

Hydrogeologic Risks in the Groundwater Supply of Harris County, Texas: Radioactive Constituents, Natural Gas, & Growth Faults

by

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and

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An Invited Lecture Presented to the Houston Geological Society
Environmental and Engineering Group's Dinner Meeting

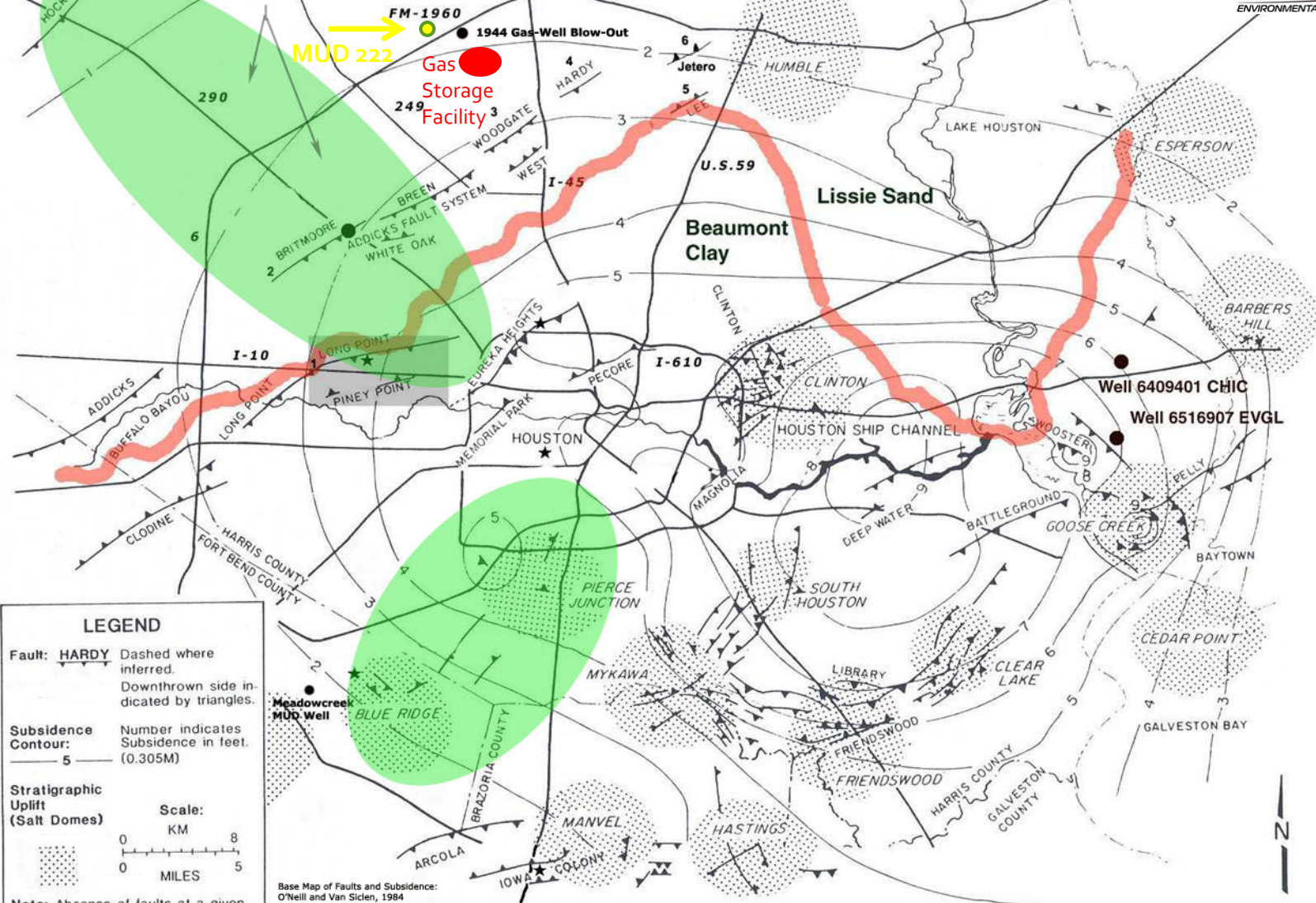
May 8, 2013
Version 1.9

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Risks in the Ground-Water Supply Harris County, Texas:

Here is what we'll cover:

- ❖ Groundwater Sampling and Analysis in Harris County, TX
1970s, 1980s, and 2000s
- ❖ Radiometric Constituents: Uranium, ^{222}Rn and ^{226}Ra
- ❖ Likely Source of Radiogenic Material: ^{238}U Radioactive Decay Series
- ❖ Relationship to Growth Faulting in Harris County
- ❖ Natural Gas in the drinking water of Harris County and in a project that discovered explosive levels in MUD Storage Tanks. Mitigation issues.
- ❖ Natural Gas in private water wells located next to company gas well.
- ❖ Use of Isotopes to determine source of natural gas in project in East Texas and source of brine in project in Ohio.
- ❖ Character of Deep Growth Faults and Potential Hazard at the surface.

AREA OF PRIMARY INTEREST



LEGEND

Fault: **HARDY** Dashed where inferred.
Downthrown side indicated by triangles.

Subsidence Contour: Number indicates Subsidence in feet. (0.305M)
5

Stratigraphic Uplift (Salt Domes)

Scale: 0 8 KM / 0 5 MILES

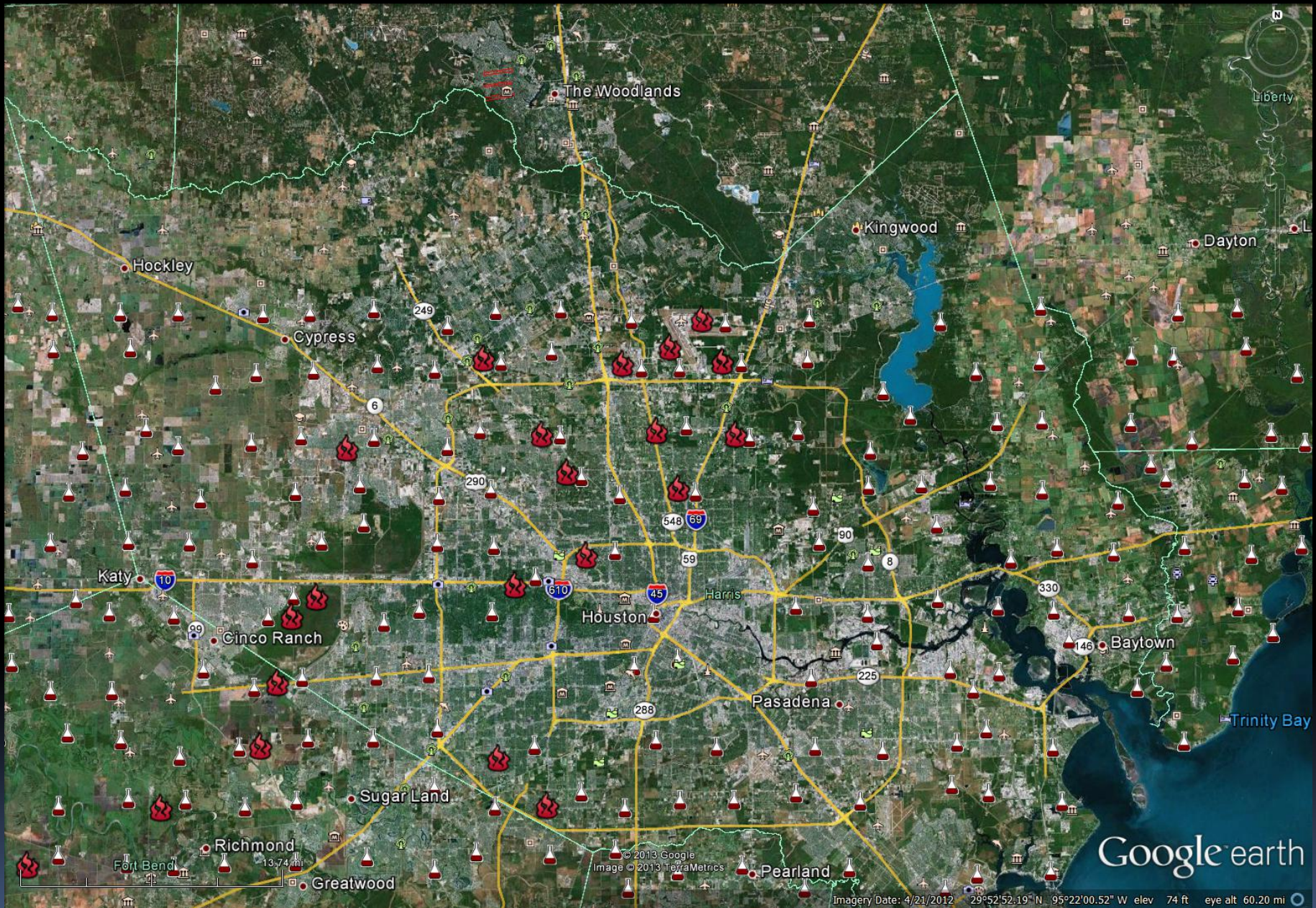
Note: Absence of faults at a given location on the map does not mean none are present.

Base Map of Faults and Subsidence: O'Neill and Van Sicken, 1984
Boundary of Beaumont Clay and Lissie Sand from Proctor and Hall, 1974

Sites Discussed in Campbell & Campbell (In Prep)

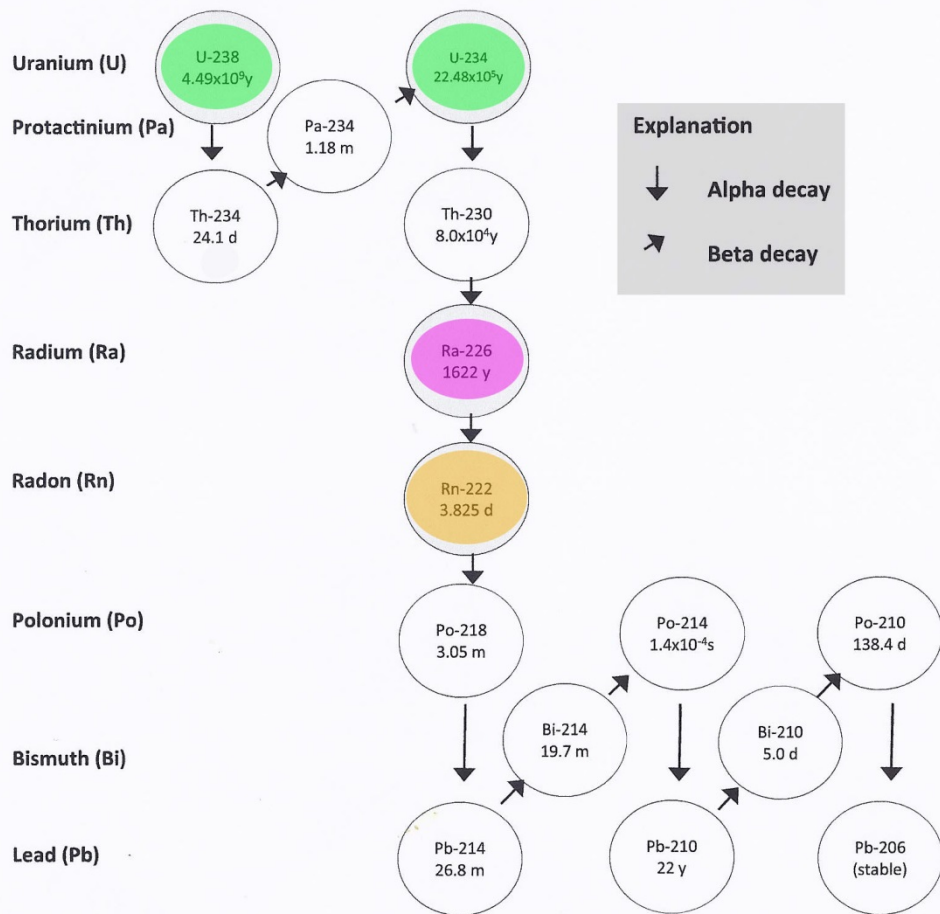
Approximate Boundary of Beaumont Clay and Lissie Sand Outcrops

