GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL

Woodford Summit

March 30, 2011

Mike Paque
Executive Director, GWPC

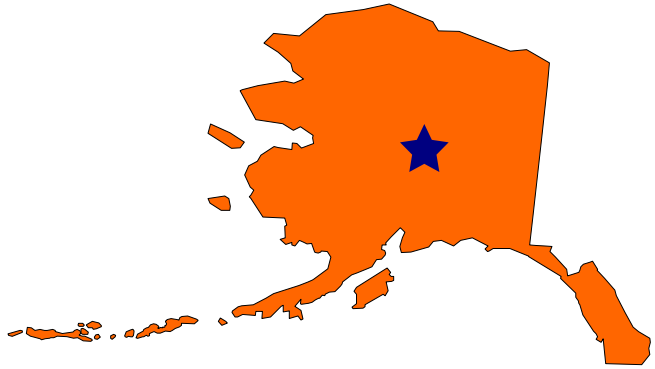
Who is the GWPC?

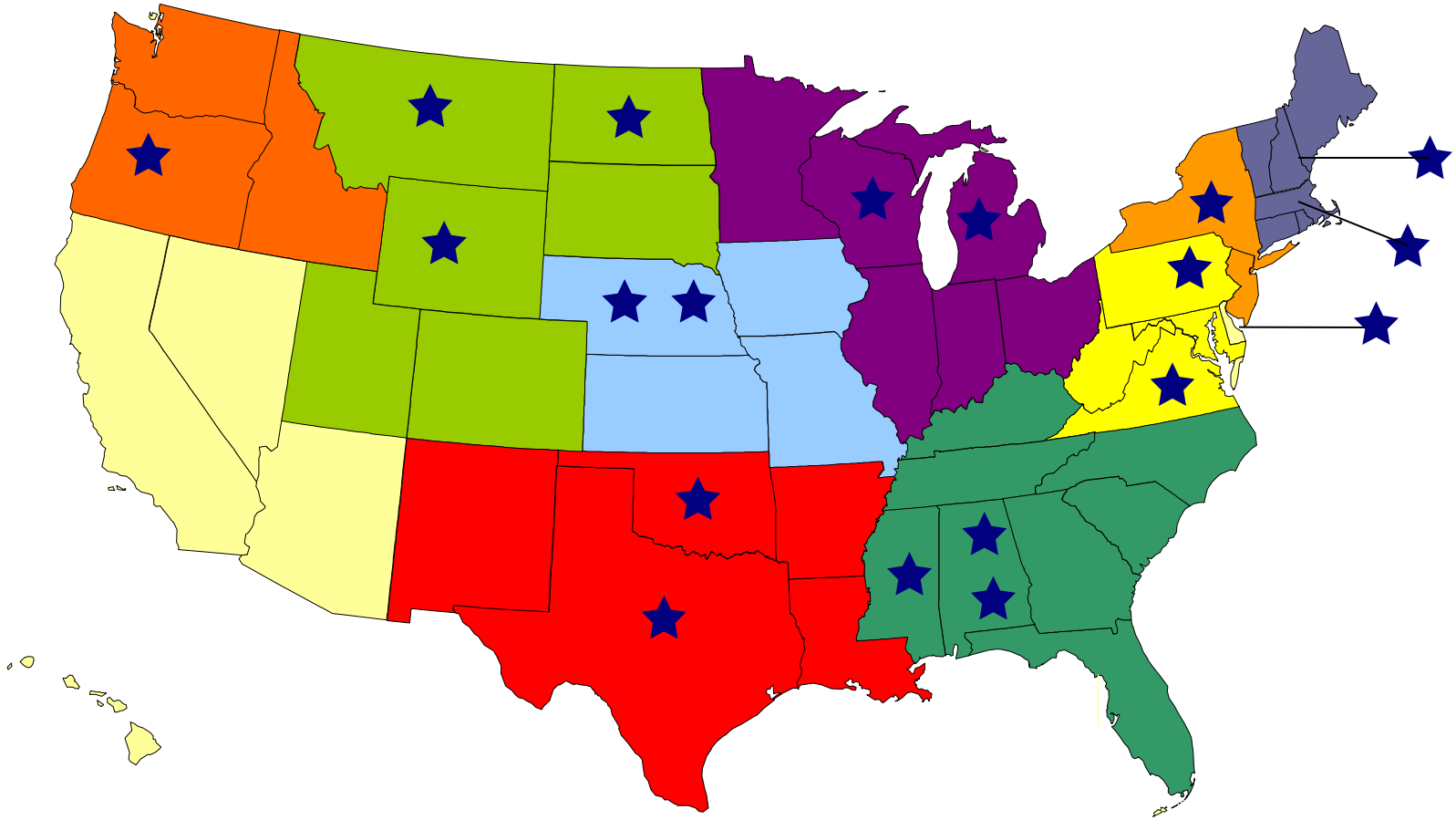
- Our Mission -

To promote the protection and conservation of ground water resources for all beneficial uses, recognizing ground water as a critical component of the ecosystem, and

To provide a forum for stakeholder communication and research in order to improve governments' role in the protection and conservation of ground water

GWPC Board of Directors





Hydraulic Fracturing

Historical GWPC Accomplishments

- **1997 – GWPC submitted an amicus brief in the LEAF case**
- **2000 – Passed a resolution calling on congress to clarify status of HF relative to SDWA**
- **2000 – Passed a resolution calling for the banning of diesel fuel use in HF in coalbed methane zones that are also USDWs**
- **1998 to 2009 Conducted surveys related to hydraulic fracturing regulation**
- **2009 - Provided congressional testimony to House Environment and Natural Resources committee**
- **2009 and 2010 – Held HF sessions at UIC Conferences and RBDMS Fall Training**
- **2009 - Published 2 reports that included significant discussions of HF (Shale Gas and State Regulations) and suggested actions (State Regulations)**
- **2010 - Submitted comment letter to EPA concerning scope of upcoming HF study**
- **2010 – Initiated a two state study of alleged contamination incidents (categorized by oilfield practice)**
- **2010 – Develop RBDMS HF Schema**

Hydraulic Fracturing

<u>Current GWPC Projects and Activities</u>

- **Numerous communications with state agencies, EPA officials, media outlets, environmental groups**
- **Participation in EPA study (Extent of effort not yet known)**
- **Expanded state studies of ground water contamination occurrences (if funding available)**
- **Development of HF RBDMS module**
  - **Electronic filing of completion and stimulation reports**
  - **Electronic tracking of chemicals used**
  - **Electronic tracking of water quality and quantity**
  - **Web enabled for public access**
- **Conduct sessions at the RBDMS Training and GWPC annual forum to obtain input from industry, regulators (federal, state, local) and others**

U.S. Department of Energy • Office of Fossil Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory

Modern Shale Gas Development in the United States: A Primer

April 2009

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL

ALL Consulting

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

U.S. Department of Energy • Office of Fossil Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory

State Oil and Natural Gas Regulations Designed to Protect Water Resources

May 2009

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

VS.

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ENVIRONMENT

A Colossal Fracking Mess

The dirty truth behind the new natural gas. *Related:* A *V.F.* video look at a town transformed by fracking.

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By **Christopher Bateman** • Photographs by **Jacques del Conte**
WEB EXCLUSIVE June 21, 2010

Highlights from the FracFocus website

A joint project of the

Ground Water Protection Council

and the

Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission

FracFocus
Chemical Disclosure Registry

WELCOME

Welcome to FracFocus, the hydraulic fracturing chemical registry website. This website is a joint project of the Ground Water Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission.

On this site you can search for information about the chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells. You will also find educational materials designed to help you put this information in perspective.

LEARN MORE >

Groundwater Protection: Priority Number One

Oil and natural gas producers have stringent requirements for how wells must be completed. The genesis of these requirements is water safety.

Casing is the first line of defense used to protect freshwater aquifers.

More About Groundwater Protection »

Looking for information about a *well site near you?*

Search for nearby well sites that have been hydraulically fractured to see what chemicals were used in the process.

FAQs

1 / 3

Q. When I go to the Regulations by State page I don't see the map, what's wrong?

A. You may have an older version of the Adobe Flash Player installed. You can go to the Adobe site to download the latest version of the player.

All FAQs »

Operator Site Usage Training

The GWPC and IOGCC have made intentional efforts to inform stakeholders and the interested public in the details of FracFocus development. Updates have been provided at a number of public meetings and more

FracFocus
Chemical Disclosure Registry

Welcome

Welcome to "FracFocus", the hydraulic fracturing chemical registry website. This website is a joint project of the Groundwater Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission. Early in the project, designers recognized that simple disclosure of the content of fracturing fluids was not enough. Our intention is to provide the public with objective information on hydraulic fracturing, the chemicals used, the purposes they serve and the means by which groundwater is protected. The public information portion of the website interfaces directly with the well fracturing information uploaded by the operators. This allows the public to see what chemicals are being used in well sites near their property. You will also find materials designed to help you put this information in perspective with respect to protecting groundwater.

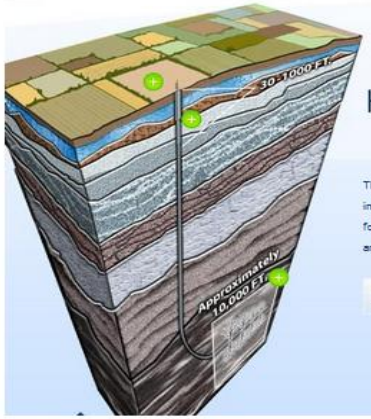
The primary purpose of this site is to provide factual information concerning hydraulic fracturing and groundwater protection. It is not intended to argue either for or against the use of hydraulic fracturing as a technology. FracFocus is intended to be a dynamic website that will evolve and expand over time. We welcome your comments and suggestions regarding the site. You can submit a comment or suggestion regarding this website from the Ask a Question page.

By design, this is a non-governmental site designed to supplement, not replace, state regulatory agency websites. The chemical data presented on this site has been submitted on a voluntary basis by the participating oil and gas companies listed on the Links page who have agreed to disclose the information in the public interest. We hope you will find this site useful and informative.

Looking for information about a *well site near you?*

Search for nearby well sites that have been hydraulically fractured to see what chemicals were used in the process.

Frac Focus
Chemical Disclosure Registry



Hydraulic Fracturing
& HOW IT WORKS

This technique uses a specially blended liquid which is pumped into a well under extreme pressure causing cracks in rock formations underground. These cracks in the rock then allow oil and natural gas to flow, increasing resource production.

