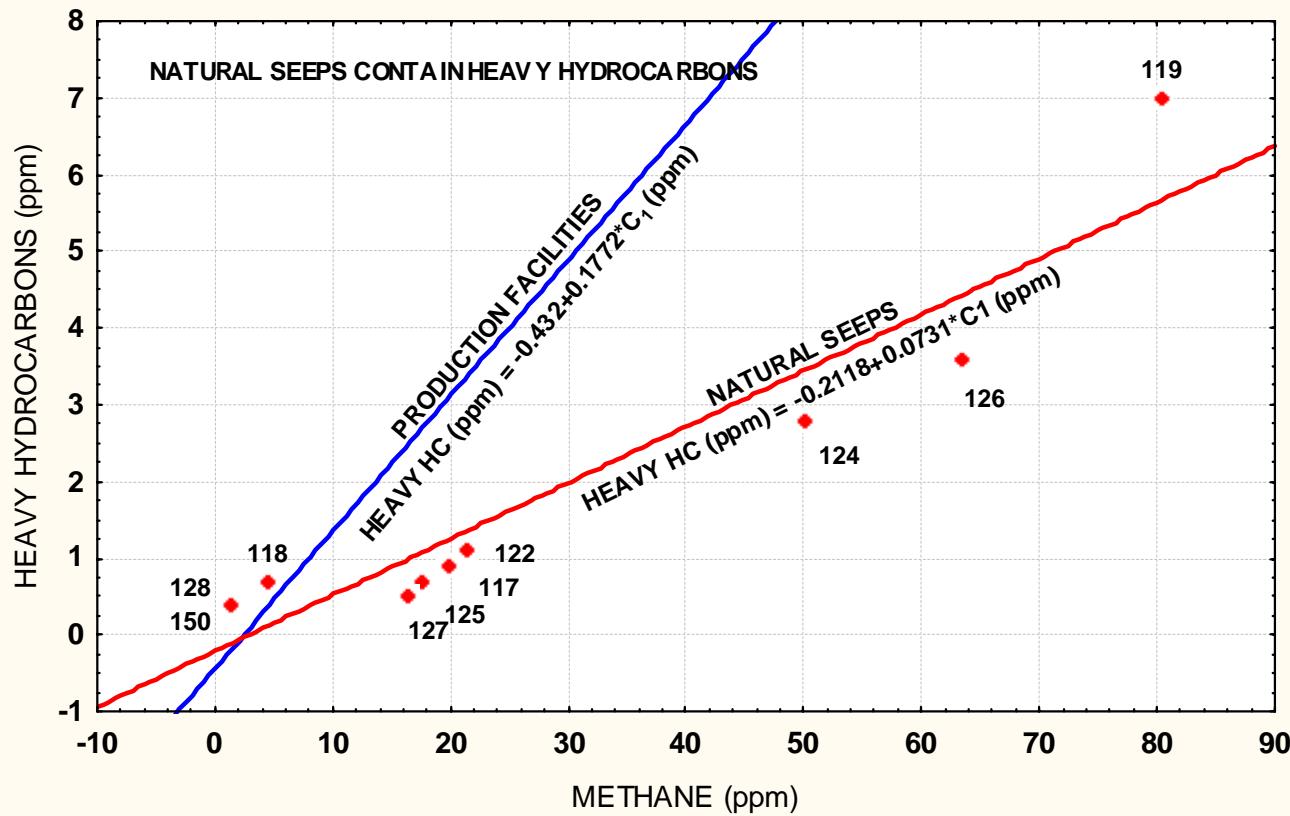
## Hand Probe

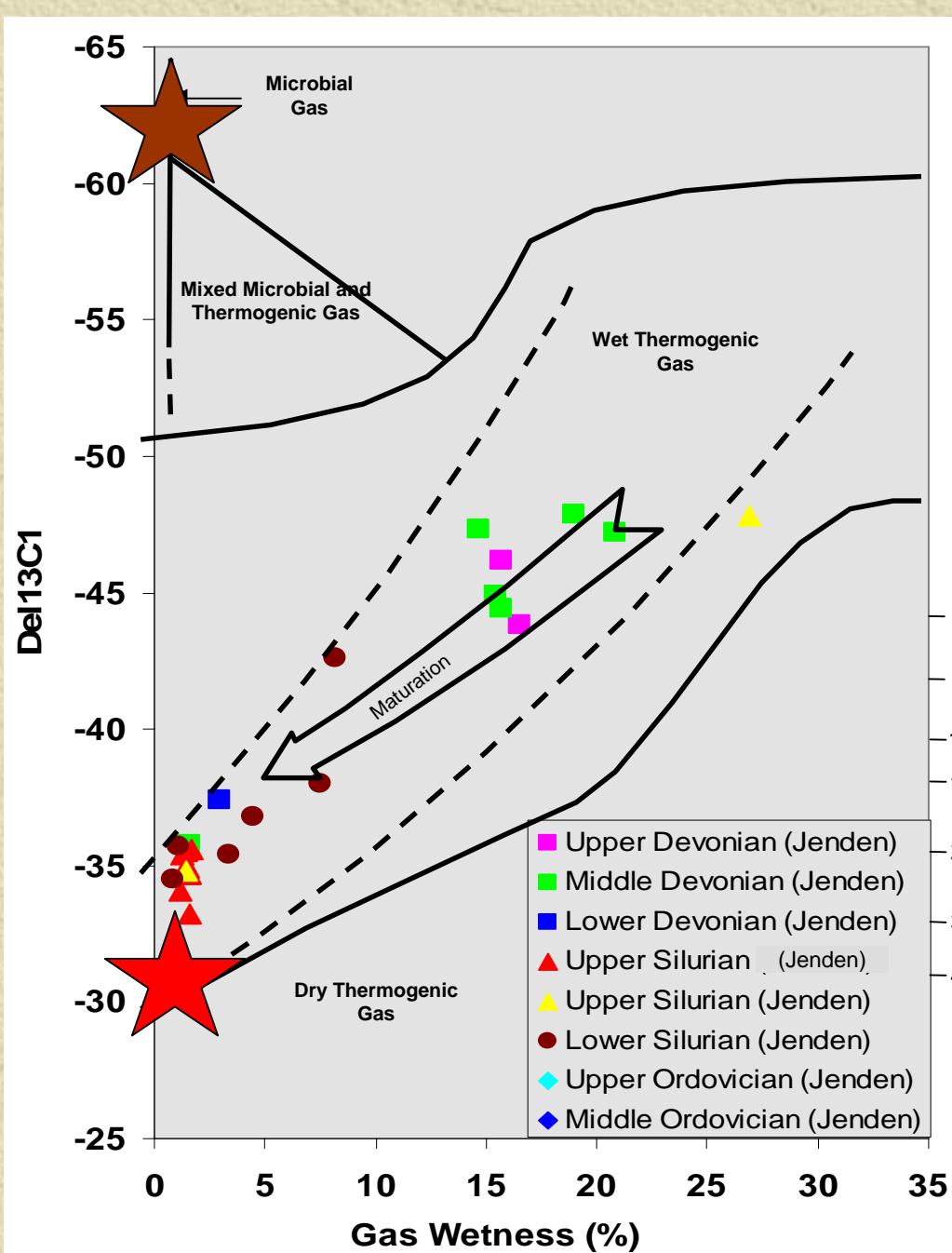


## Hydraulic GeoProbe



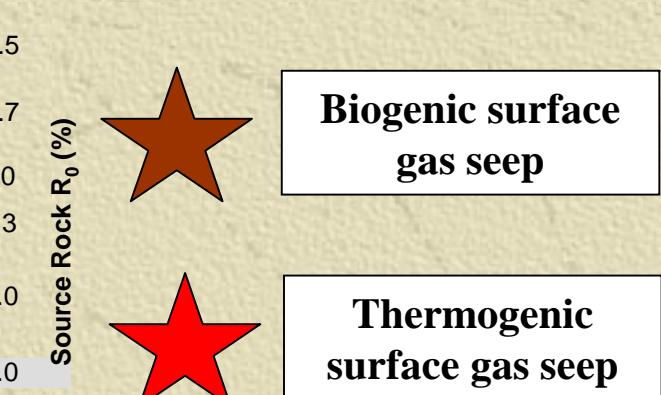
# Source of gas seeps?





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# Composition of Appalachian Basin Gas



## Summary

- *Geochemical surveys are complementary tools to reduce oil & gas exploration risk.*
  - *Sample intervals are a function of target size.*
    - *Wet gas and oil seeps over oil/gas fields.*
    - *Oil-field Brines in HTD (Li, Mg, Sr, Ca, Br).*
    - *Thermogenic methane seeps over dry gas fields.*
- *Baseline monitoring documents gas seeps and water quality prior to and during development, and it provides an “insurance policy” for oil & gas companies.*