Area of Detailed View

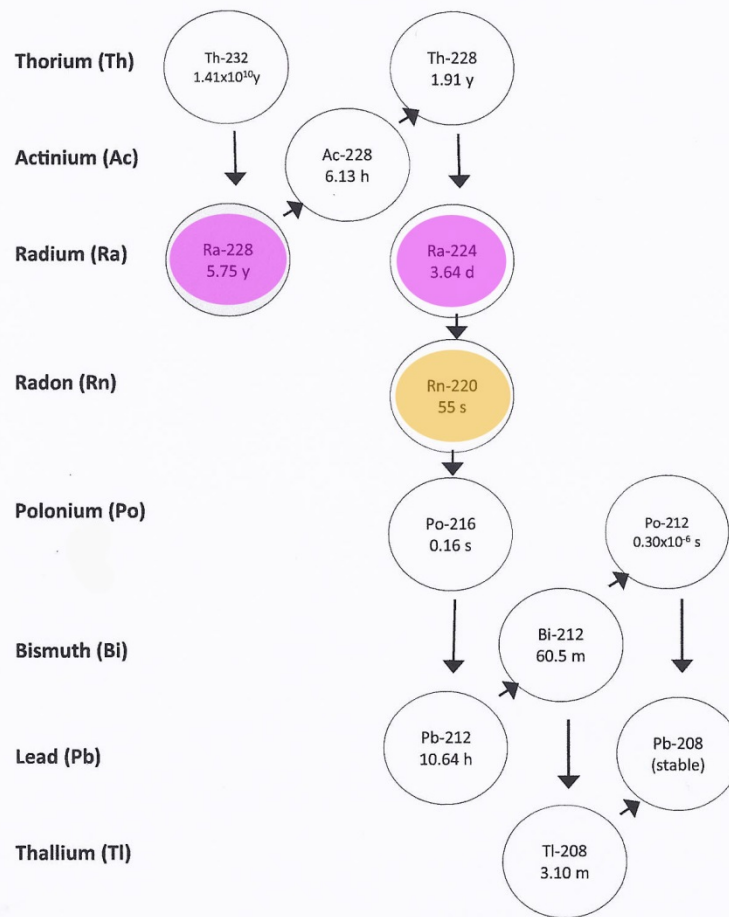


Red Flame Symbol = > 5 µg/L Uranium as Anomalous

Uranium-238 Radioactive Decay Series



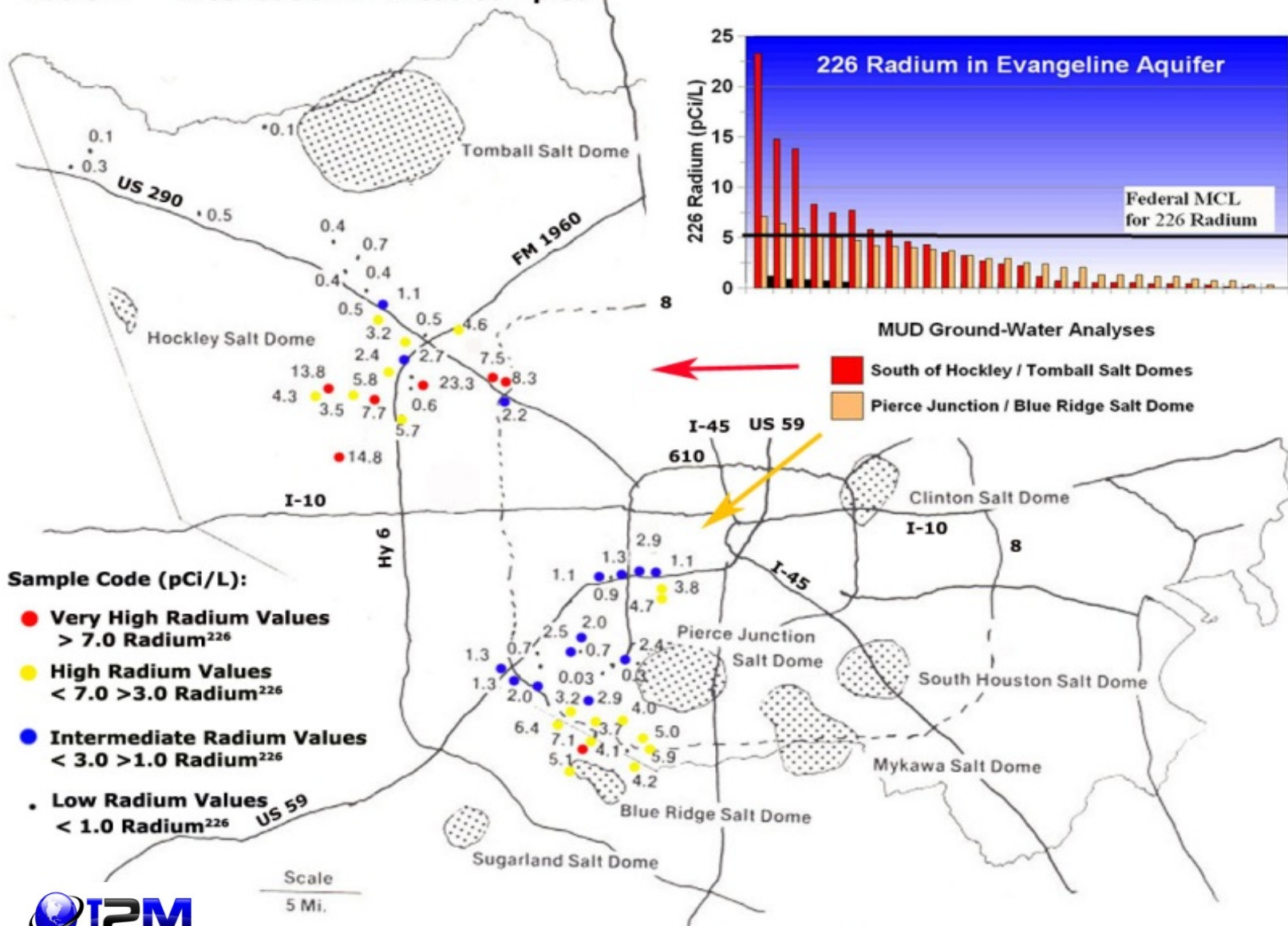
Thorium-232 Radioactive Decay Series



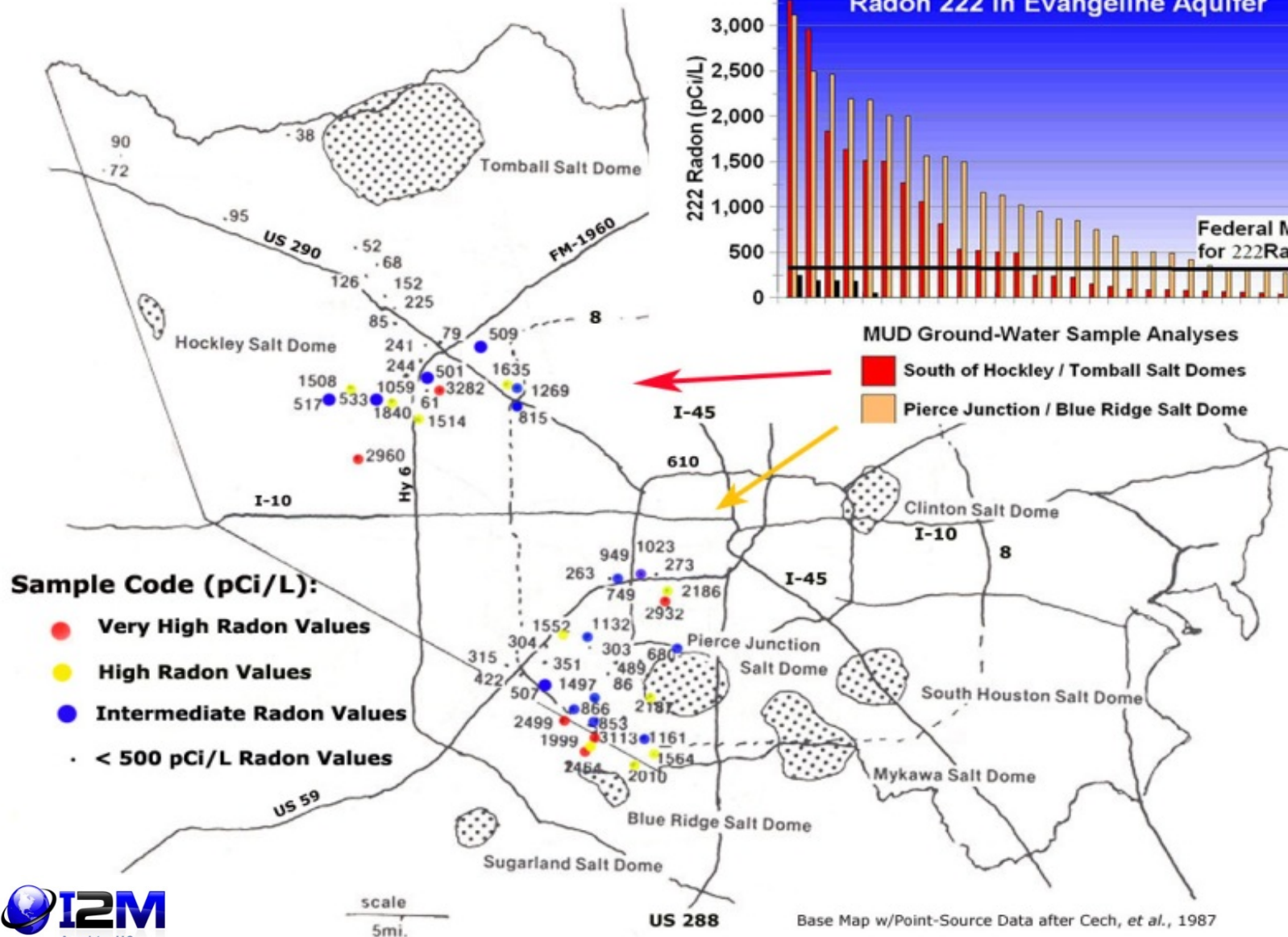
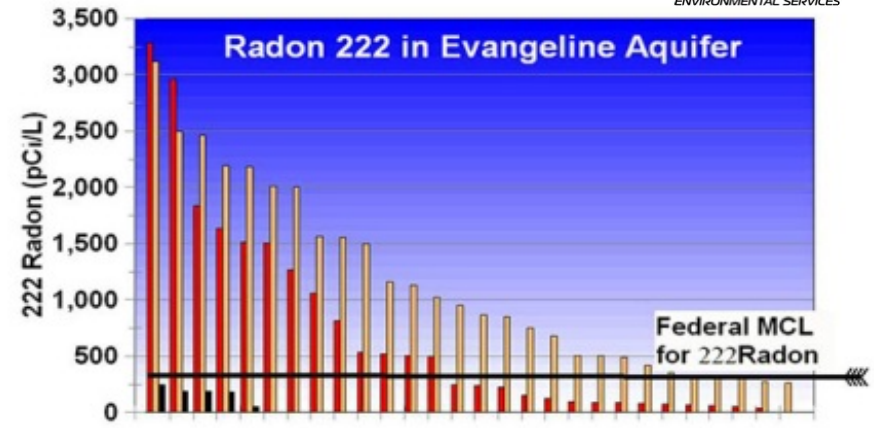
After Hall, F. R., et al., 1985

End Result: NORM Scale from High-Volume, Long-Duration Produced Water: The two radium isotopes present in produced water and barite scale are ²²⁶Ra (half-life =1,600 years) and ²²⁸Ra (half-life =5.8 years).