LEARN MORE ABOUT CASING >

Hydraulic Fracturing Process

- History of Hydraulic Fracturing
- Hydraulic Fracturing: The Process
- Site Setup
- Casing & Cement
- Fracturing Fluid Management

Looking for information about a *well site near you?*

Search for nearby well sites that have been hydraulically fractured to see what chemicals were used in the process.

SITE SETUP

Setting up a well site takes several weeks.

Time considerations must be made for leveling the immediate area, constructing the pad site, possibly building roads to transport equipment and preparing for the drilling rig. Once preparation is complete, the crew will begin the drilling process; which includes casing, cementing and completing the well.

Read more

A HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

Historical Analysis.

The first commercial application of hydraulic fracturing as a well treatment technology designed to stimulate the production of oil or gas likely occurred in either the Hugoton field of Kansas in 1946 or near Duncan Oklahoma in 1949.

Read more

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL | Oil & Gas

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A Historic Perspective

Hydraulic fracturing is not new. The first commercial application of hydraulic fracturing as a well treatment technology designed to stimulate the production of oil or gas likely occurred in either the Hugoton field of Kansas in 1946 or near Duncan Oklahoma in 1949. In the ensuing sixty plus years, the use of hydraulic fracturing has developed into a routine technology that is frequently used in the completion of gas wells, particularly those involved in what's called "unconventional production," such as production from so-called "tight shale" reservoirs. The process has been used on over 1 million producing wells. As the technology continues to develop and improve, operators now fracture as many as 35,000 wells of all types (vertical and horizontal, oil and natural gas) each year.

Hydraulic Fracturing Job Circa 1950

Hydraulic fracturing has had an enormous impact on America's energy history, particularly in recent times. The ability to produce more oil and natural gas from older wells and to develop new production once thought impossible has made the process valuable for US domestic energy production. Without hydraulic fracturing, as much as 80 percent of unconventional production from such formations as gas shales would be, on a practical basis, impossible.

What Is Hydraulic Fracturing?

Contrary to many media reports, hydraulic fracturing is not a "drilling process." Hydraulic fracturing is used after the drilled hole is completed. Put simply, hydraulic fracturing is the use of fluid and material to create or restore small fractures in a formation in order to stimulate production from new and existing oil and gas wells. This creates paths that increase the rate that fluids can be produced from the reservoir formations, in some cases by many hundreds of percent.

The process includes steps to protect water supplies. To ensure that neither the fluid that will eventually be pumped through the well, nor the oil or gas that will eventually be collected, enters the water supply, steel surface or intermediate casings are inserted into the well to depths of between 1,000 and 4,000 feet. The space between these casing "strings" and the drilled hole (wellbore), called the annulus, is filled with cement. Once the cement has set, then the drilling continued from the bottom of the surface or intermediate cemented steel casing to the next depth. This process is repeated, using smaller steel casing each time, until the oil and gas-bearing reservoir is reached (generally 6,000 to 10,000 ft).

With these and other precautions taken, high volumes of fracturing fluids are pumped deep into the well at pressures sufficient to create or restore the small fractures in the reservoir rock needed to make production possible.

What Is In the Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid?

Water and sand make up 98% to 99.5 percent of the fluid used in hydraulic fracturing. In addition, chemical additives are used. The exact formulation varies depending on the well.

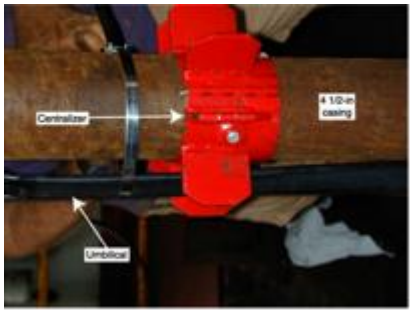
Why Use Hydraulic Fracturing?

Experts believe 60 to 80 percent of all wells drilled in the United States in the next ten years will require hydraulic fracturing to remain operating. Fracturing allows for extended production in older oil and natural gas fields and to recover oil and natural gas from formations that geologists once believed were impossible to produce, such as tight shale formations in the areas shown on the map.

Source: Modern Shale Gas Development in the United States, US Department of Energy

Site Setup

The construction of an oil and gas site is generally conducted using Best Management Practices similar to those listed in the RAPPS document and the EPA Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Contol website.



Casing & Cement

4 1/2" production casing ready for wellsite delivery

Casing is typically hollow steel pipe used to line the inside of the drilled hole (wellbore) and is essential for protection of groundwater and aquifers in a drilling operation.

The existing industry standard for oil and gas casing was established by the American Petroleum Institute (API) in Recommended Practice (RP65 Part 2).It specifies the length, thickness, tensile strength and composition of casing for a given situation and is the most commonly used standard for the selection of oil and gas casing.

Each full length of casing is often referred to as a casing string. Wells are typically constructed of multiple casing strings including a surface string and production string. These strings are set in the well and cemented in place under specific state requirements. The API has also established standards for cement types. These standards are also covered by RP65 Part 2.,which lists a variety of oil and gas cements and cement additives.

Fracturing Fluid Management - Fluid Storage

From the time the first oil and gas wells were drilled, pits have been used to hold drilling fluids and wastes. Although steel tanks and other above ground containment systems are sometimes required due to specific geologic conditions such as the presence of solution impacted limestone bedrock at the surface (referred to as karst), excavated pits are still the most common means of storing fluids during drilling and well operations. Today, pits are used for storage of produced water, for emergency overflow, temporary storage of oil, burn off of waste oil, and for temporary storage of well completion and treatment fluids.

Frac Focus
Chemical Disclosure Registry

Groundwater
PROTECTION & WATER USAGE

Pure, clean groundwater. Nothing can replace it. This is why fresh-water aquifers are protected through strictly regulated exploration and production practices.

ABOUT GROUNDWATER PROTECTION >

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING WATER USAGE

Hydraulic fracturing requires large quantities of water.

Oil and natural gas producers have developed multiple ways to obtain the water necessary for wells that are hydraulically fraced.

Building ponds and reservoirs to capture rain, recycling water and contracting with public works and farmers are some of the innovative ways the industry is obtaining, monitoring and regulating water usage in areas.

Read more

HOW CASING PROTECTS GROUNDWATER

Casing is a process that is regulated by the state for each hydraulically fractured well site.

Well casing acts as a protective barrier between hydraulic fracturing fluid, oil and natural gas that flows through the well and the fresh water aquifers. The process involves sealing the drilling well bore in multiple layers of cylindrical steel pipes encased in multiple layers of cement.

The casing layers extend underground with the Surface casing reaching anywhere from 50-1,500 feet below freshwater aquifers. Production casing can extend from 5,000-10,000 feet underground.

Read more

Groundwater Protection

Hydraulic Fracturing Water Usage
Groundwater & Aquifers
Groundwater Quality & Testing
How casing protects groundwater
Fluid Flow in the Subsurface (Darcy's Law)

Looking for information about a *well site near you?*

Search for nearby well sites that have been hydraulically fractured to see what chemicals were used in the process.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL

Oil & Gas

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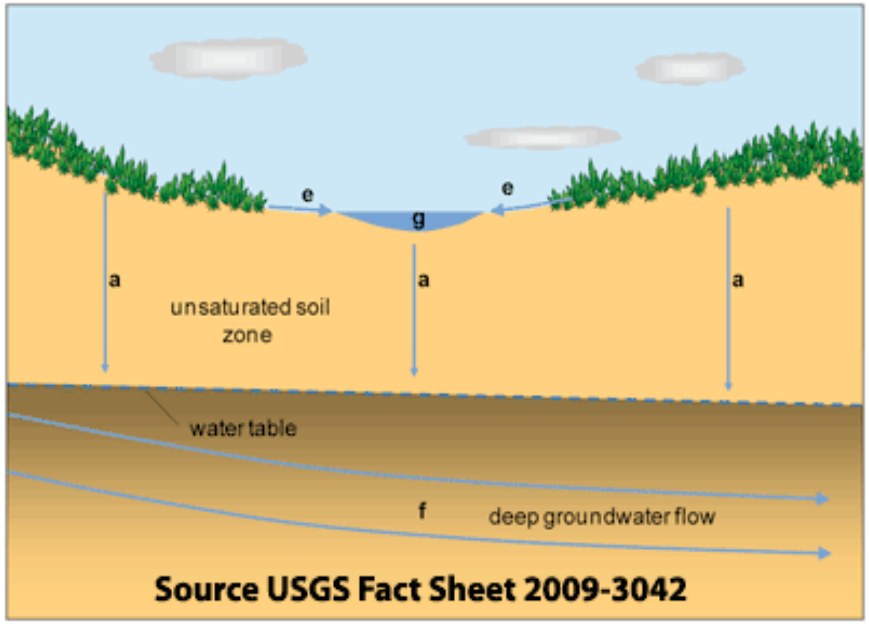
Groundwater & Aquifers

- Nearly half of the U.S. population relies on groundwater as their primary source of drinking water. In rural areas this figure approaches 95%. It is easy to see from these figures that groundwater is an importance source of water that should be protected. But what exactly is groundwater?
- Groundwater is the water that is held within the interconnected openings of saturated rock beneath the land surface in much the same way as water would be held in a bowl full of marbles. Although the marbles would fill the bowl there would be spaces between the marbles. These spaces can hold fluid. This is how water exists in the subsurface.

Groundwater & Aquifers

On the graphic to the right the hydrologic cycle shows that when rain falls to the ground, some water flows along the land surface to streams or lakes (e) and (g), some water evaporates into the atmosphere, some is taken up by plants, and some seeps into the ground.



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FracFocus Chemical Disclosure Registry

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING HOW IT WORKS | GROUNDWATER PROTECTION | FIND A WELL BY STATE | REGULATIONS BY STATE | CHEMICAL USE | FREQUENT QUESTIONS

Find a Well

SEARCH OPTIONS

STATE: Texas

COUNTY: Choose a County

WELLS IN COUNTY: Choose a County First

OPERATOR: Choose One

API WELL NUMBER: __-___-_____

WELL NAME:

SEARCH RESET (Note: One search option is required to do a search.)

