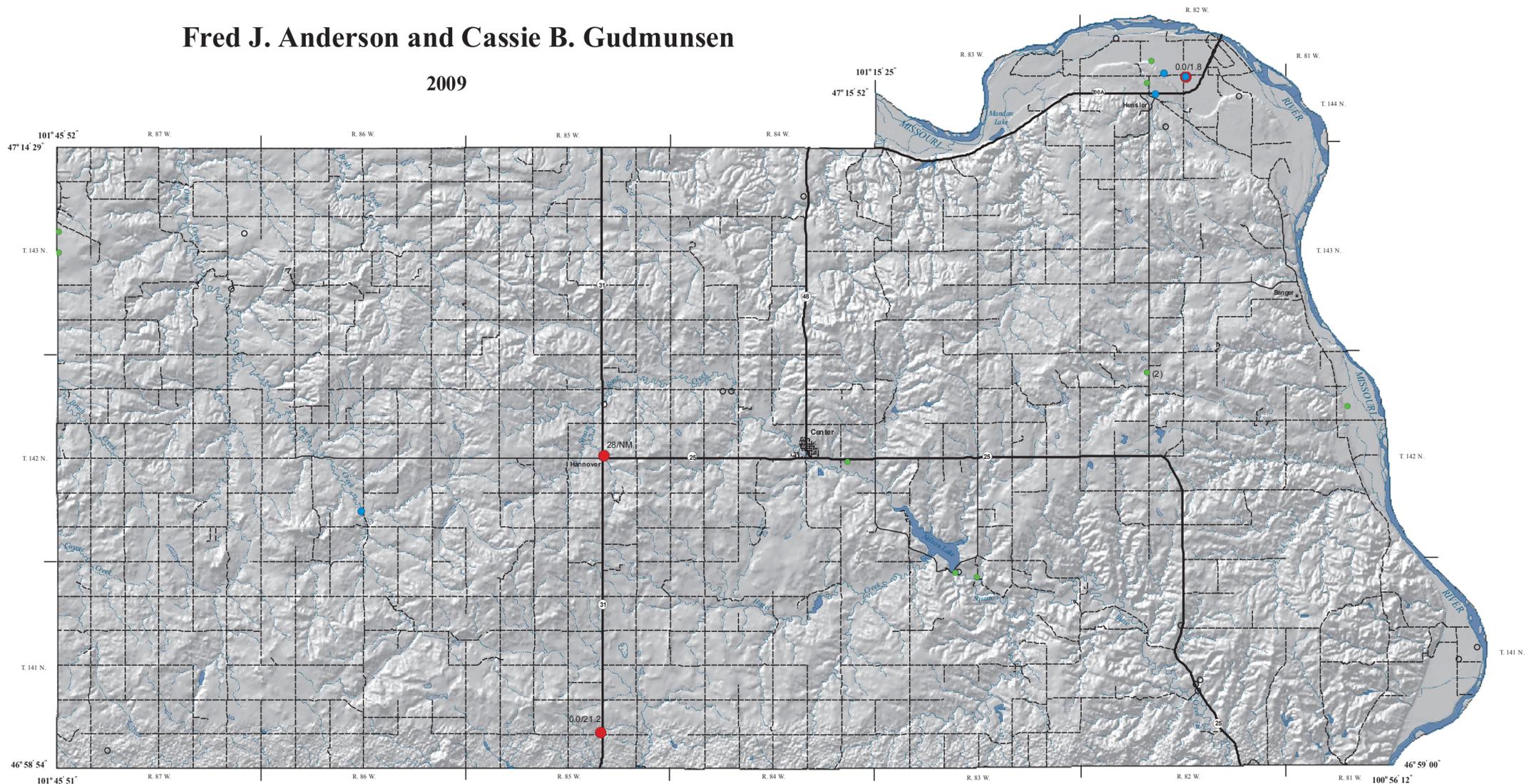


Field Screening for Shallow Gas in Oliver County, North Dakota

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The investigation of shallow natural gas occurrences within existing ground-water wells in Oliver County, North Dakota was conducted over a three, consecutive day period from June 3-5, 2009. A total of 68 well sites, consisting of historic and existing ground-water wells, drilled in the county for the purposes of ground-water monitoring of unconsolidated and shallow bedrock aquifers and stock water supply, were reviewed prior to the field component of this investigation. 35 of these 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. 17 well sites were not found during the investigation, suggesting that these wells have either been abandoned or destroyed. Seven ground-water well site locations (observation wells) were verified to have a testable well at their prescribed point and were subsequently field screened. Two of the four stock well locations had a well present but were not tested due to well non-use and access constraints.

Each of the wells were field screened for the presence of combustible gases using a portable FID calibrated to methane (100 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 field screening readings, a depth to water level reading within the well was taken using an electric well tape. Of the existing testable wells field screened, three observation wells returned FID responses (as methane in air) of: 28 ppm (142-85-14CCC) measured at the TOC, 21.2 ppm (142-85-27DDD) and 1.8 ppm (144-82-27BBB1) measured at the GWI (Figure 1). Four 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. Domestic, 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 screening results. The reconnaissance level 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). NM indicates not measured.
- Existing observation well, no FID response at TOC and/or the GWI.
- Historical observation well location. No existing well at well site location visited. Well presumed abandoned or destroyed.
- Wells sites not visited during this investigation.
- Nested wells; locations not separable at this scale.
- (2) Indicates number of wells drilled at same coordinates.

Other Features

- Water
- ▨ Water - Intermittent
- River/Stream - Perennial
- - - Stream - Intermittent
- State Highway
- Paved Road
- - - Unpaved Road

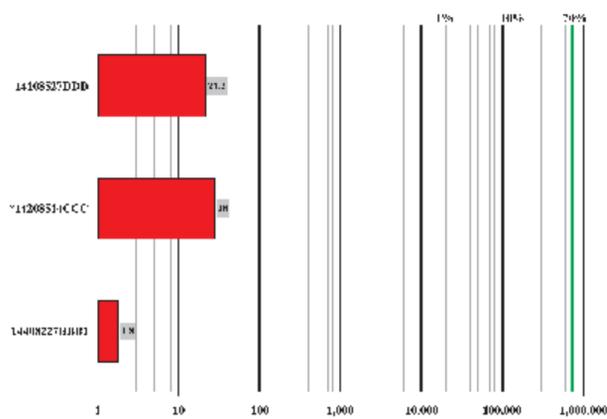
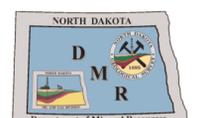
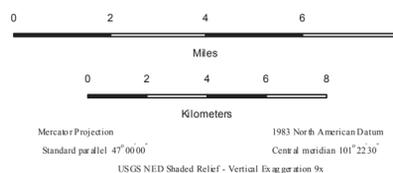


Figure 1. Graph depicting the relative relationship and absolute maximum values of flame-ionization detector (FID) instrument responses from selected wells in Oliver County. FID results for each well are presented in order of field screening occurrence from top to bottom. Values shown are those reported from the ground-water/air interface (GWI) (as CH₄ in ppm) unless otherwise noted. The concentration of methane typical in commercial natural gas is highlighted by the vertical green line at 70%.

* FID instrument response collected from the top of well casing (TOC).

Scale 1:150,000



Oliver County, North Dakota