Radium²²⁶ Distribution in Areas Sampled



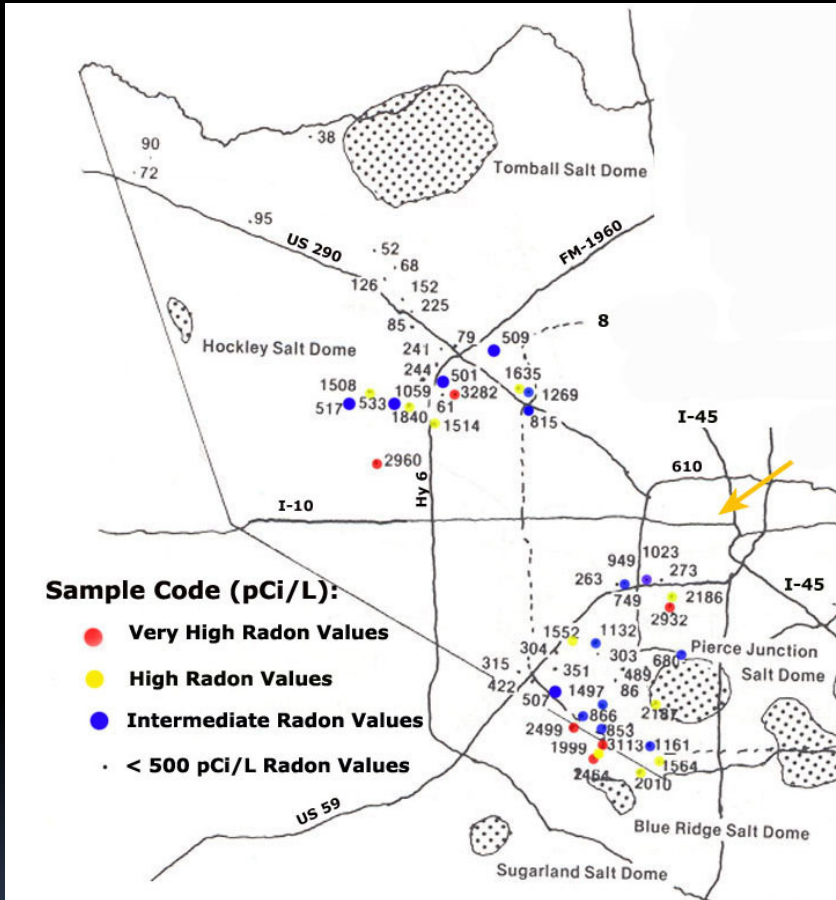
Radon²²² Distribution in Areas Sampled



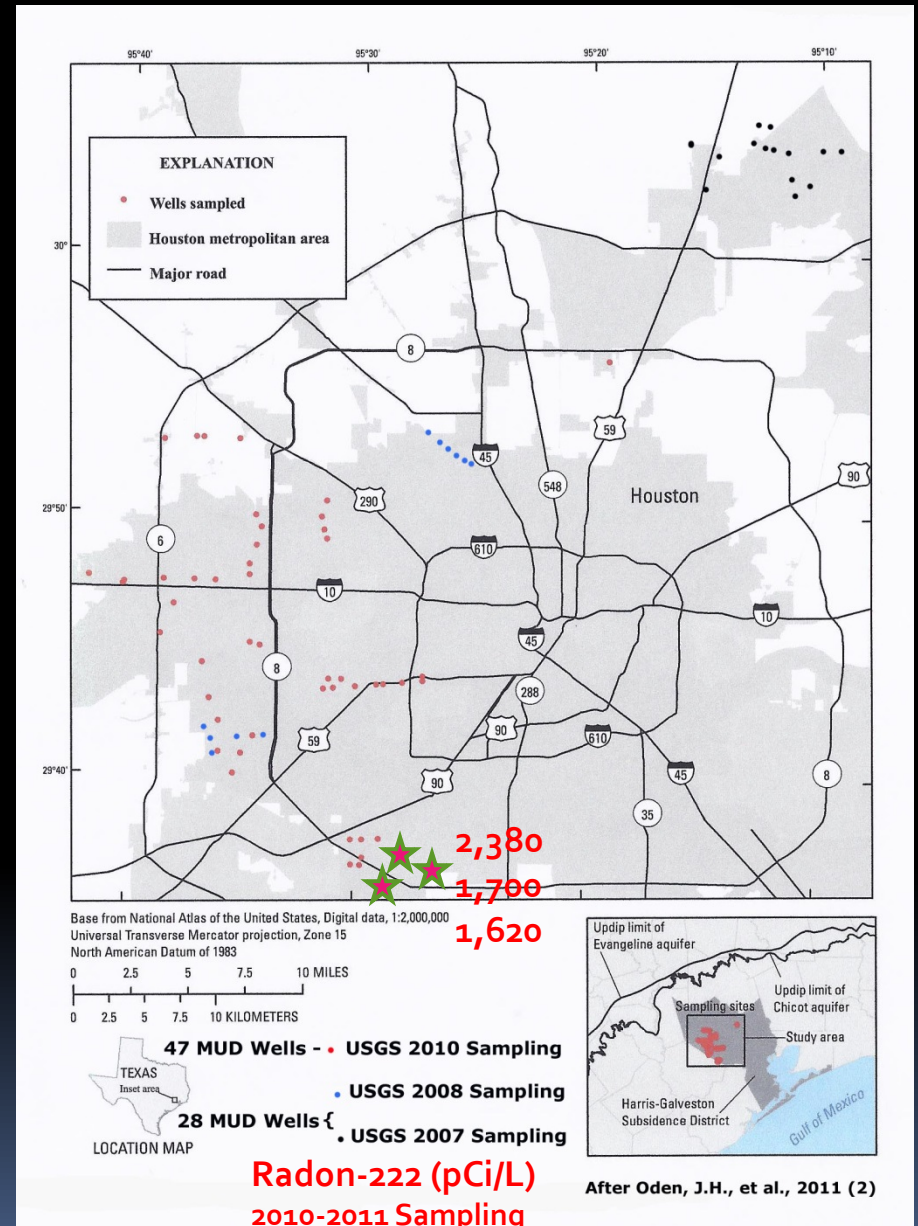
- Sample Code (pCi/L):**
- **Very High Radon Values**
 - **High Radon Values**
 - **Intermediate Radon Values**
 - **< 500 pCi/L Radon Values**

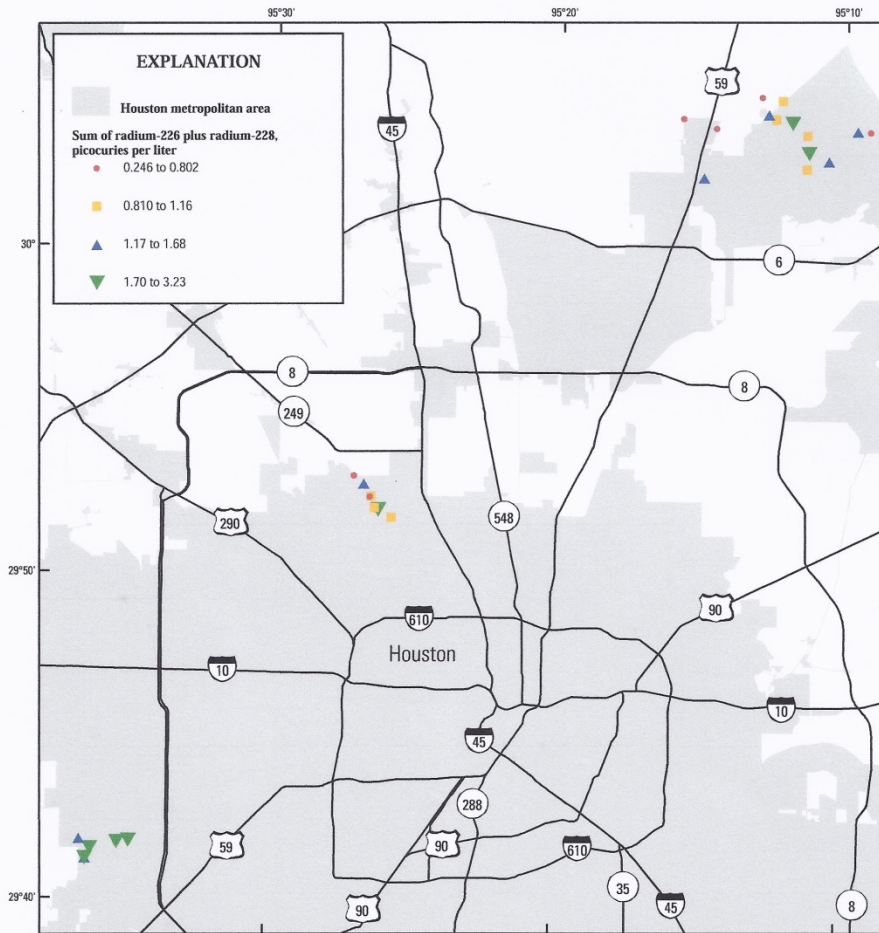
- MUD Ground-Water Sample Analyses**
- **South of Hockley / Tomball Salt Domes**
 - **Pierce Junction / Blue Ridge Salt Dome**

What Wells were Sampled?

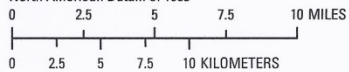


Early 1980s Sampling by Cech

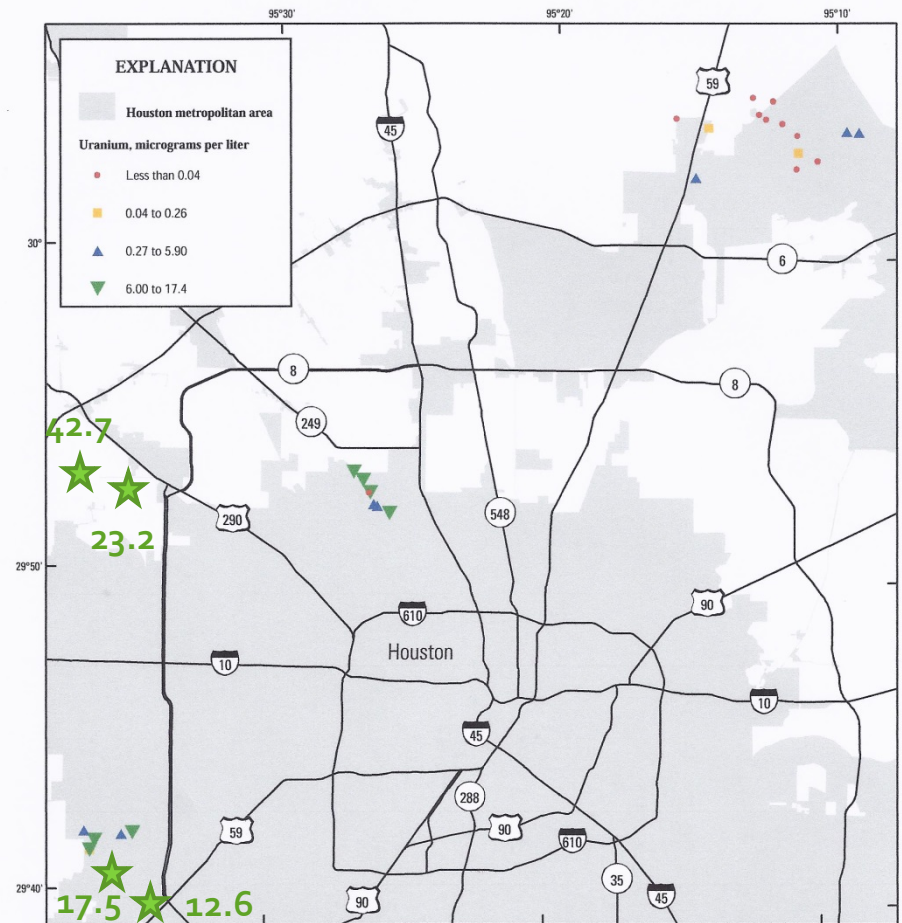




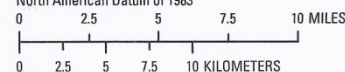
Base from National Atlas of the United States, Digital data, 1:2,000,000
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 15
 North American Datum of 1983



Radium-226+ 228 (ug/L)
2007-2008 Sampling

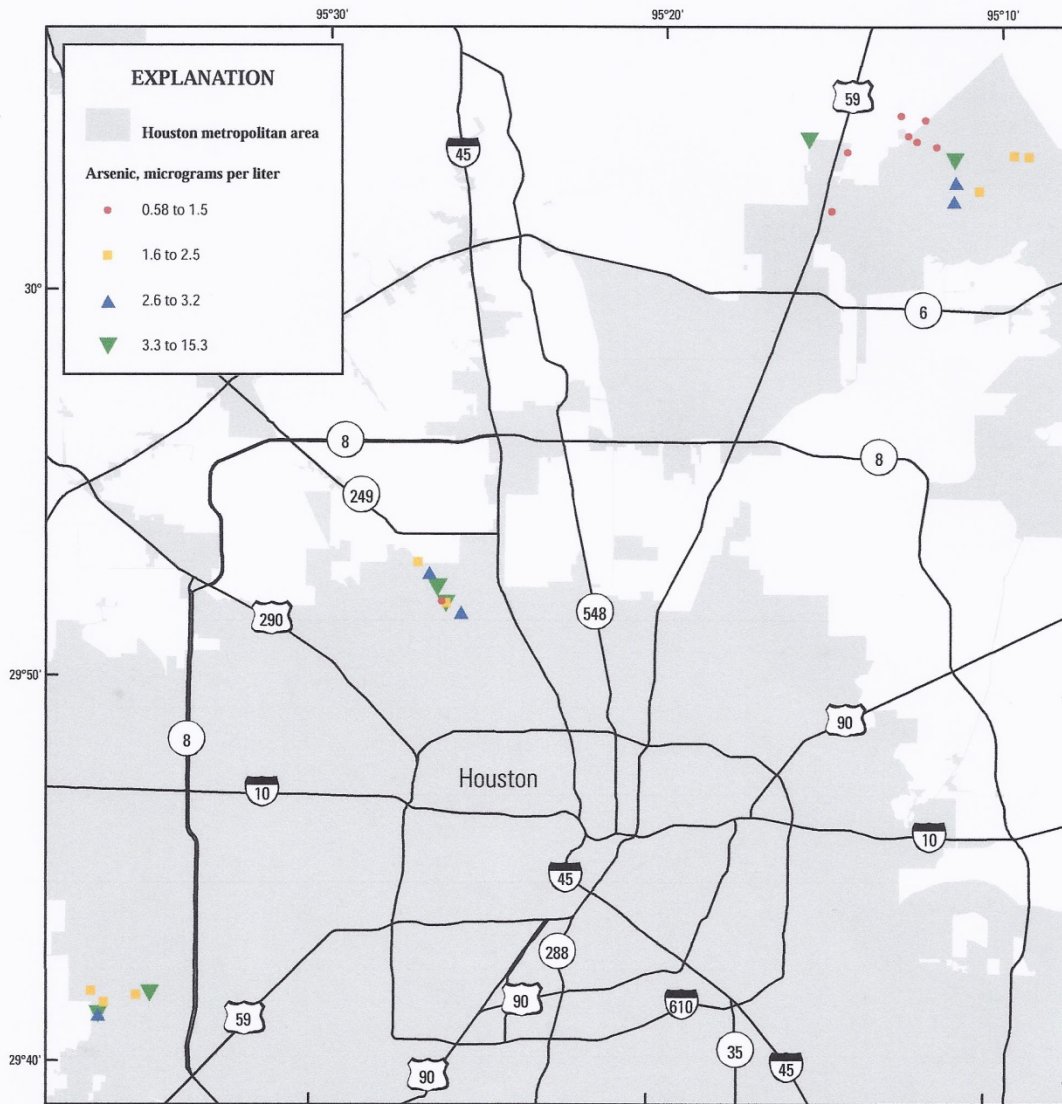


Base from National Atlas of the United States, Digital data, 1:2,000,000
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 North American Datum of 1983