Find a Well

Back To Search

API No.	Job Date	State	County	Operator	Well Name	Well Type	Latitude	Longitude	Projection
42-135-40702	2/24/2010	Texas	Ector	Apache Corporation	TXL South Unit #5210H	Oil	31.801970	-102.705340	NAD27
42-357-32966	1/30/2011	Texas	Ochiltree	Apache Corporation	McLain 98 #4H	Oil	36.085536	-100.491954	NAD27
42-405-30364	1/2/2011	Texas	San Augustine	Southwestern Energy Prod Co.	Steadham G.U. 1#1H	Gas	31.563589	-94.264364	NAD27
42-479-40980	2/20/2011	Texas	Webb	Chesapeake Operating, Inc.	PGE DOS 6H	Gas	28.076710	-99.859550	NAD27
42-483-33102	1/26/2011	Texas	Wheeler	Apache Corporation	Stiles 16 #1016H	Gas	35.459572	-100.090508	NAD27
42-483-33016	1/10/2011	Texas	Wheeler	Apache Corporation	Bartz 19 16-19H	Gas	35.459747	-100.031525	NAD27

Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid Product Component Information Disclosure

Fracture Date:	2/20/2011
State:	TEXAS
County:	WEBB
API Number:	4247940980
Operator Name:	CHESAPEAKE
Well Name and Number:	PGE DOS 6H
Longitude:	-99.85955
Latitude:	28.07671
Long/Lat Projection:	NAD27
Production Type:	Gas
True Vertical Depth (TVD):	8,111
Total Water Volume (gal)*:	4,019,736

Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid Composition:

Trade Name	Supplier	Purpose	Ingredients	Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS #)	Maximum Ingredient Concentration in Additive (% by Mass)**	Maximum Ingredient Concentration in HF Fluid (% by Mass)**	Comments
Fresh Water		Carrier/Base Fluid				85.55713%	
Sand (Proppant)		Proppant				11.32657%	
HCL10.1 - 15	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Acid	Hydrochloric Acid	007647-01-0	15.00%	0.19999%	
FERROTROL 280L	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Iron Control Agent	Cupric Chloride Dihydrate (Copper II Chloride Dihydrate)	010125-13-0	100.00%	0.00704%	
			Thioglycol	000060-24-2	100.00%	0.00704%	
CI-27	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Corrosion Inhibitor	Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	000067-56-1	60.00%	0.00267%	
			Ethoxylated Alcohols^ C14-15	068951-67-7	30.00%	0.00133%	
			Modified Thiourea Polymer	068527-49-1	30.00%	0.00133%	
			Tall Oil Fatty Acids	061790-12-3	30.00%	0.00133%	
			Propargyl Alcohol (2-Propynol)	000107-19-7	10.00%	0.00044%	
			Alkenes^ C>10 alpha-	064743-02-8	5.00%	0.00022%	
GW-4LF	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Gelling Agent	Petroleum Distillate Blend	N/A	70.00%	0.24724%	
			Guar Gum	009000-30-0	40.00%	0.14128%	
			Sodium Acetate	000127-09-3	5.00%	0.01766%	
ClayCare	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Clay Stabilizer	Choline Chloride	000067-48-1	75.00%	0.06175%	
			Water	007732-18-5	30.00%	0.02470%	

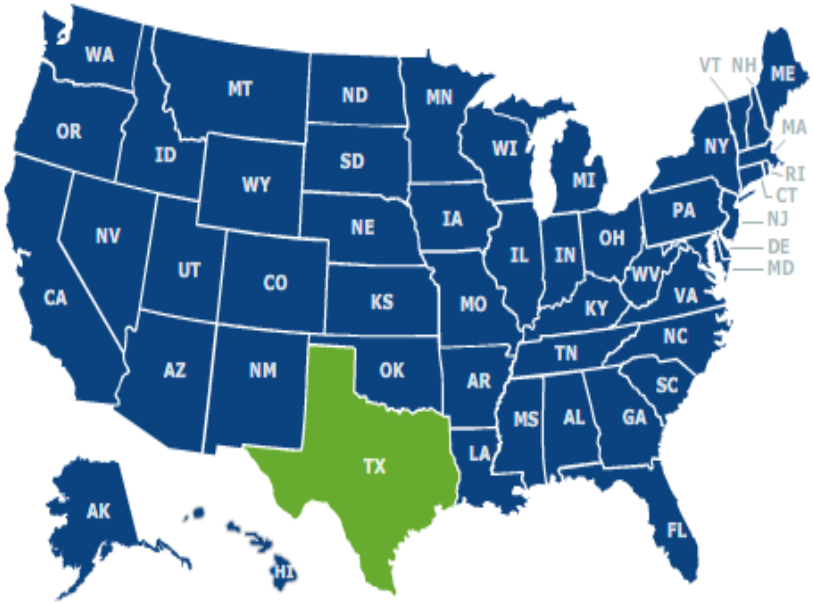
HIGH PERM CRB	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Breaker	Ammonium Persulfate	007727-54-0	100.00%	0.00259%	
			Crystalline Silica (Quartz Sand, Silicon Dioxide)	014808-60-7	15.00%	0.00039%	
XLW-30AG	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Cross Linker	Petroleum Distillate Hydrotreated Light	064742-47-8	70.00%	0.03247%	
GBW-23L	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Breaker	Mineral Oil (Paraffin Oil, White Mineral Oil)	008042-47-5	91.00%	0.02648%	
			Magnesium Hydroxide	001309-42-8	5.00%	0.00145%	
			Magnesium Peroxide (Magnesium Dioxide)	014452-57-4	3.00%	0.00087%	
			Magnesium Oxide	001309-48-4	2.00%	0.00058%	
NE-900	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Non-Emulsifier	Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	000067-56-1	30.00%	0.02424%	
			Ethoxylated Nonyl Phenol (Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylate)	009016-45-9	10.00%	0.00808%	
FRW-14	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Friction Reducer	Petroleum Distillate Hydrotreated Light	064742-47-8	40.00%	0.02109%	
			Ethoxylated Alcohol	068439-50-9	5.00%	0.00264%	
BF-9L	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	pH Adjusting Agent	Potassium Hydroxide	001310-58-3	15.00%	0.00896%	
XLW-32	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Cross Linker	Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	000067-56-1	90.00%	0.00799%	
			Boric Acid	010043-35-3	20.00%	0.00178%	
MAGNACIDE 575	BJ SERVICES COMPANY U S A	Bactericide	Tetrakis Hydroxymethyl Phosphonium Sulfate	055566-30-8	100.00%	0.00552%	

* Total Water Volume sources may include fresh water, produced water, and/or recycled water

** Information is based on the maximum potential for concentration and thus the total may be over 100%

All component information listed was obtained from the supplier' s Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). As such, the Operator is not responsible for inaccurate and/or incomplete information. Any questions regarding the content of the MSDS should be directed to the supplier who provided it. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration' s (OSHA) regulations govern the criteria for the disclosure of this information. Please note that Federal Law protects "proprietary", "trade secret", and "confidential business information" and the criteria for how this information is reported on an MSDS is subject to 29 CFR 1910.1200(i) and Appendix D.

Regulations By State



Texas Contact Information

Oil and Natural Gas Representatives:

Railroad Commission of Texas

Phone: 512.463.7308

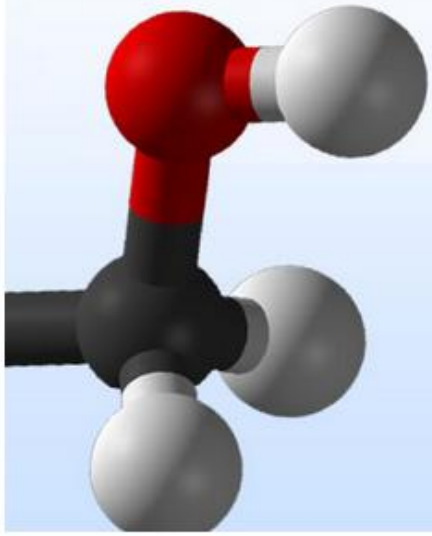
Email: leslie.savage@rrc.state.tx.us

Regulations:

Learn More About Texas Regulations ‡

View Texas Regulations ‡

‡ - *When you click links marked with the ‡ symbol, you will leave the FracFocus website and go to websites that are not controlled by or affiliated with this site.*



Chemical USE

Chemicals serve many functions in hydraulic fracturing. From limiting the growth of bacteria to preventing corrosion of the well casing, chemicals are needed to insure that the fracturing job is effective and efficient.

LEARN MORE >

Chemical Use

Chemical Use in Hydraulic Fracturing
Why Chemicals Are Used
What Chemicals Are Used
Public Disclosure About Chemicals

Looking for information about a *well site near you?*

Search for nearby well sites that have been hydraulically fractured to see what chemicals were used in the process.

WHY CHEMICALS ARE USED

Given today's state of technology chemicals must be used in hydraulic fracturing to insure that the producing formation is effectively treated. The two charts shown below depict generic hydraulic fracturing chemical usage including the types of chemicals, their uses in the process, the consequences of not using them and the amounts which are generally used.

Read more

WHAT CHEMICALS ARE USED

As previously noted chemical are perform many functions in a hydraulic fracturing job. Although there are many chemicals which could be used, there are a limited number which are routinely used in hydraulic fracturing. The following chart is a list of the chemicals used most commonly in hydraulic fracturing. This chart is sorted alphabetically by the Product Function to make it easier for you to compare to the fracturing records.

Read more

FracFocus
Chemical Disclosure Registry

You have questions.
WE HAVE ANSWERS.

Find out what you'd like to know about hydraulic fracturing. And if you don't find your answer here, drop us a line using our "Ask a Question" section.

HOW HYDRAULIC FRACTURING WORKS >

General

- Where does the water used in hydraulic fracturing come from?
- A term in the website is unfamiliar to me. Where can I go to get more information?
- When I go to the Regulations by State page I don't see the map, what's wrong?
- Can hydraulic fracturing fluid migrate into a fresh groundwater zone?
- What is the difference between hydrostatic pressure and fracture pressure?
- What chemicals are being disclosed on this website?
- How much water is used in hydraulic fracturing?
- Is my groundwater safe to use?
- Why are chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing?
- How deep is the typical fracture job?
- Where does the water for hydraulic fracturing come from?
- Do states conduct ongoing testing of water wells and oil and gas well construction?
- How is water used in hydraulic fracturing?
- What is Hydraulic Fracturing?

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Not finding your answer?
ASK A QUESTION.