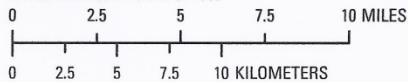


Uranium (µg/L)
2010-2011 & 2007-2008 Sampling

USGS Sampling 2007-2008 w/High U Values from 2010-2011 Data



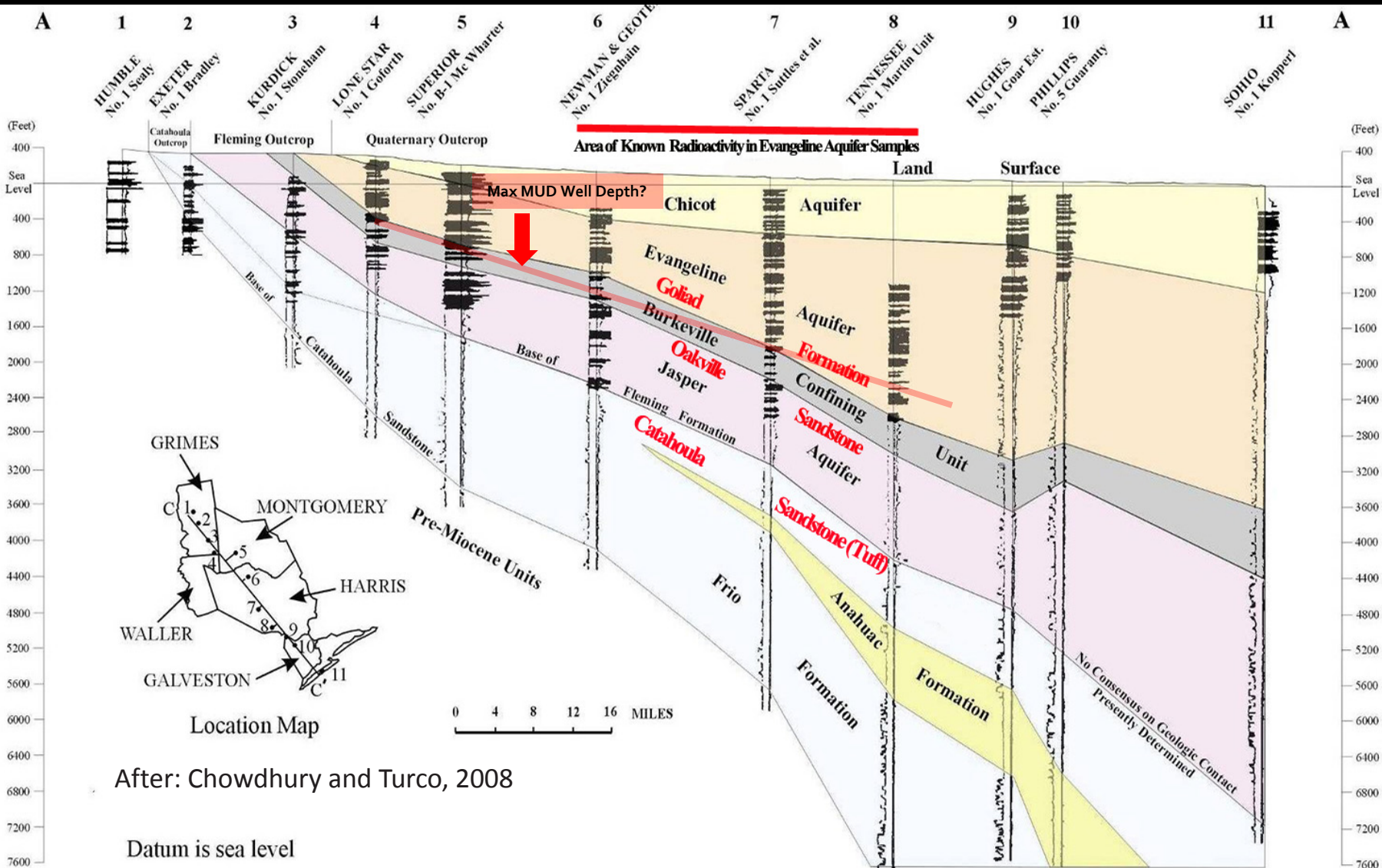
Base from National Atlas of the United States, Digital data, 1:2,000,000
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 15
 North American Datum of 1983



Arsenic ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
 2007-2008 Sampling

USGS Sampling 2007-2008





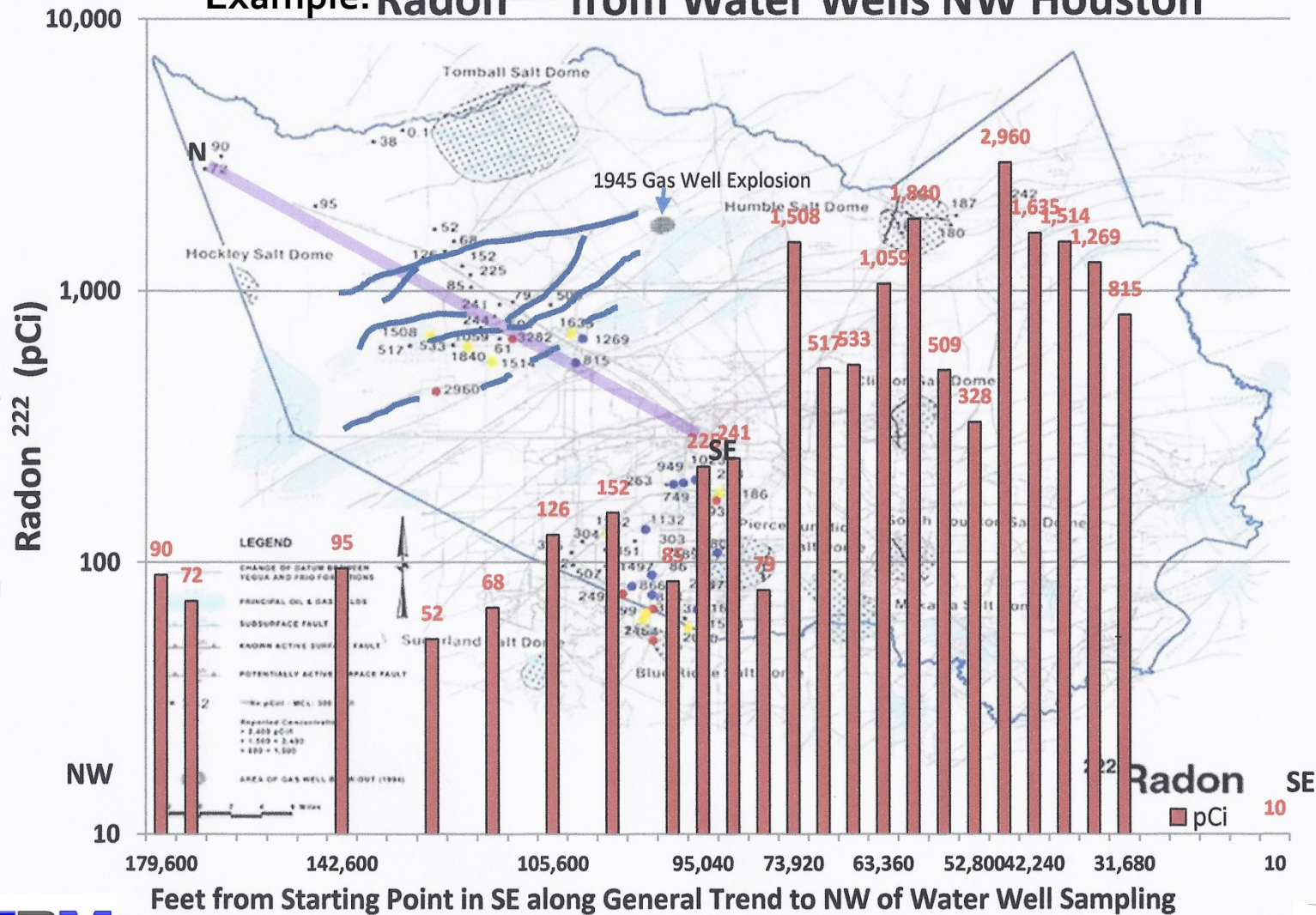
After: Chowdhury and Turco, 2008

Datum is sea level

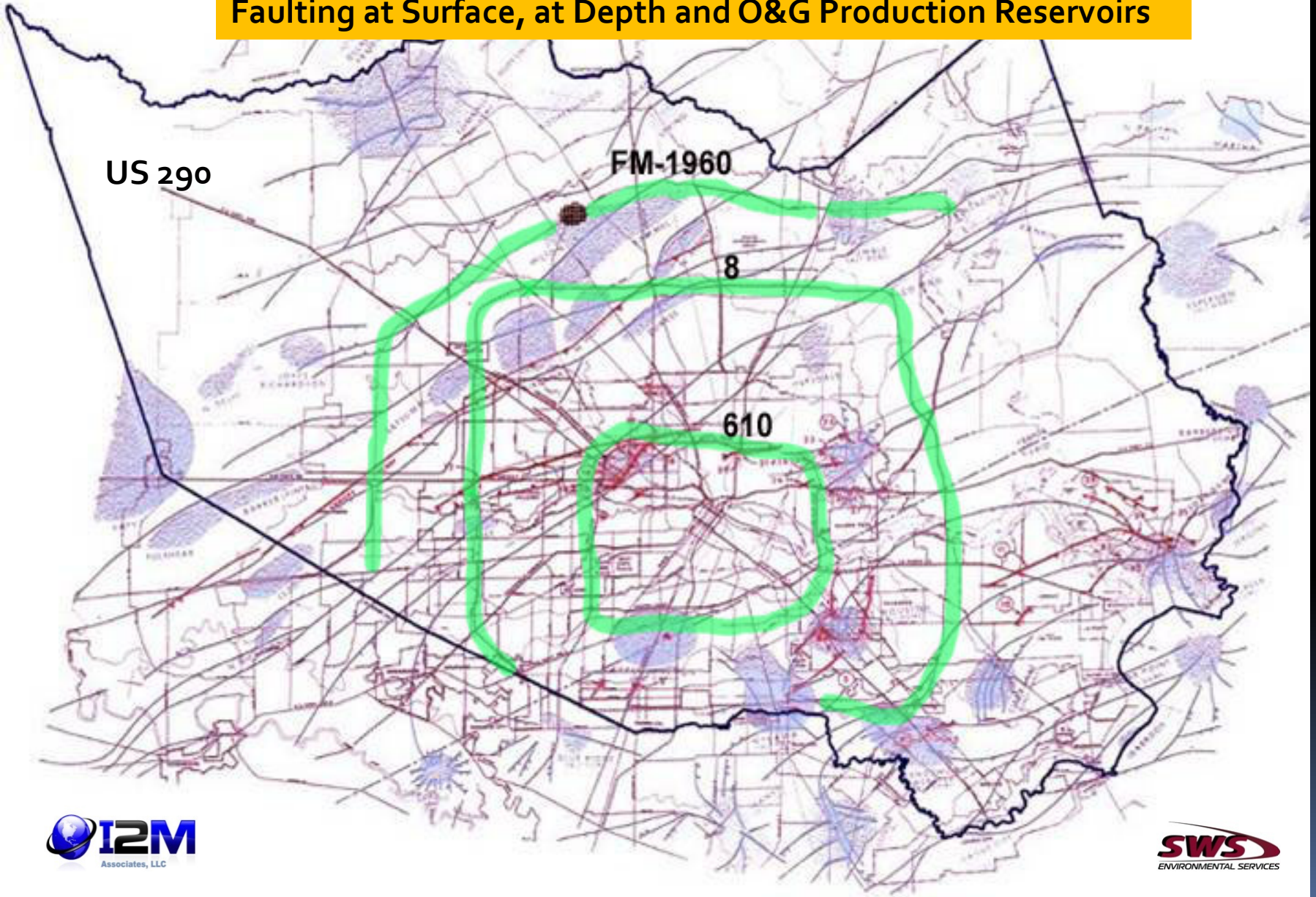
Vertical scale greatly exaggerated

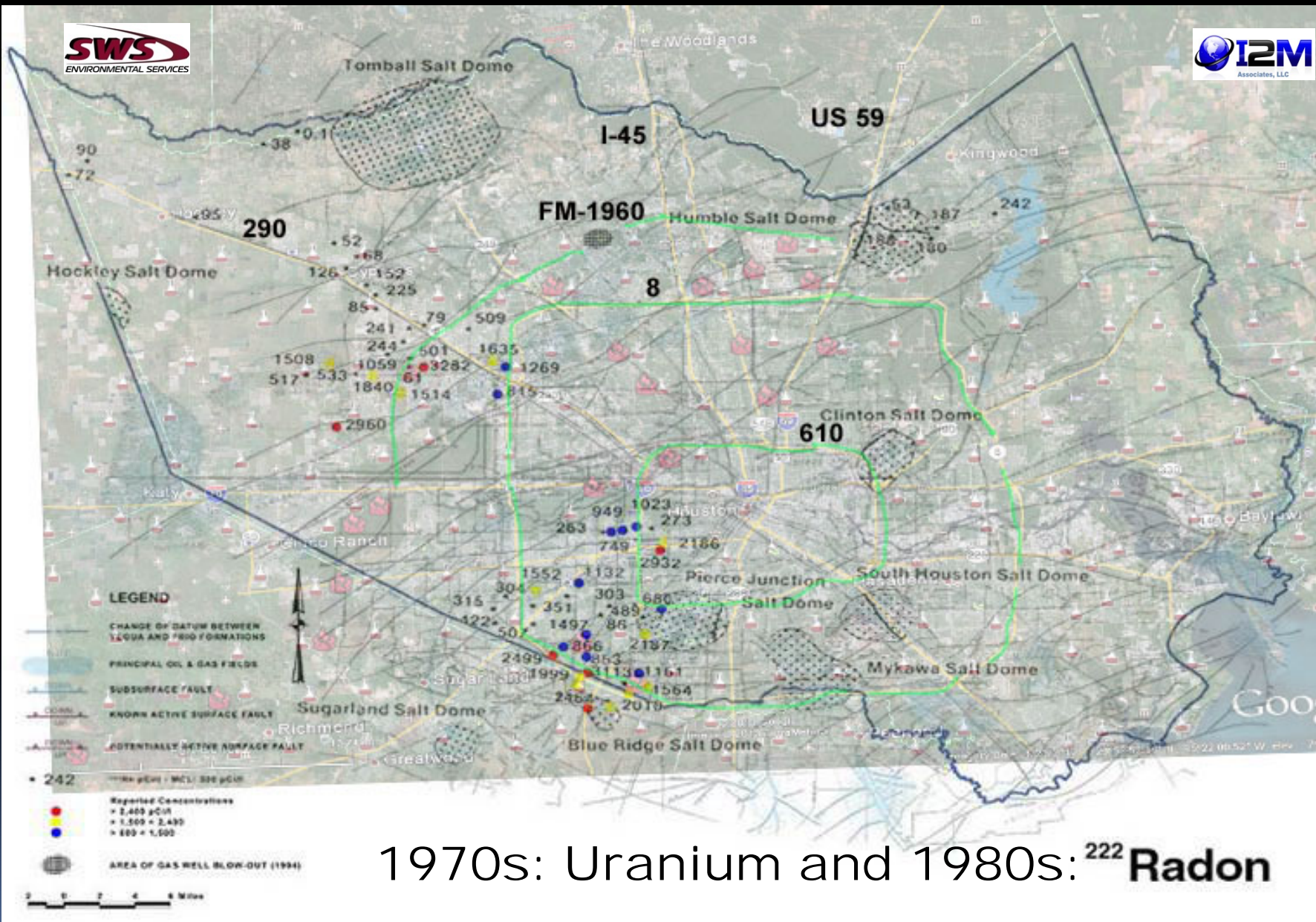
Migration Avenues for Uranium, Radium, and Radon

Example: Radon²²² from Water Wells NW Houston



Faulting at Surface, at Depth and O&G Production Reservoirs



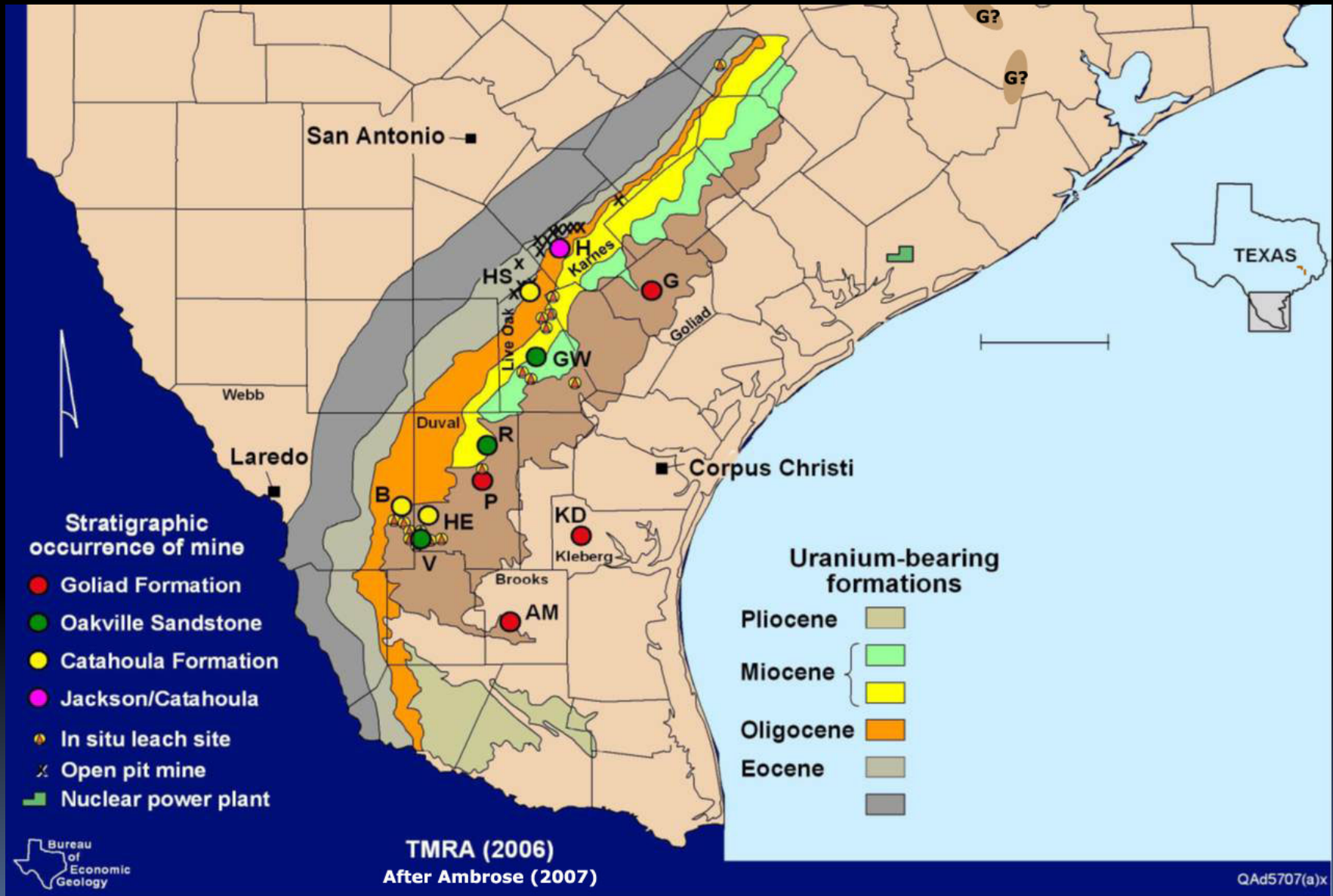


1970s: Uranium and 1980s: ²²²Radon



* in HGS Text

Favorable Formations Along Trend



Impact and Remediation

- 1) Although Radon-222 MCLs are high, Radon-222 gas may concentrate in houses to dangerous levels, and is especially harmful if person also smokes tobacco.
 - 2) Can fix any problems by installing a ventilation system in the home.
 - 3) Removal of natural gases at MUD Well by venting.
- ❖ GAC (Granulated Activated Carbon) technology is the most cost-effective; however, over very long periods, it does become a source of low-level radioactivity and requires special disposal.
 - ❖ Aeration technology initial costs (\$2,500 to \$4,000) are estimated to be twice those of GAC. An air diffuser makes air bubbles rise through the water to strip radon and carry it to above the roof line. This is known as diffused-bubble aeration. Most units are about 99% effective.

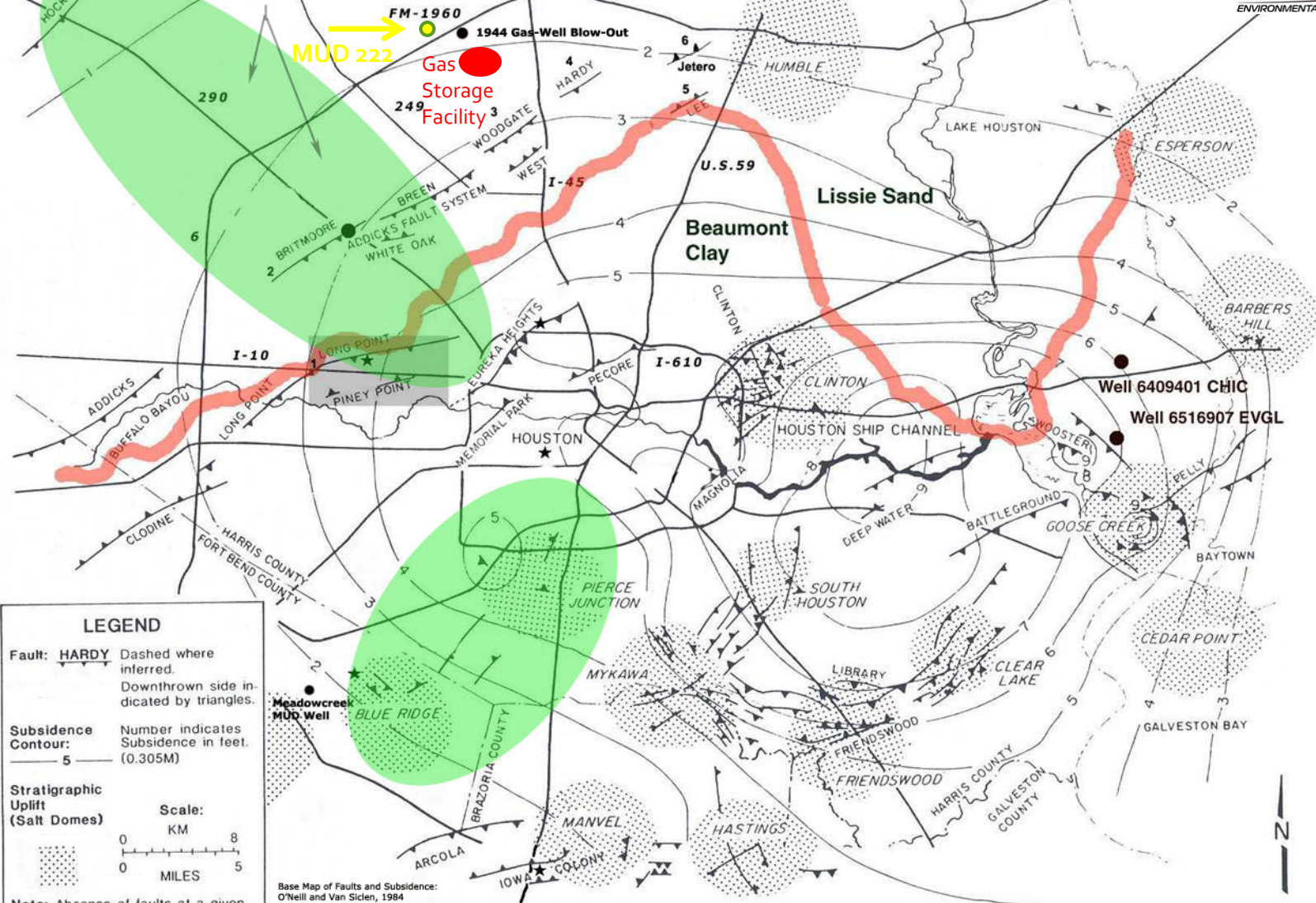
Natural Gas in Harris County Water Supply

Background:

During project to investigate why pumping rate has decreased in MUD Well.