NAME *

PHONE

EMAIL *

STATE * - Select -

QUESTION *

What code is in the image? *

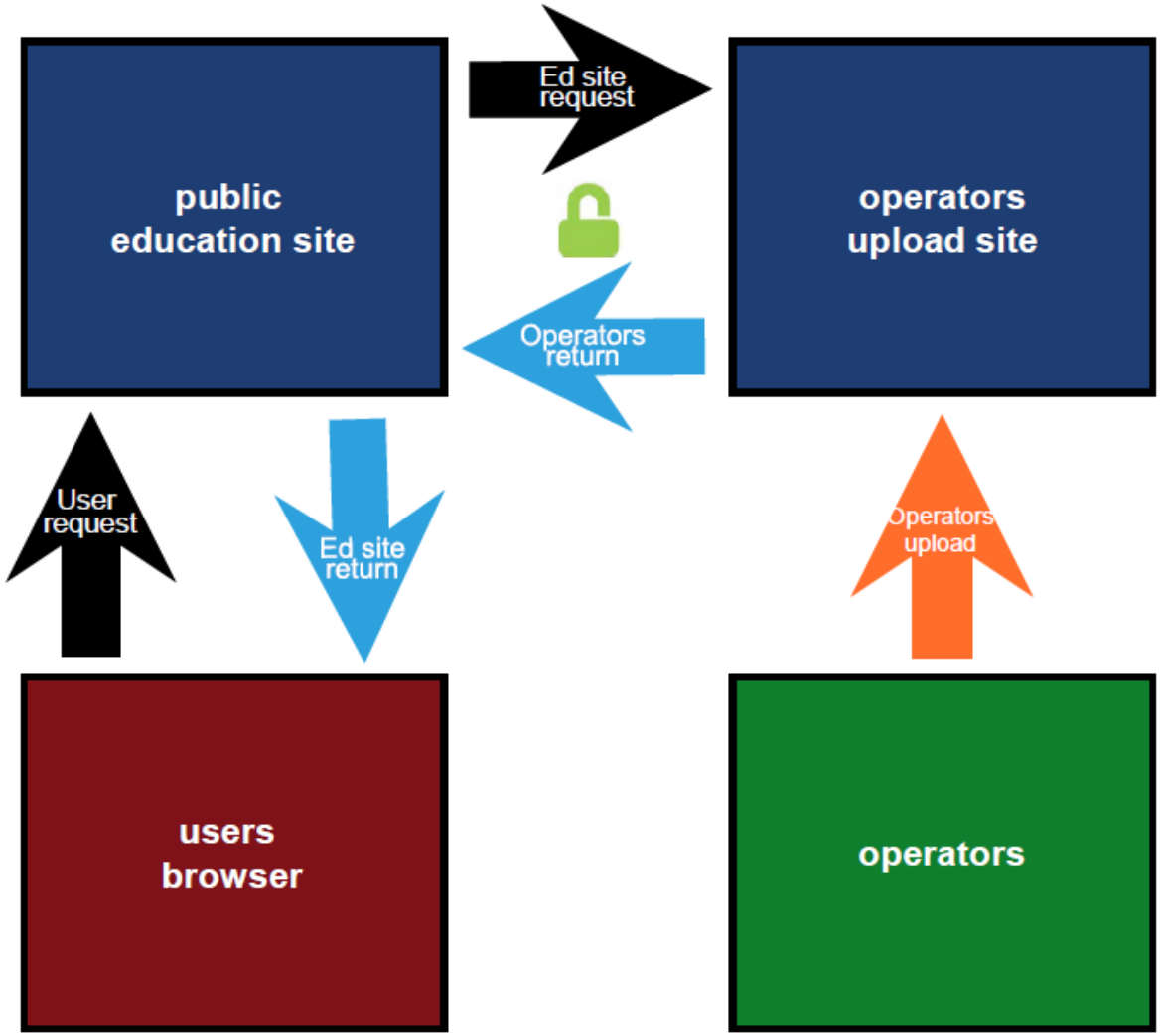
Enter the characters shown in the image.

ASK

Questions about a particular well should be directed to the company which operates the well.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL | Oil & Gas

Data Flow Process



RBDMS History

RISK
BASED
DATA
MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM

A Brief Retrospective

RBDMS: Reasons for Our Success

- The only successful data management system that is state based yet meets national goals and objectives
- Managed by state steering committee
- Support by a state technical committee
- Outreach activities to industry
- Continually seek input from industry to facilitate permitting and reporting
- Funded by US DOE, States, Industry

About RBDMS

- Originally designed to help agencies manage oil and gas injection well data and evaluate the risk injection wells pose to underground sources of drinking water (USDWs).
- Now also used to monitor all aspects of the oil and gas exploration and production activities including: production and injection data, well logs, geologic, engineering geophysical logs, cores, dst's as well as coal, industrial, and aggregate minerals mining operations.
- Allows integration of oil and gas resource data and state source water protection planning, a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Revisions

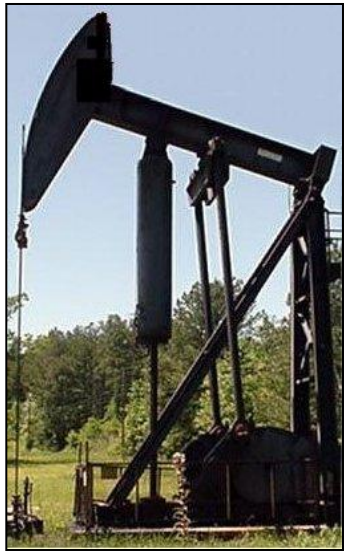
In March 2001, DOE honored the RBDMS project with an Energy 100 Award.

WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

RBDMS is now a mission-critical tool for 23 state agencies.

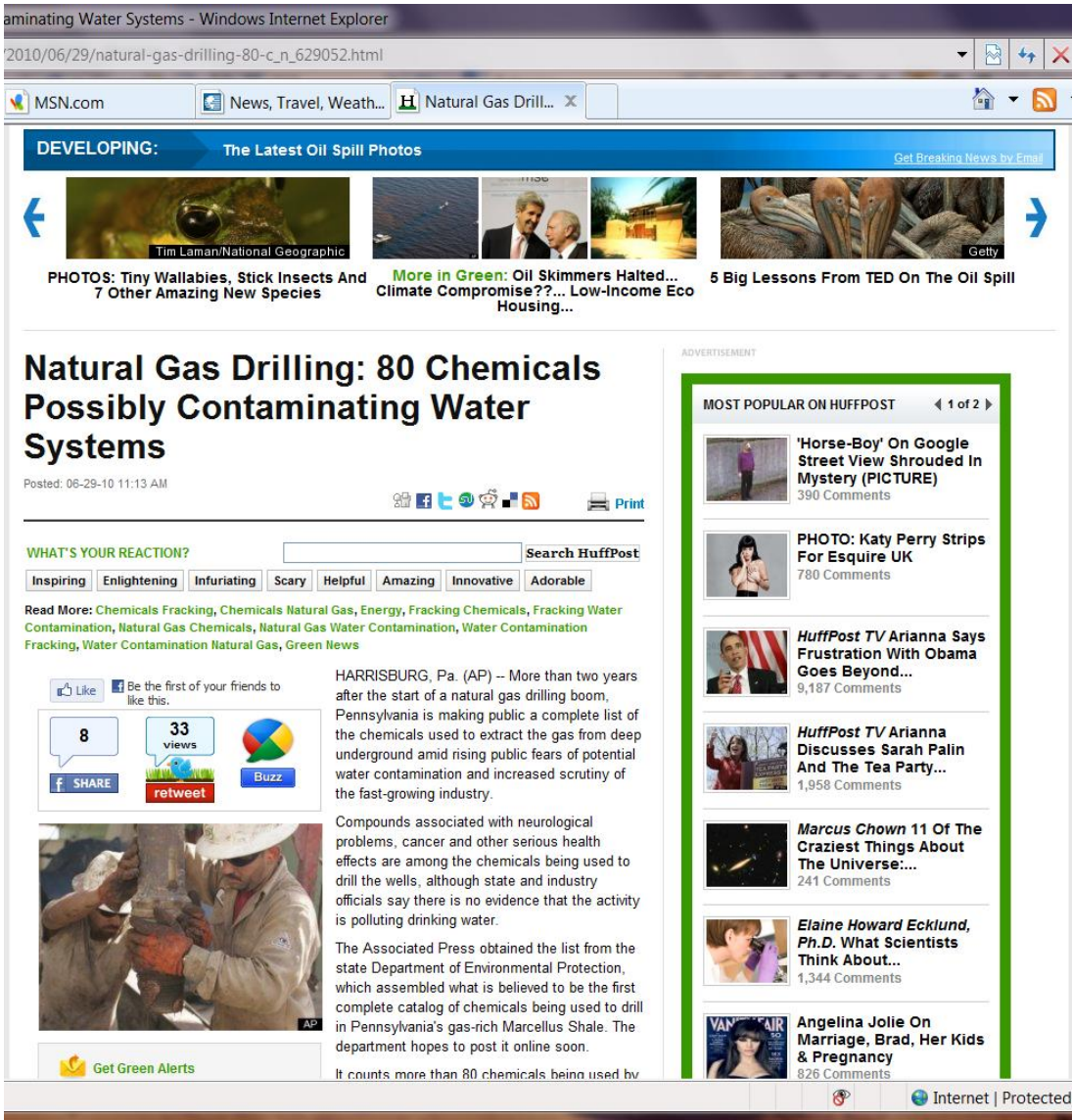
RBDMS Applications

- Data mining
- Production reporting (eReport)
- Permit management (eForms)
- Field inspection
- Laboratory data reporting for water quality and source water parameters

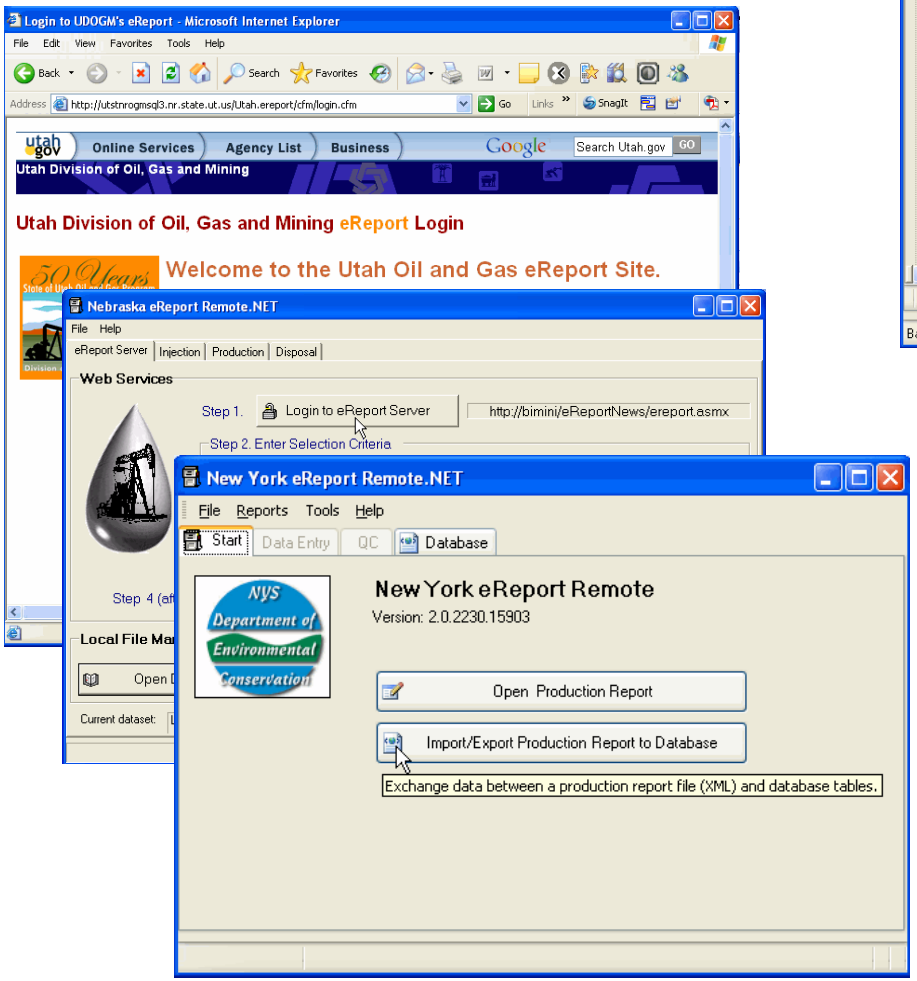


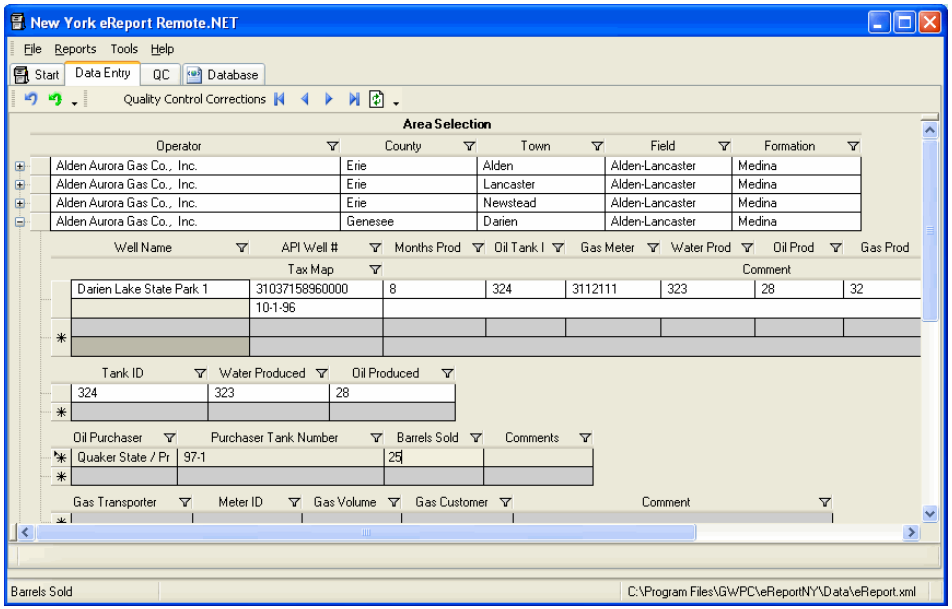
RBDMS STIMULATIONS MODULE

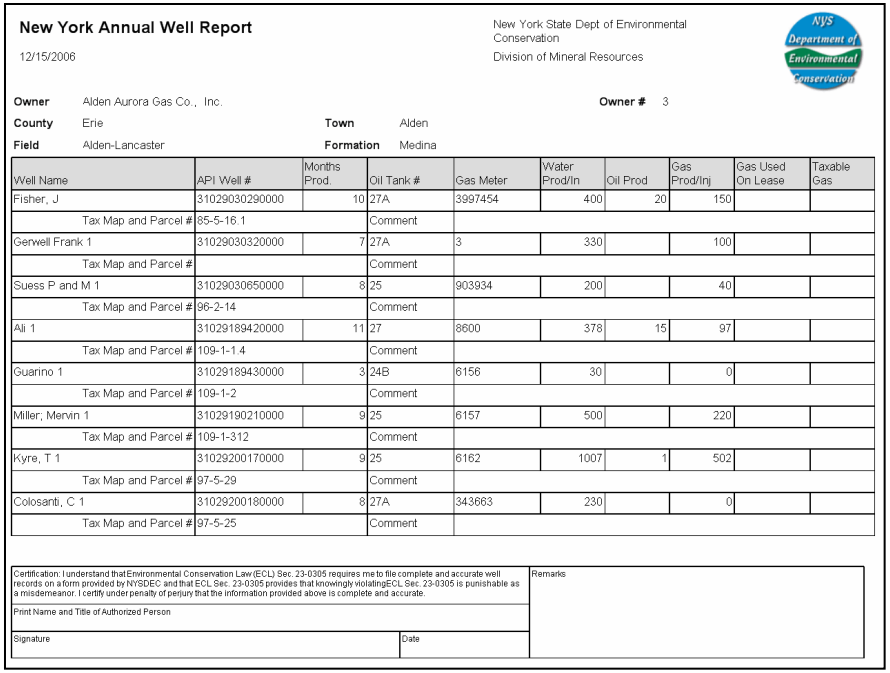
- SHOW US THE DATA !
- Helping the public understand this issue



eReport







New York Annual Well Report

12/15/2006

New York State Dept of Environmental Conservation
Division of Mineral Resources

Owner Alden Aurora Gas Co., Inc. **Owner #** 3
County Erie **Town** Alden
Field Alden-Lancaster **Formation** Medina

Well Name	API Well #	Months Prod.	Oil Tank #	Gas Meter	Water Prod/In	Oil Prod	Gas Prod/Inj	Gas Used On Lease	Taxable Gas
Fisher, J	31029030290000	10	27A	3997454	400	20	150		
Tax Map and Parcel #	85-5-16.1		Comment						
Gerwell Frank 1	31029030320000	7	27A	3	330		100		
Tax Map and Parcel #			Comment						
Suess P and M 1	31029030650000	8	25	903934	200		40		
Tax Map and Parcel #	96-2-14		Comment						
Ali 1	31029189420000	11	27	8600	378	15	97		
Tax Map and Parcel #	109-1-1.4		Comment						
Guarino 1	31029189430000	3	24B	6156	30		0		
Tax Map and Parcel #	109-1-2		Comment						
Miller; Mervin 1	31029190210000	9	25	6157	500		220		
Tax Map and Parcel #	109-1-312		Comment						
Kyre, T 1	31029200170000	9	25	6162	1007	1	502		
Tax Map and Parcel #	97-5-29		Comment						
Colosanti, C 1	31029200180000	8	27A	343663	230		0		
Tax Map and Parcel #	97-5-25		Comment						

Certification: I understand that Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Sec. 23-0305 requires me to file complete and accurate well records on a form provided by NYSDEC and that ECL Sec. 23-0305 provides that knowingly violating ECL Sec. 23-0305 is punishable as a misdemeanor. I certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is complete and accurate.