- ❖ Reviewed MUD Maintenance Records and Downhole Video.
- ❖ Pulled Pump Assembly to Inspect condition.
- ❖ Sampled Water and Headspace.
- ❖ Confirmed natural gas and advanced scaling on down pipe.
- ❖ Research confirmed major gas blow-out in 1940s nearby.

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LEGEND

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Downthrown side indicated by triangles.

Subsidence Contour: Number indicates Subsidence in feet. (0.305M)
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Sites Discussed in Campbell & Campbell (In Prep)

Approximate Boundary of Beaumont Clay and Lissie Sand Outcrops

Area of Detailed View

Downhole Video Logging of MUD Well

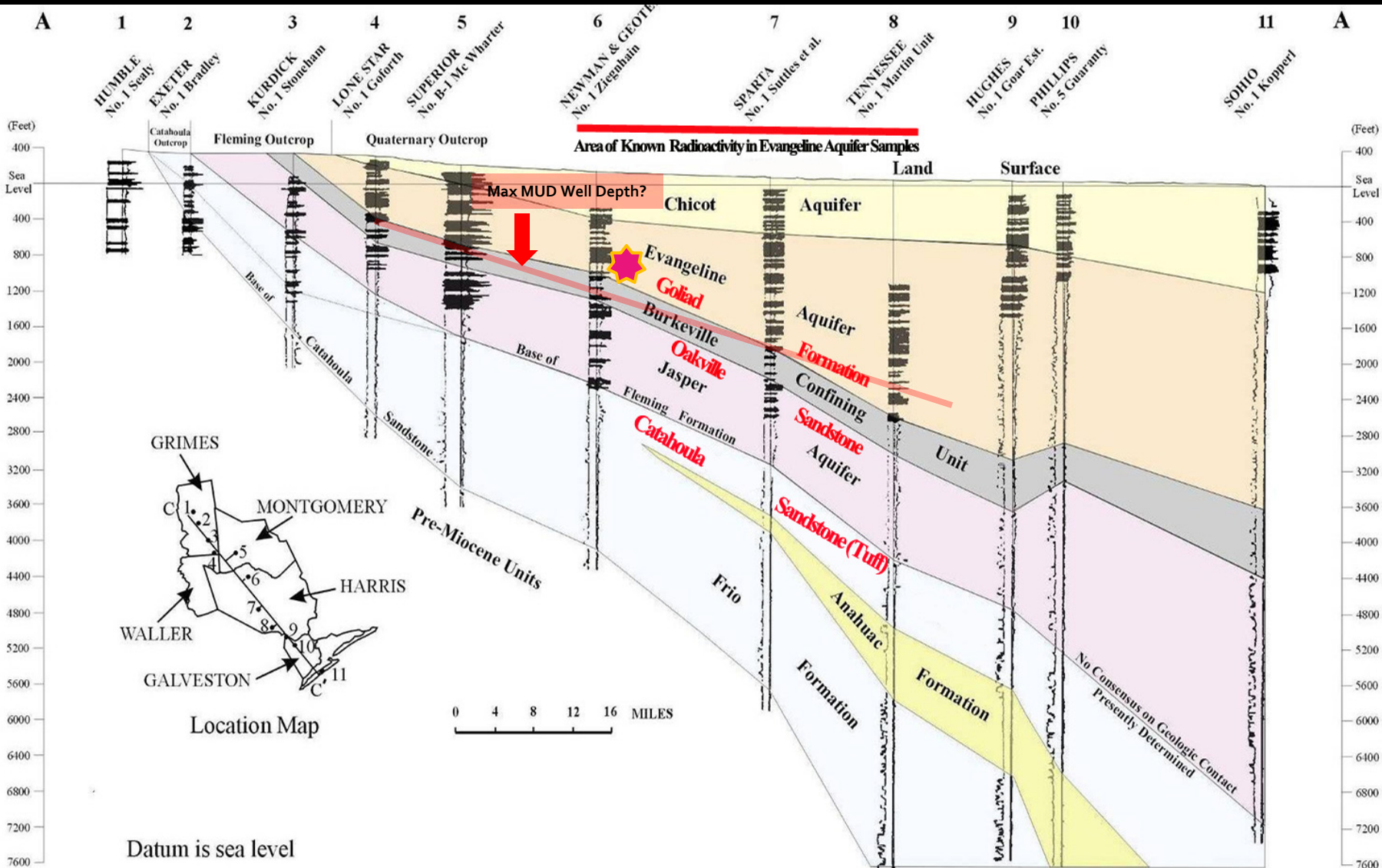


Minor Gas Bubbles at 678 Feet



Major Gas Bubbles at 710 Feet at Top of First-Screened Zone







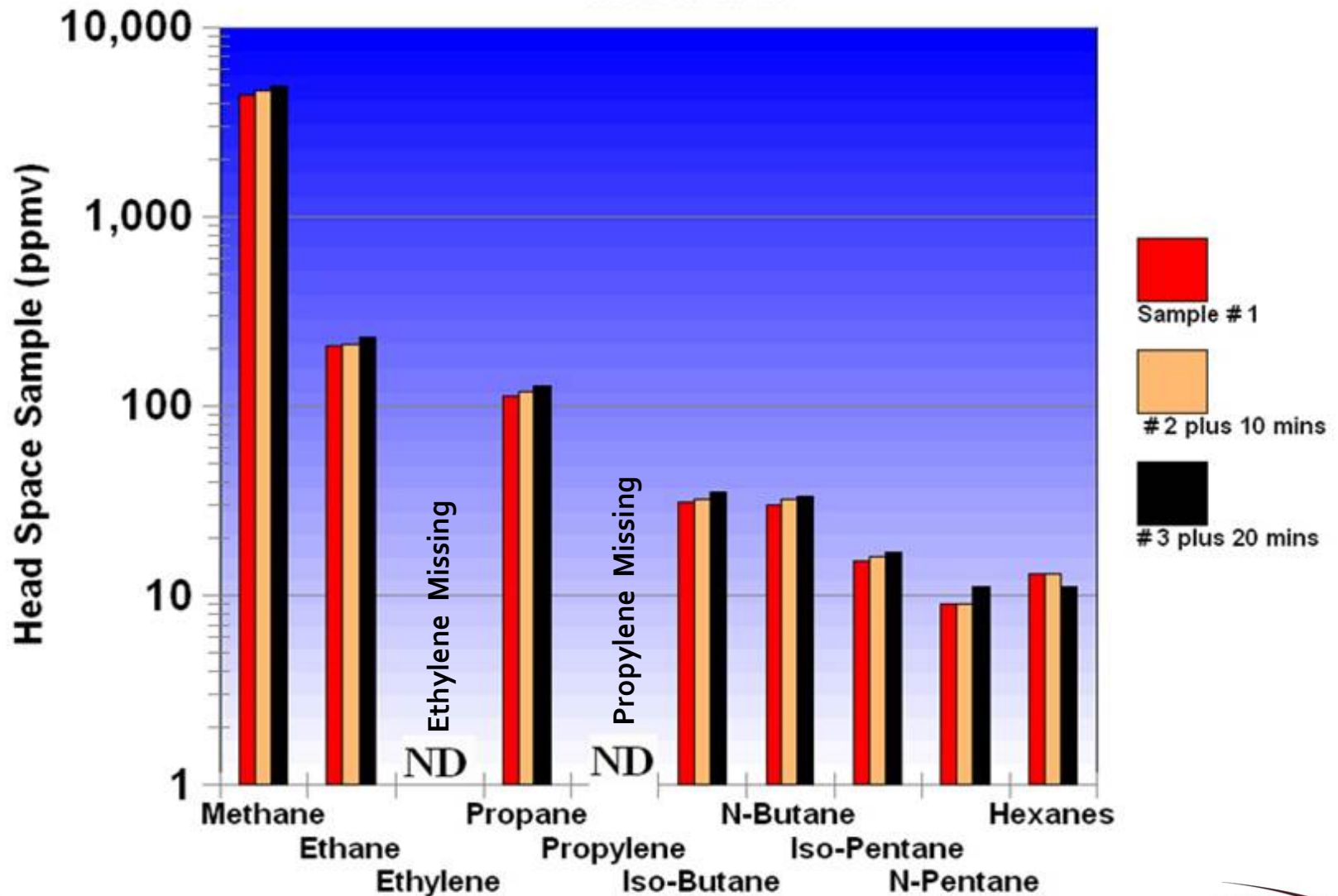
Purging MUD Well in Northern Houston

Sampling MUD Well-Casing Headspace and Ground Water



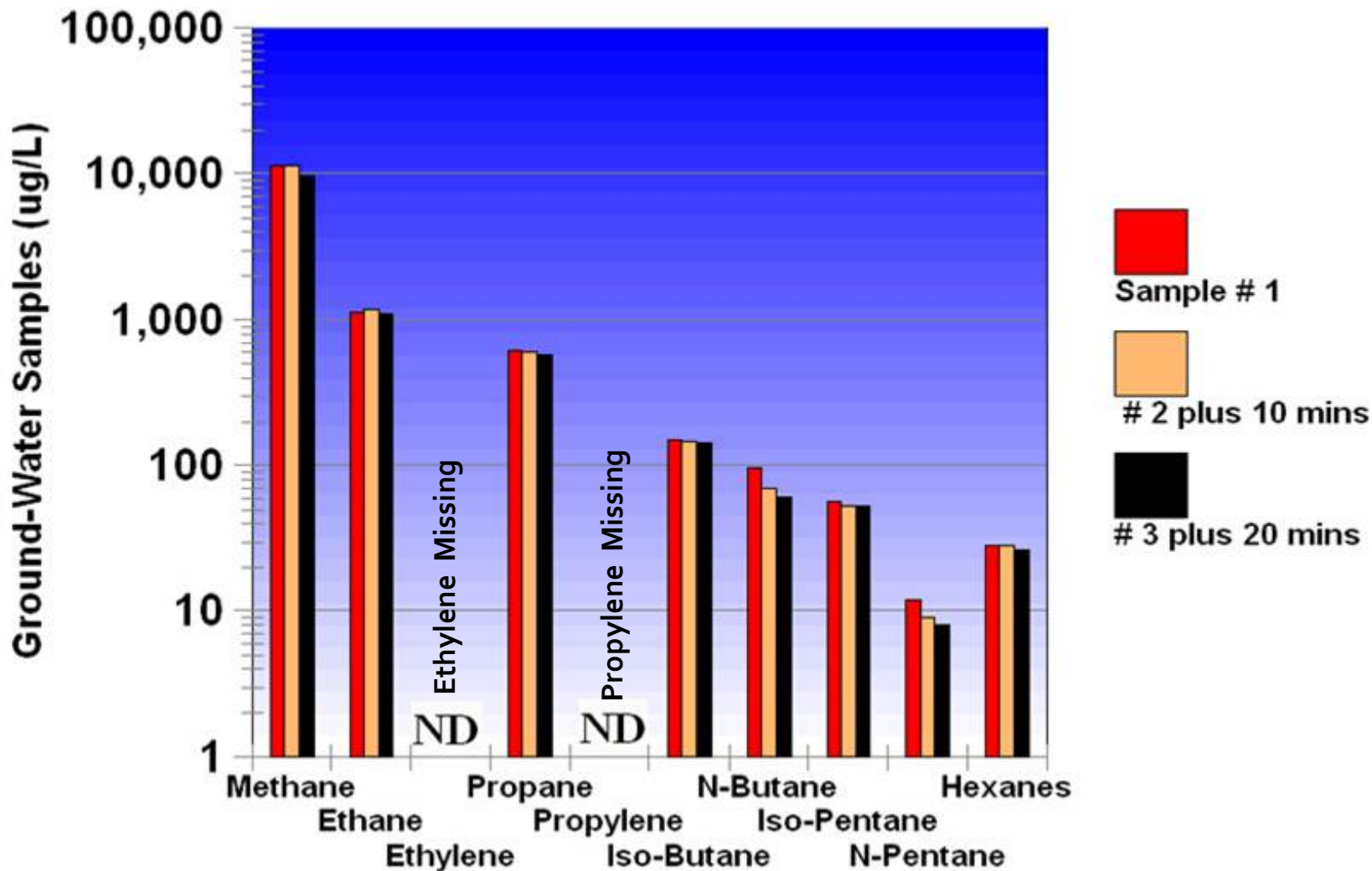
MUD Well Sampling for Natural Gas

FM-1960 Area



MUD Well Sampling for Natural Gas

FM-1960 Area



HYDROCARBON GASES IN THE SUBSURFACE

Typical "background" bacterial or low-maturity thermogenic distribution

Dry gas

Response ↑

Methane

Wet gas

Typical "reservoir" mature thermogenic distribution

Ethane Propane Butanes Pentanes Hexanes+

Retention time →

From: Bill, et al., 2003

MUD Well and Storage Facility North of FM 1960 w/ De-Gassing & De-Sanding Equipment



Impact and Remediation:

- 1) Explosive Levels Indicated within Water Storage Tanks, requiring Immediate Shut-Down of MUD Well.
- 2) Explosion-proof electrical fittings installed, or
- 3) Degassing at MUD Well.