Print Name and Title of Authorized Person

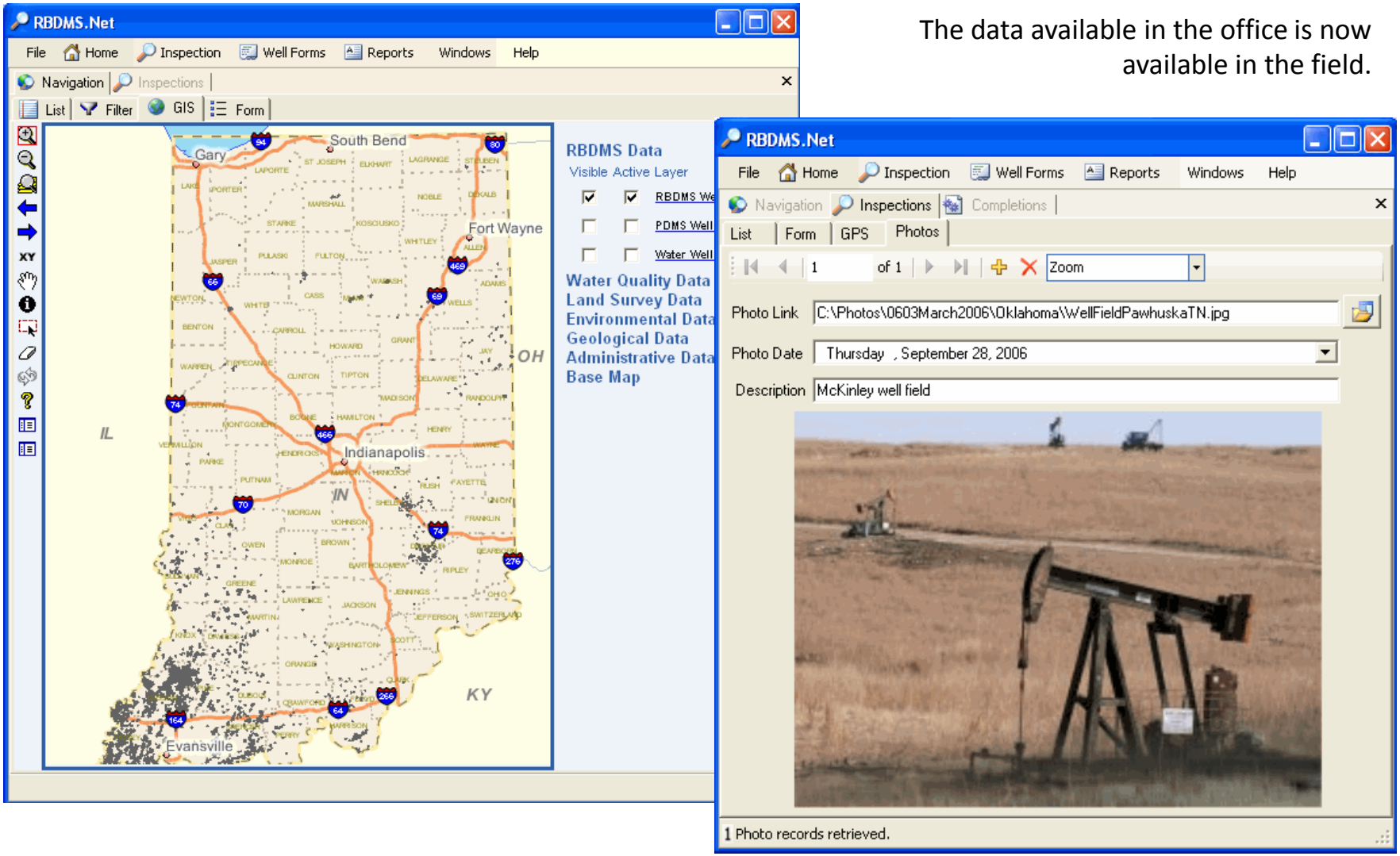
Signature | Date

Remarks

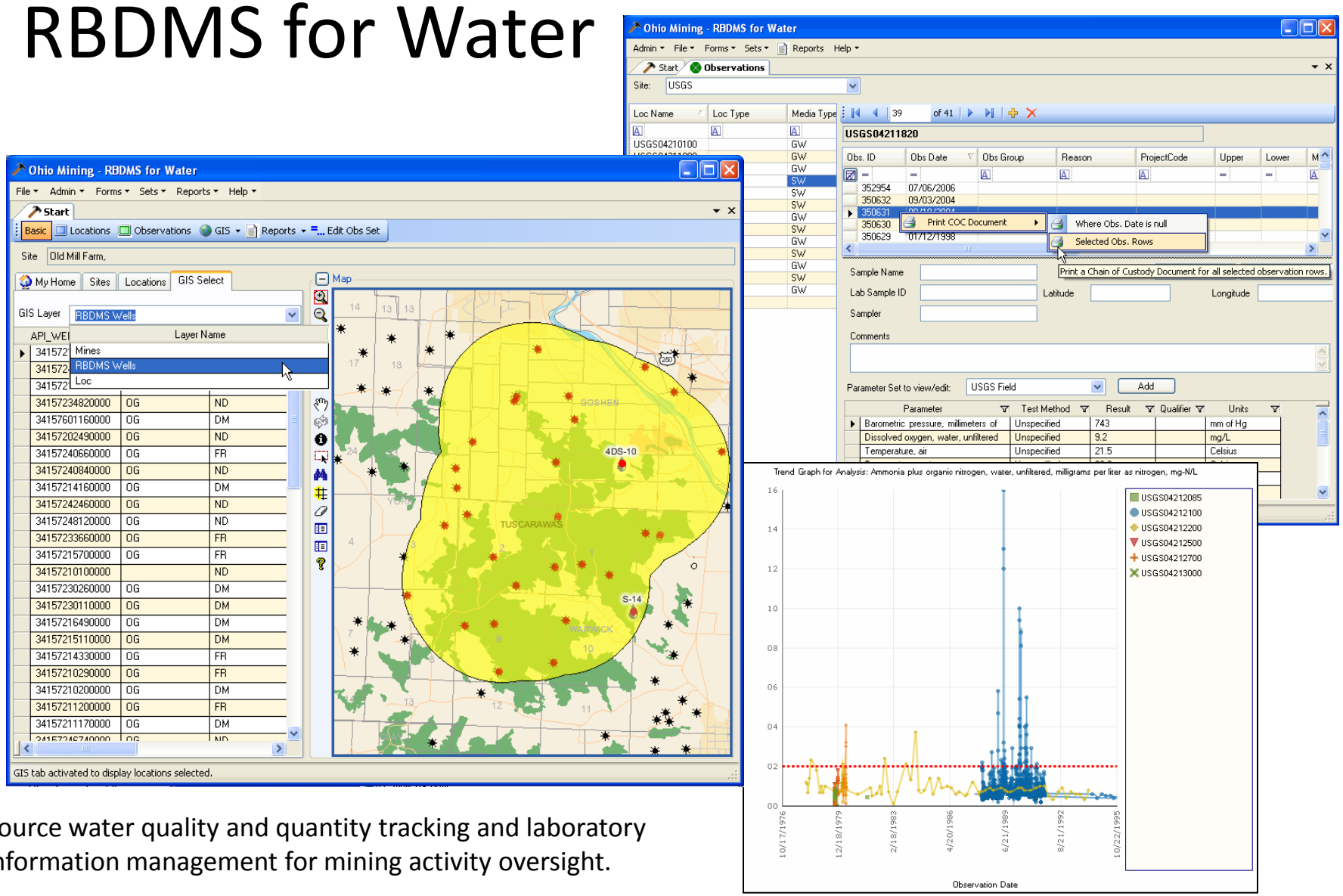
Now in use in NE, UT, PA, NY, MT, ND, AK, AR, and is being installed in MS.

Field Inspection Module

The data available in the office is now available in the field.



RBDMS for Water



Source water quality and quantity tracking and laboratory information management for mining activity oversight.

Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission - GIS Data Mining - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.nogcc.ne.gov/NOGCCOnlineGIS/

Favorites | Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation C... | Page | Safety | Tools

Official Nebraska Government Website

Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Restart | Help

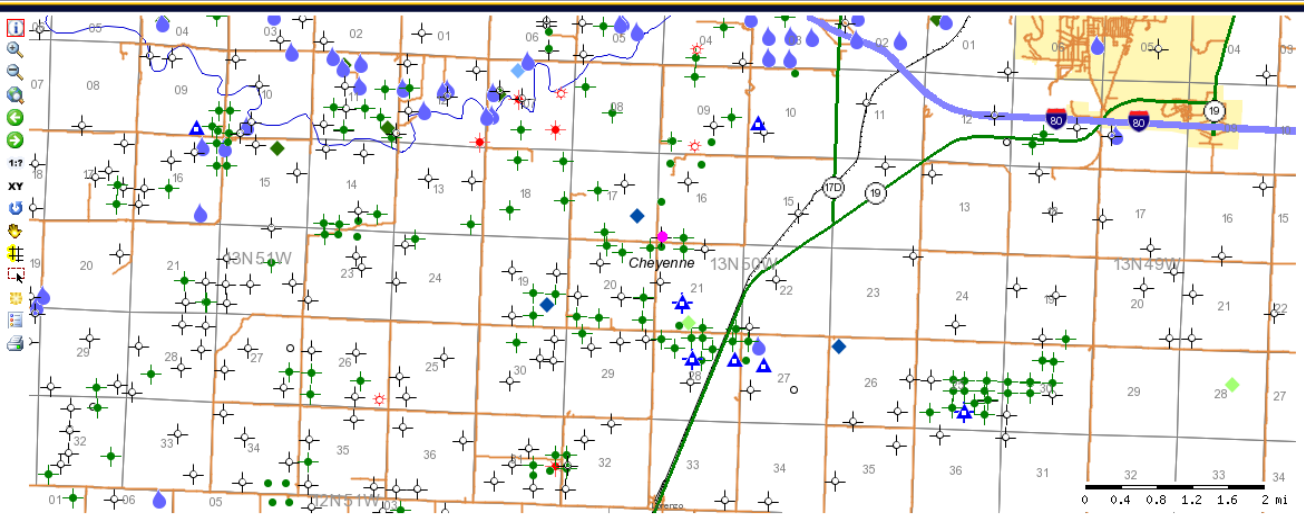
Search

sidney | Find

sidney | Previous

Nebraska Wells (82 records)

- OLSEN, SIDNEY L 1-6,PA,24
- ROBIRDS (WSGP # 36) 1,DA,1
- CARTER, G (WSGP #33) 1,DA,1
- LOBB(LGP #2) 1,PA,23
- HILL, H V 1,PA,24
- WESTMAN, A 1,PA,24
- SCHOLE, J B 1,DA,1
- DAY 3,PA,24
- TREINEN, J 1,PA,24
- RAPP (WSGP #19) 1,PA,24
- STATE 2,PR,8
- CHAMBERS 1,PA,24
- RADCLIFFE (WSGP #17) 1,PA,24
- WITTERS, N E 1,PA,24
- STATE 1,SI,8



Raster Layers
- Base Map
- Contour Overlays
- Wellhead Protection
- Oil and Gas Wells

Visible Active Layer
- Nebraska Wells
- Colorado Wells
- Kansas Wells
- South Dakota Wells
- Wyoming Wells

Water Monitoring Wells

Visible Active Layer
- NTNC Wells
- DNR Registered Groundwater Wells
- NWIS Ground Water Samples
- NAWQA Ground Water Samples
- STORET Sample Locations

- Dry Hole
- Expired Location
- Geothermal
- Stratigraphic
- Water - Producing
- Water - Permitted
- Other
- Oil - Producing
- Oil - Plugged
- Oil - Permitted
- Gas – Producing
- Gas - Plugged
- Gas - Permitted
- Gas - Injection
- Gas - Storage
- EOR - Active

Details

Well Information

Well Name STATE 2 **Well Type** Oil/Gas Well

General | Location | Geological | Scout Ticket | Image | Permit

API Well #	26033052580001	Lease Number	31300
Current Operator	CORAL PRODUCTION CORP	Status Date	08/19/2006
Current Status	Producing	Comp Date	7/8/2006 12:00:00 AM
Spud Date	7/2/2006 12:00:00 AM	TVD	
DTD	5075	Field	SIDNEY SOUTHWEST

Development support provided by: the U.S. Department of Energy, the Ground Water Protection Council, Coordinate Solutions, and Virtual Engineering Solutions.
Home - Nebraska.gov - Privacy Policy - Security Policy
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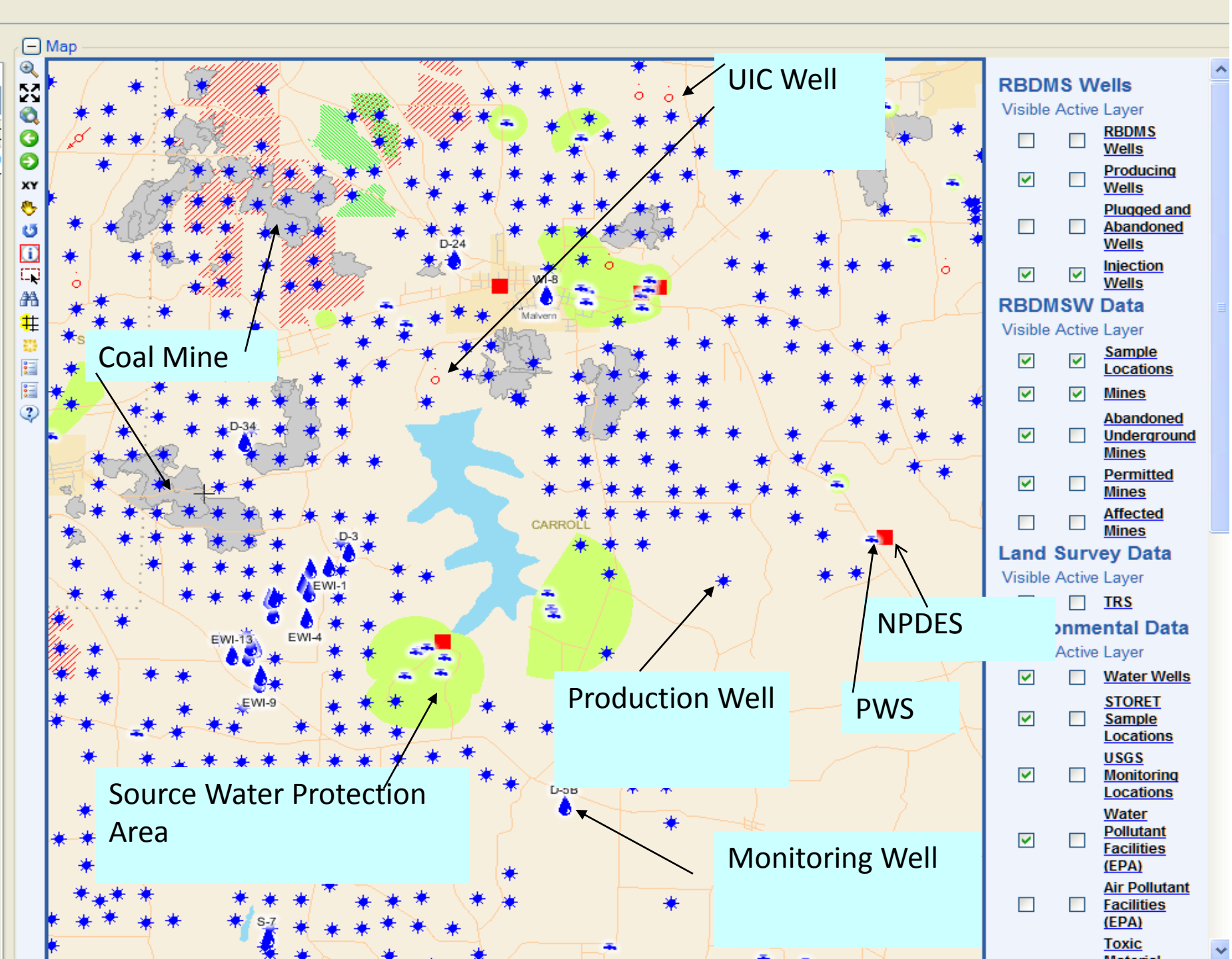
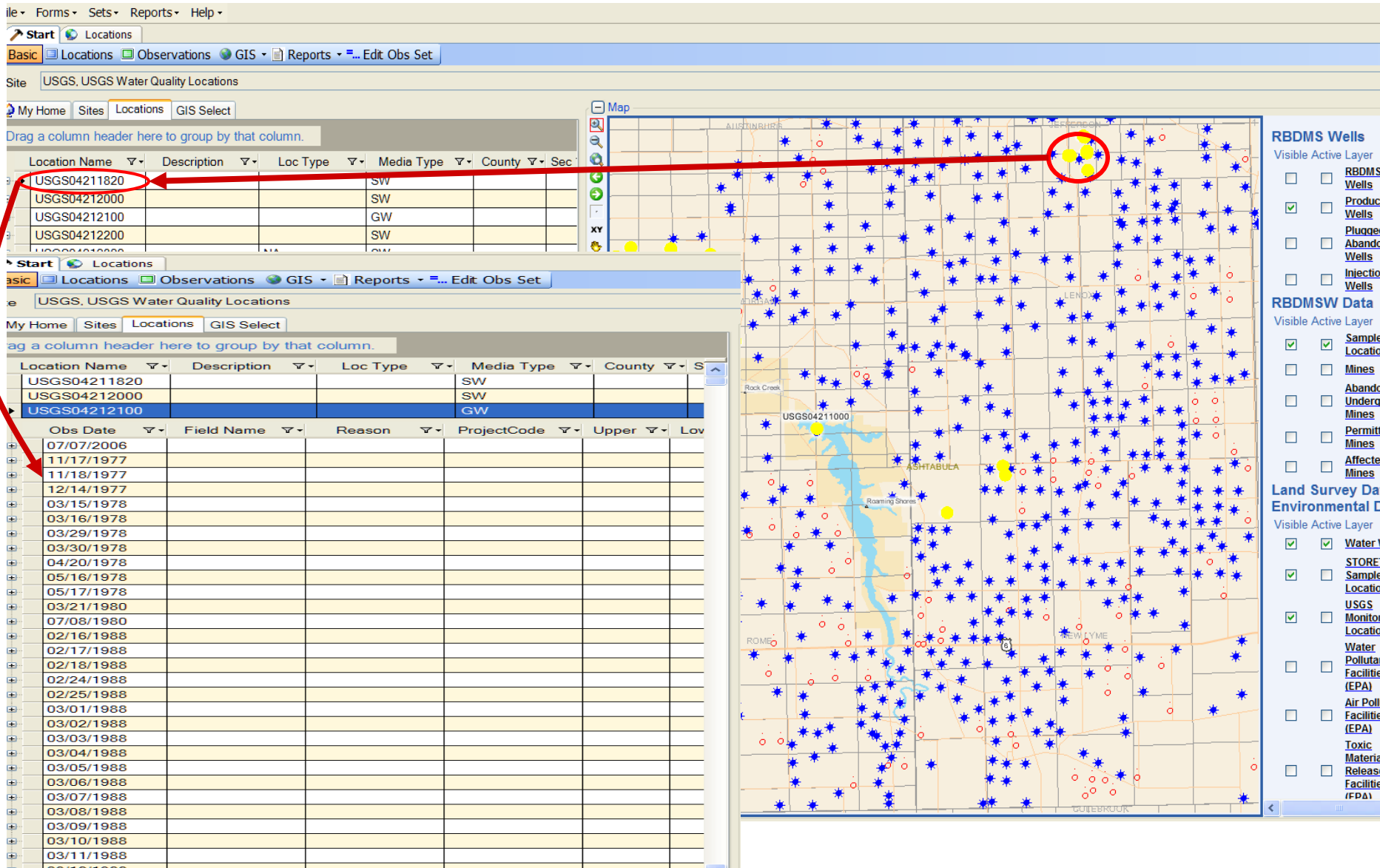
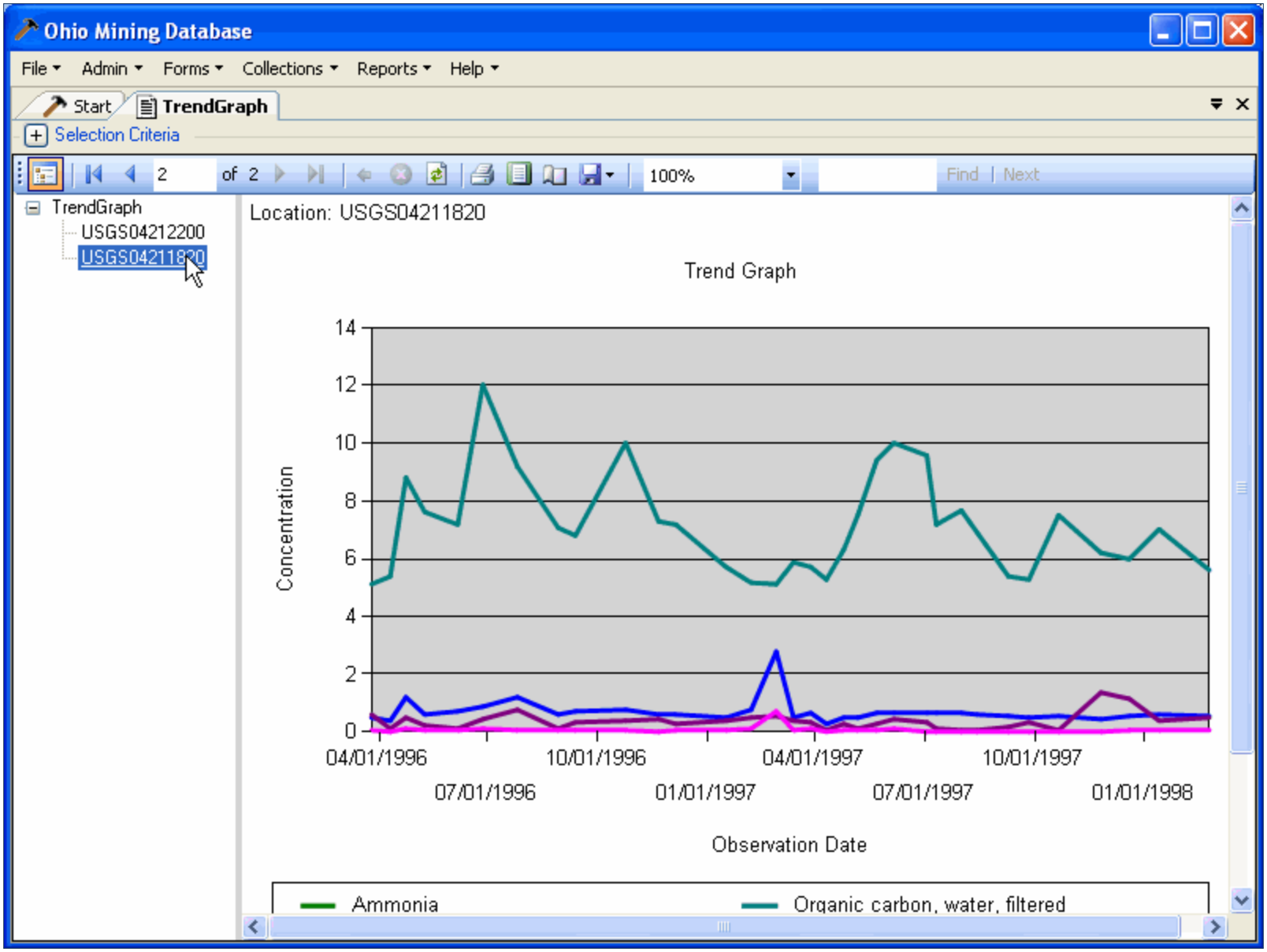
-103.05885 41.054040 | Trusted sites | Protected Mode: Off | 100%

4:30 PM


Map
UIC Well
Coal Mine
Production Well
NPDES
PWS
Source Water Protection Area
Monitoring Well
D-24
WI-8
Malvern
D-34
D-3
EWI-1
EWI-4
EWI-13
EWI-9
CARROLL
S-7
RBDMS Wells
Visible Active Layer
RBDMS Wells
Producing Wells
Plugged and Abandoned Wells
Injection Wells
RBDMSW Data
Visible Active Layer
Sample Locations
Mines
Abandoned Underground Mines
Permitted Mines
Affected Mines
Land Survey Data
Visible Active Layer
TRS
onmental Data
Active Layer
Water Wells
STORET Sample Locations
USGS Monitoring Locations
Water Pollutant Facilities (EPA)
Air Pollutant Facilities (EPA)
Toxic