Natural Gas in Rancher's Domestic Well

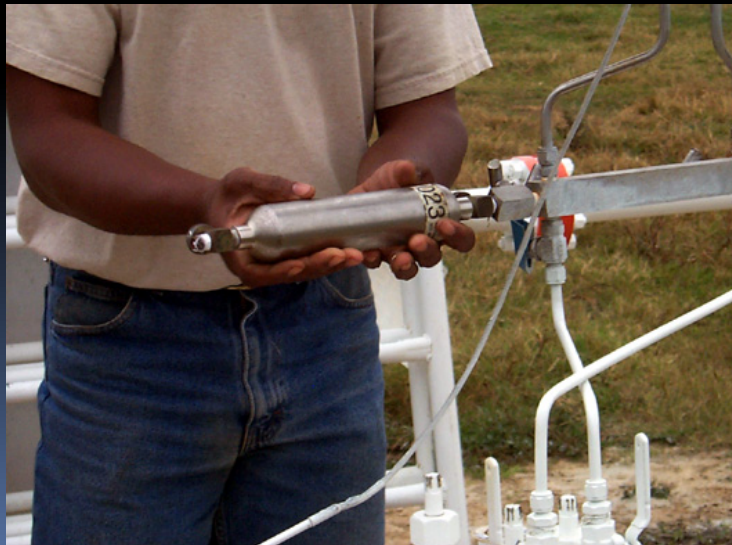
Background:

During project to investigate why groundwater from Ranch house water wells just began to exhibit bad taste and to be cloudy in appearance.

- ❖ Observed both wells and treatment filters.
- ❖ Pulled Pump Assemblies to Inspect conditions.
- ❖ Sampled Water & Headspace over 2-week period for natural gases.
- ❖ Investigation hampered by loss of seal on one WW.
- ❖ North well indicated by D isotope natural gas was thermogenic in origin but C isotope indicated biogenic.

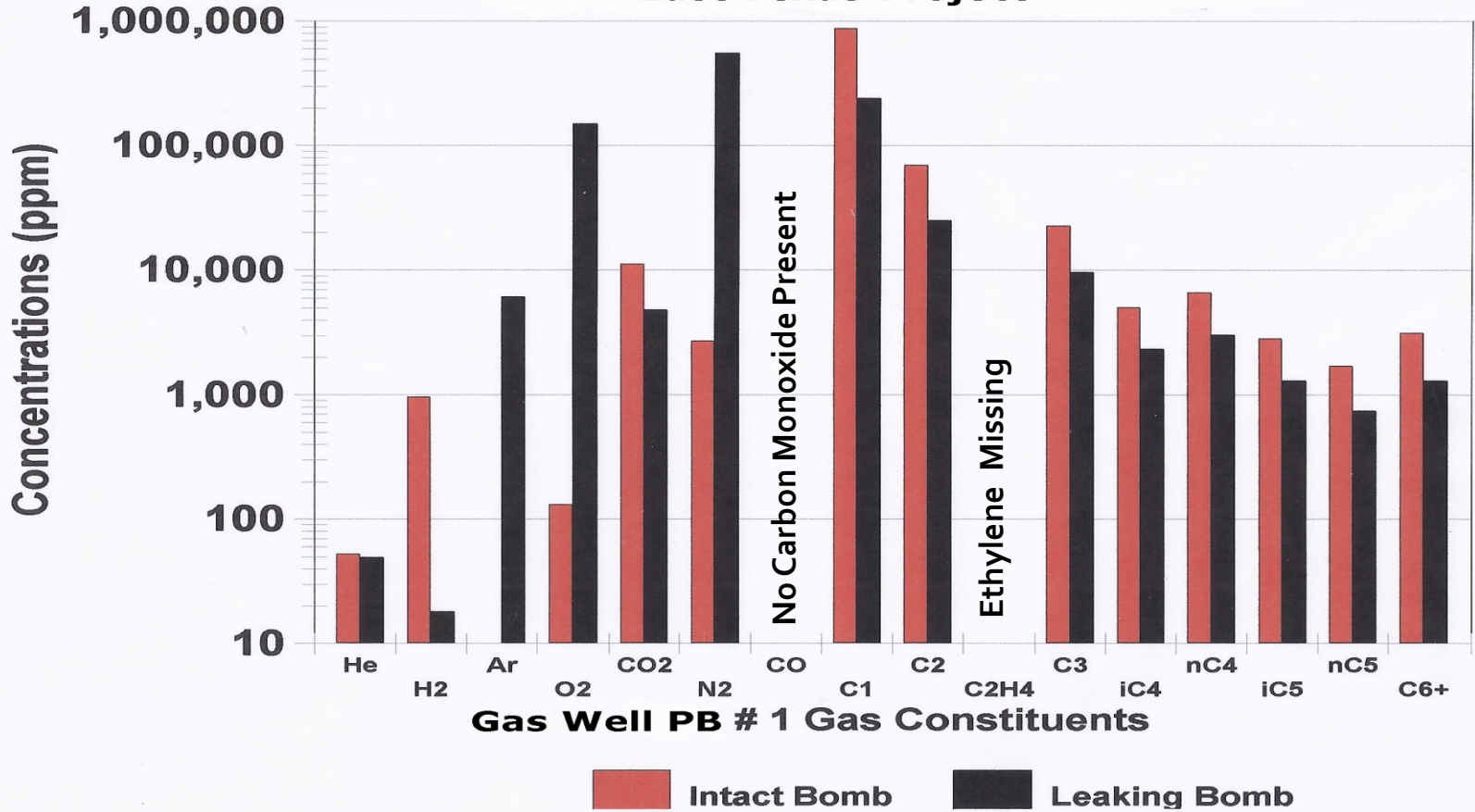


Sampling Headspace of North Water Well



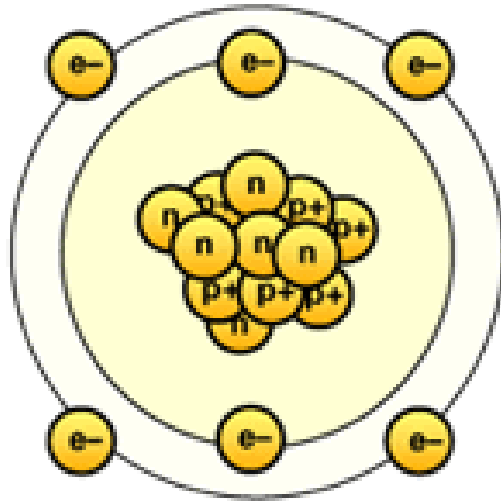
Sampling Natural Gas from Nearby Well

Distribution of Constituents East Texas Project

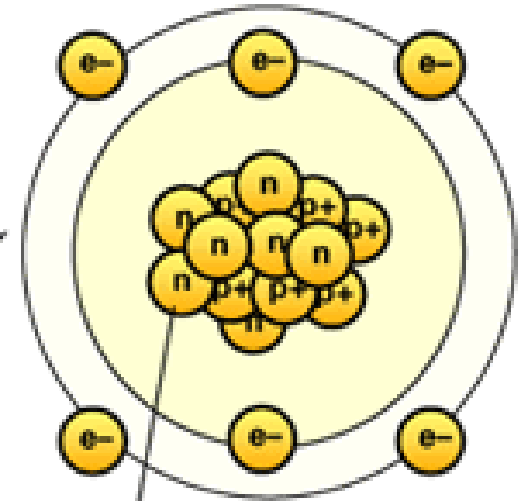


TWO STABLE ISOTOPES OF CARBON

^{12}C 6 protons
6 neutrons

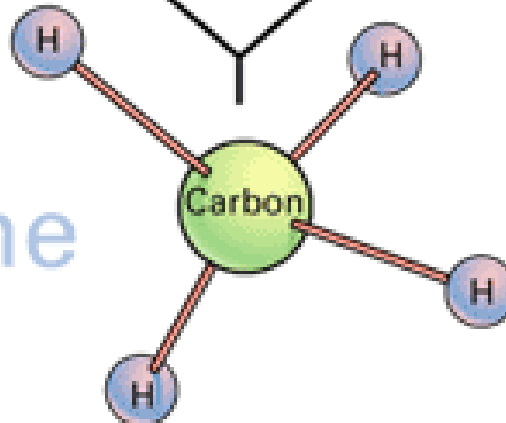


^{13}C 6 protons
7 neutrons



Natural abundance
98.93% 1.07%

Methane



From: Ellis, et al., 2003

Deuterium Isotope in Methane

δD_{C_1} per mil

Biogenic Methane -197 [-----] -353

-150 [-----] -303 Thermogenic Methane

↑↑
-170 -180

PD#1 North Water Well
Gas Well Sample Headspace

Carbon 13 Isotope in Methane

$\delta^{13}C_1$ per mil

North Water Well
Headspace

Biogenic Methane -33 [-----] -57 -67

-27 [-----] -55 Thermogenic Methane

↑
-42

PD#1
Gas Well Sample

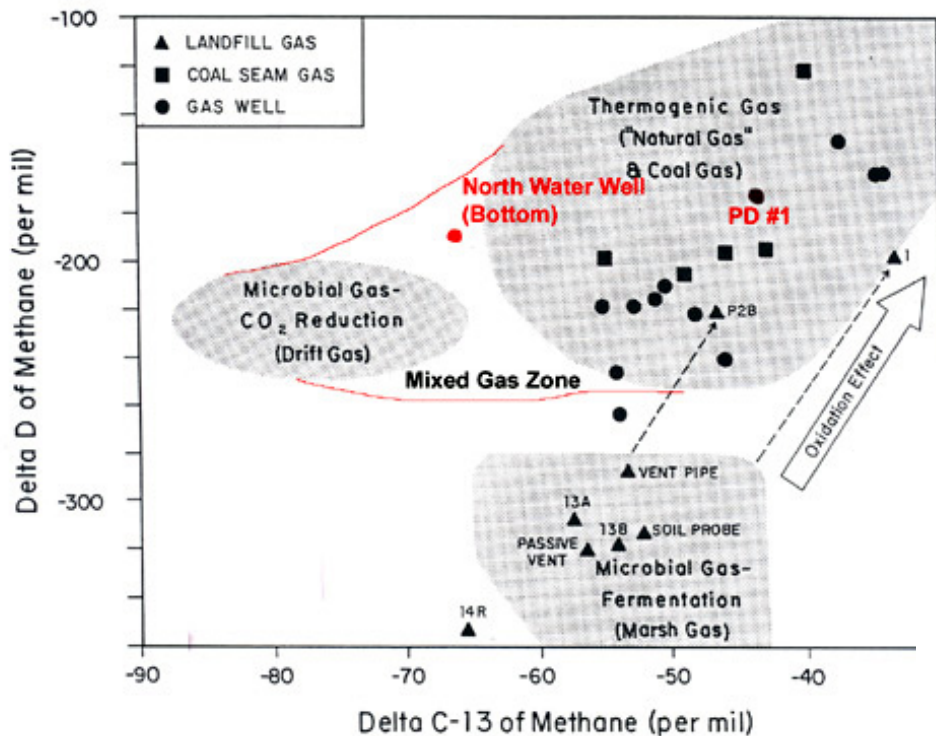
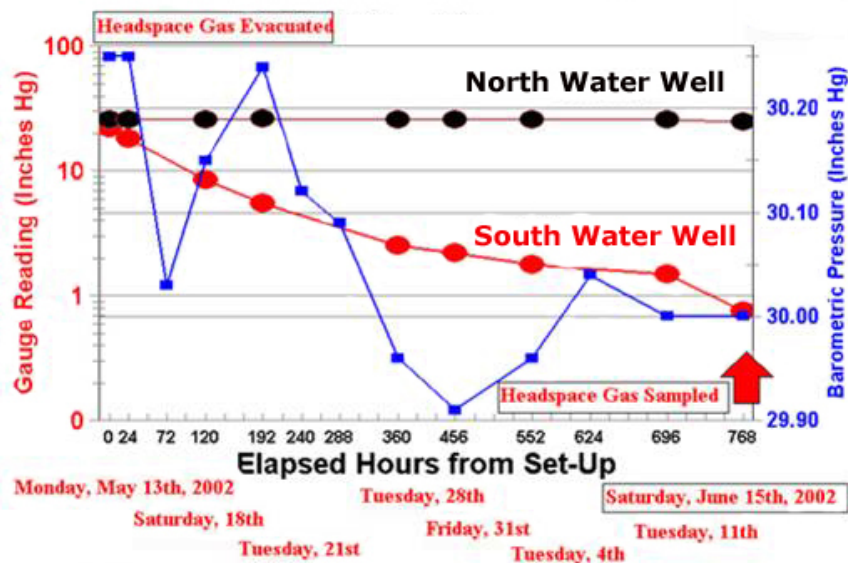


FIGURE 2: Generic cross-plot of methane $\delta^{13}C$ and δD for samples of landfill gas in Table 1 and selected thermogenic gases in western Pennsylvania, reported in Lavett Baldassare (in press). Cross-plot and indicated oxidation pathways are modified from Coleman (1994). Note that some of the gas well samples plot near the fermentation. Arrows with dashed lines indicate interpreted oxidation pathways for samples P2B and 1.