Select station and expand to see sampling events




Ohio Mining Database
File
Admin
Forms
Collections
Reports
Help
Start
TrendGraph
Selection Criteria
2
of 2
100%
Find
Next
TrendGraph
USGS04212200
USGS04211820
Location: USGS04211820
Trend Graph
Concentration
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
04/01/1996
07/01/1996
10/01/1996
01/01/1997
04/01/1997
07/01/1997
10/01/1997
01/01/1998
Observation Date
Ammonia
Organic carbon, water, filtered

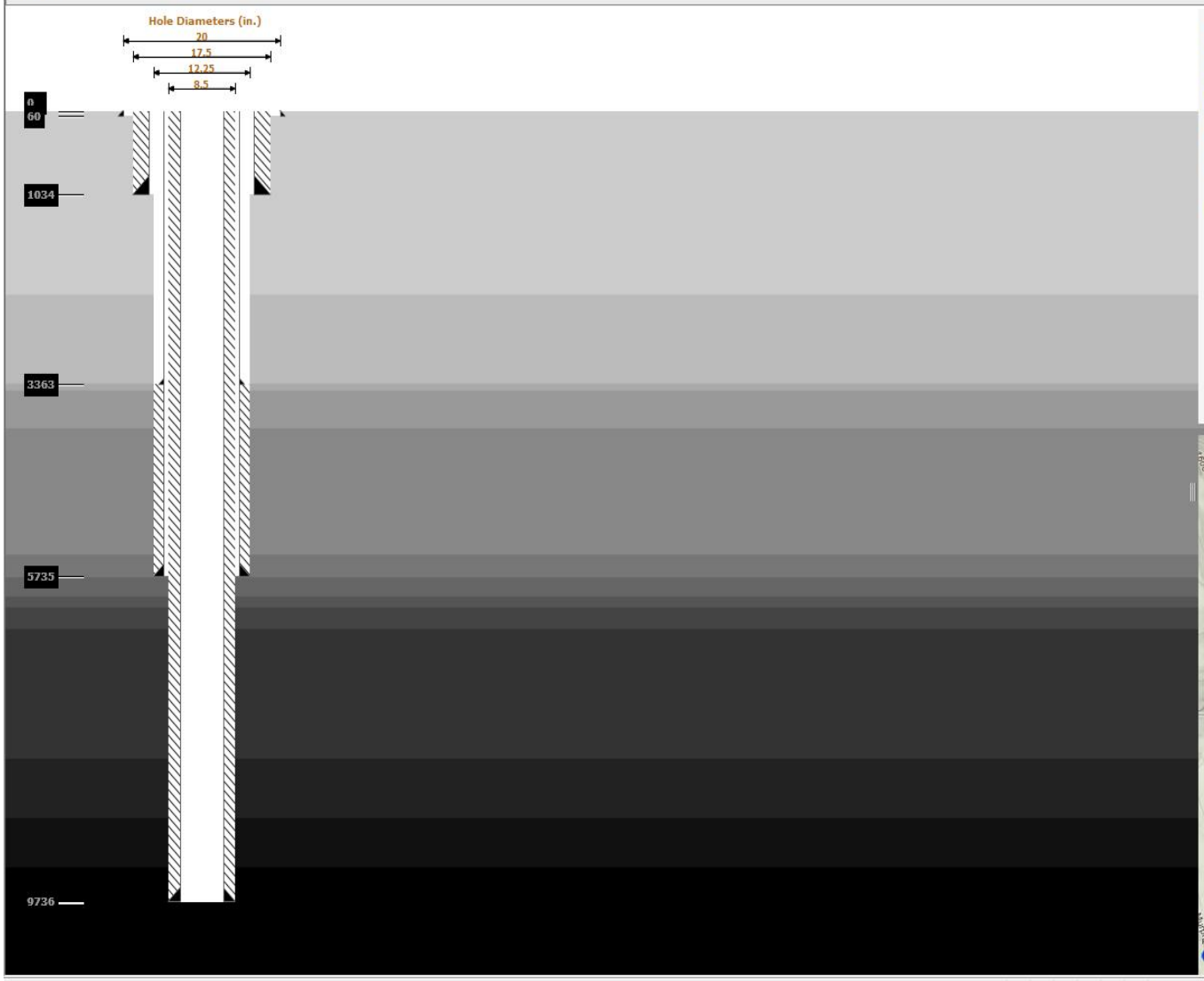
WellBore Application - Windows Internet Explorer

http://wellbore.troywebconsulting.com/

Favorites | WellBore Application

Page ▾ Safety ▾ Tools ▾

Wells

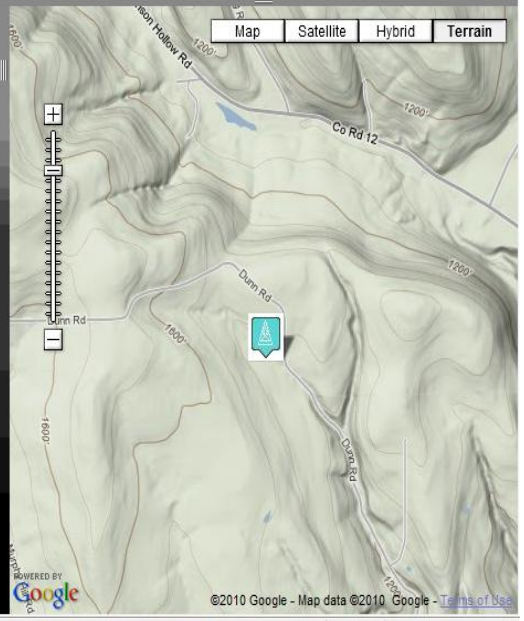


ShowData

Well Type: Gas Extension
Well Name: Lederer 1412-A
Company Name: Fortuna Energy Inc.
Company Address: 337 Daniel Zenker Drive Horseheads, NY 14845
Company Phone: 6075624000
Town: Catlin
County: Chemung

Location Information

Surface Elevation 1485
Surface Latitude: 42.252498626708984
Surface Longitude: -76.86910247802734
Bottom Hole Latitude 42.253299713134766
Bottom Hole Longitude: -76.86979675292969
Bottom Hole True Measured Depth 9750
Bottom Hole True Vertical Depth 9680



Done

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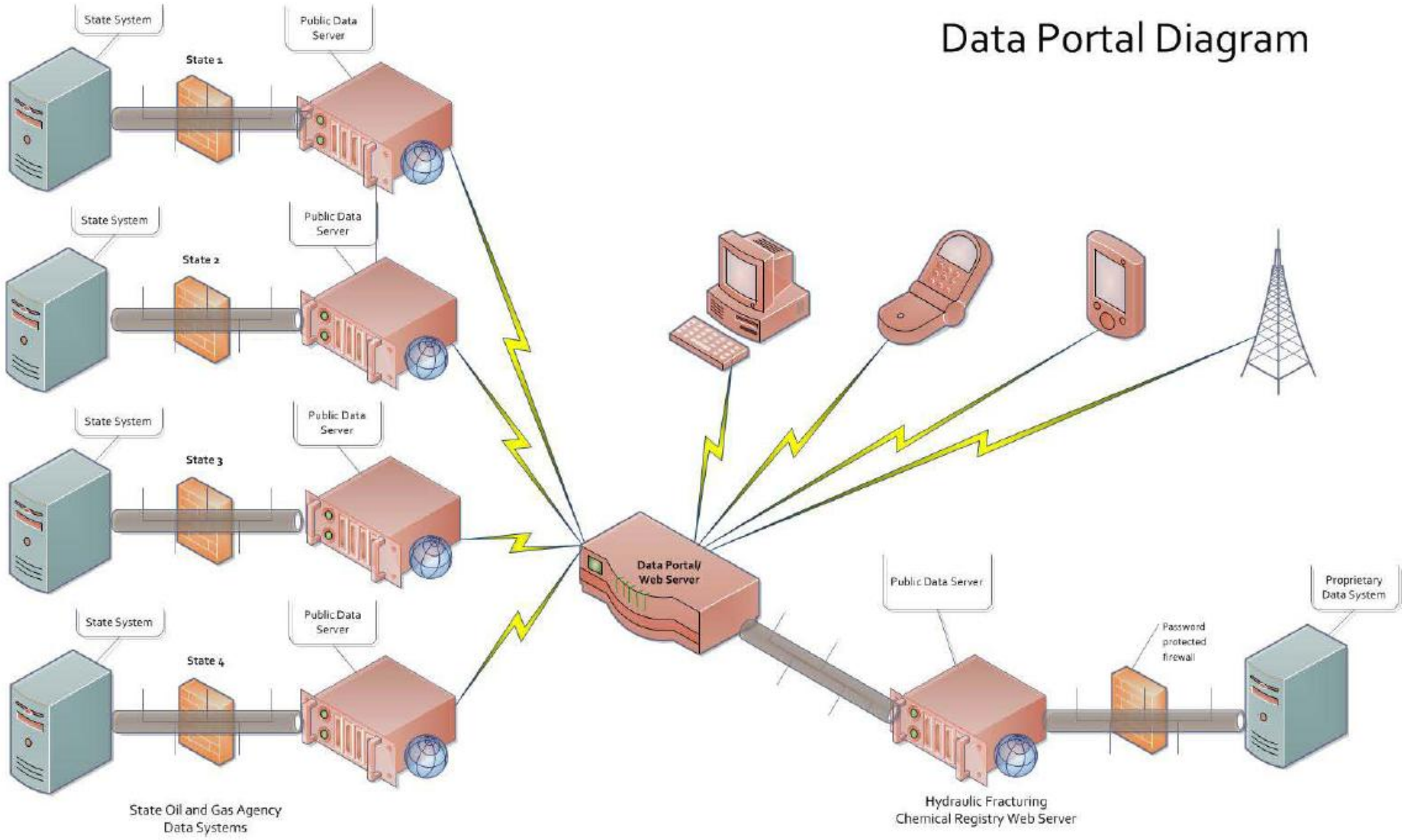
Data Portal Diagram
State System
Public Data Server
State 1
State System
Public Data Server
State 2
State System
Public Data Server
State 3
State System
Public Data Server
State 4
State Oil and Gas Agency Data Systems
Data Portal/ Web Server
Public Data Server
Password protected firewall
Proprietary Data System
Hydraulic Fracturing Chemical Registry Web Server

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COUNCIL

mpaque@gwpc.org

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