Fingerprint Reference

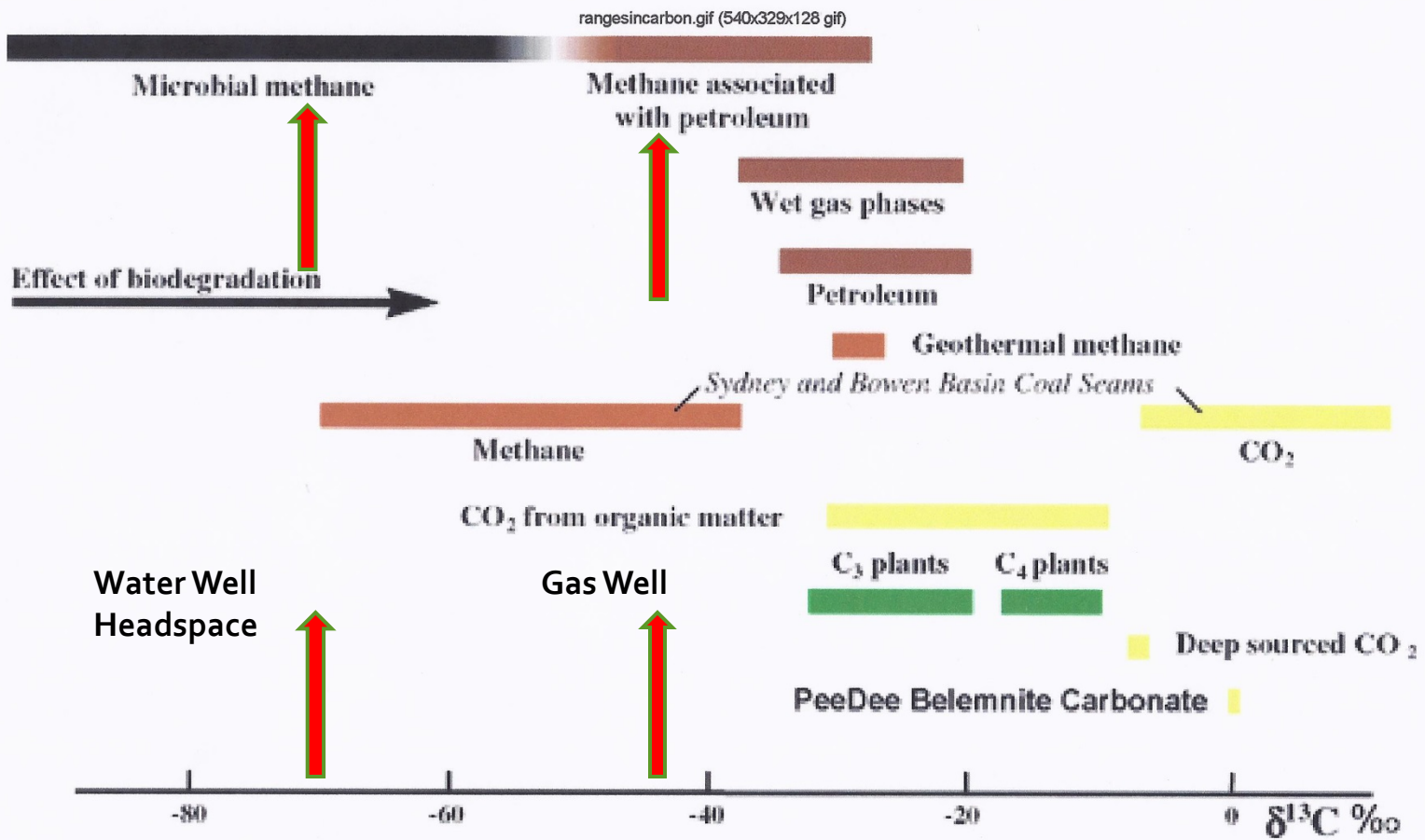
Water Well Vacuum Monitoring Program



Field Data

Issues Related to Sampling Existing Water Wells:

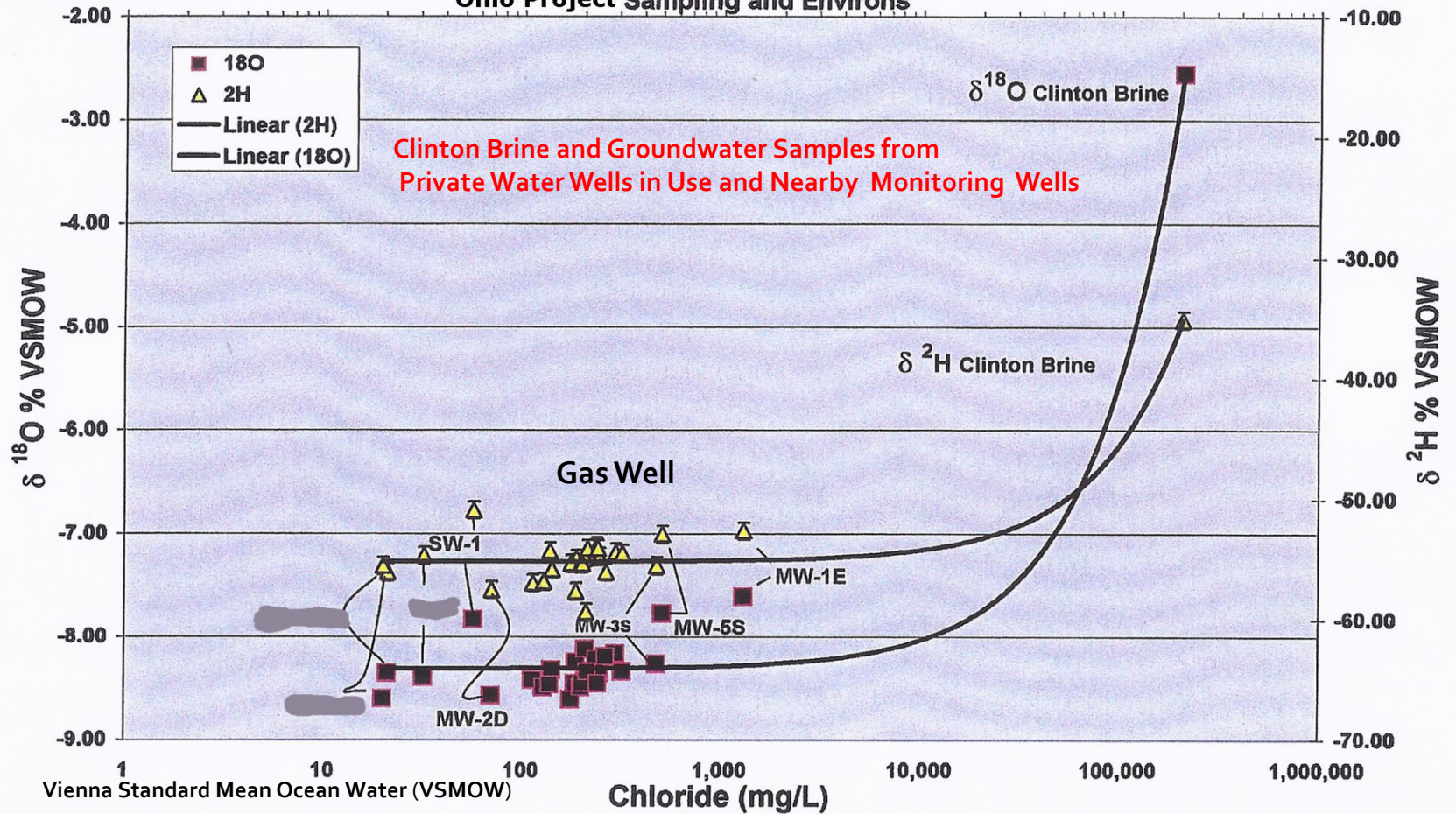
- 1) Age, Condition, & Materials of WW, PVC, Steel, etc., presence of Fe-Mn bacteria
- 2) Age, Condition, & Materials of Pump w/in WW, presence of S-Reducing bacteria
- 3) Maintenance History of WW & Pump & Drop-Pipe
- 4) Type of Sampling Equipment, bailer, pump, etc.
- 5) Type & Handling of Sample Containers, liquid or gas
- 6) Rate of Water Discharge
- 7) Changes of water table / potentiometric surface levels
- 8) Location of Well Screens or screened zones



Ranges in carbon isotope signatures from different sources

After: Johnson, 2001

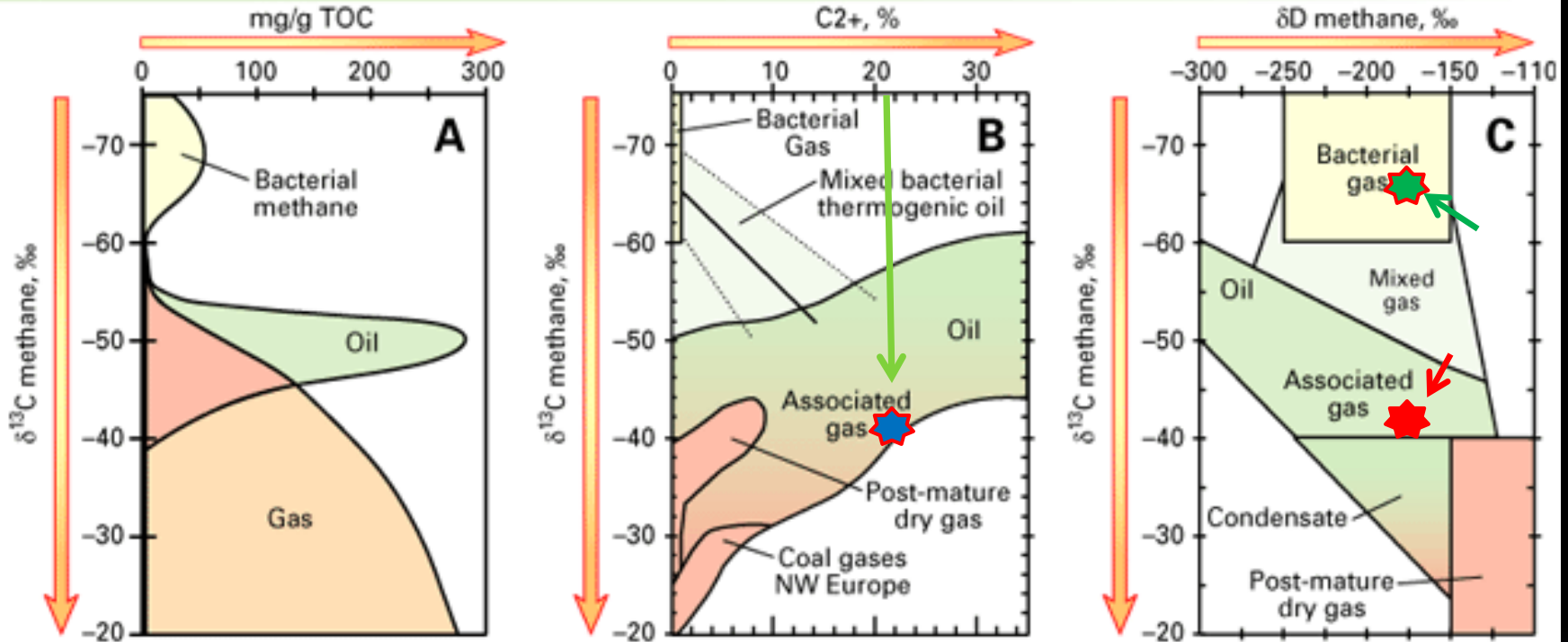
^{18}O & ^2H vs. Chloride Ohio Project Sampling and Environs



GENETIC CHARACTERIZATION OF GASES

From: Ellis, et al., 2003

Hydrocarbon formation



FM-1960 Area MUD Well

East-Texas Gas Well

NWW Headspace

East Texas Project Outcome:

Additional Isotope work was recommended but Defendant Gas Company offered to drill and equip two deep water wells for Rancher.

Case Closed !



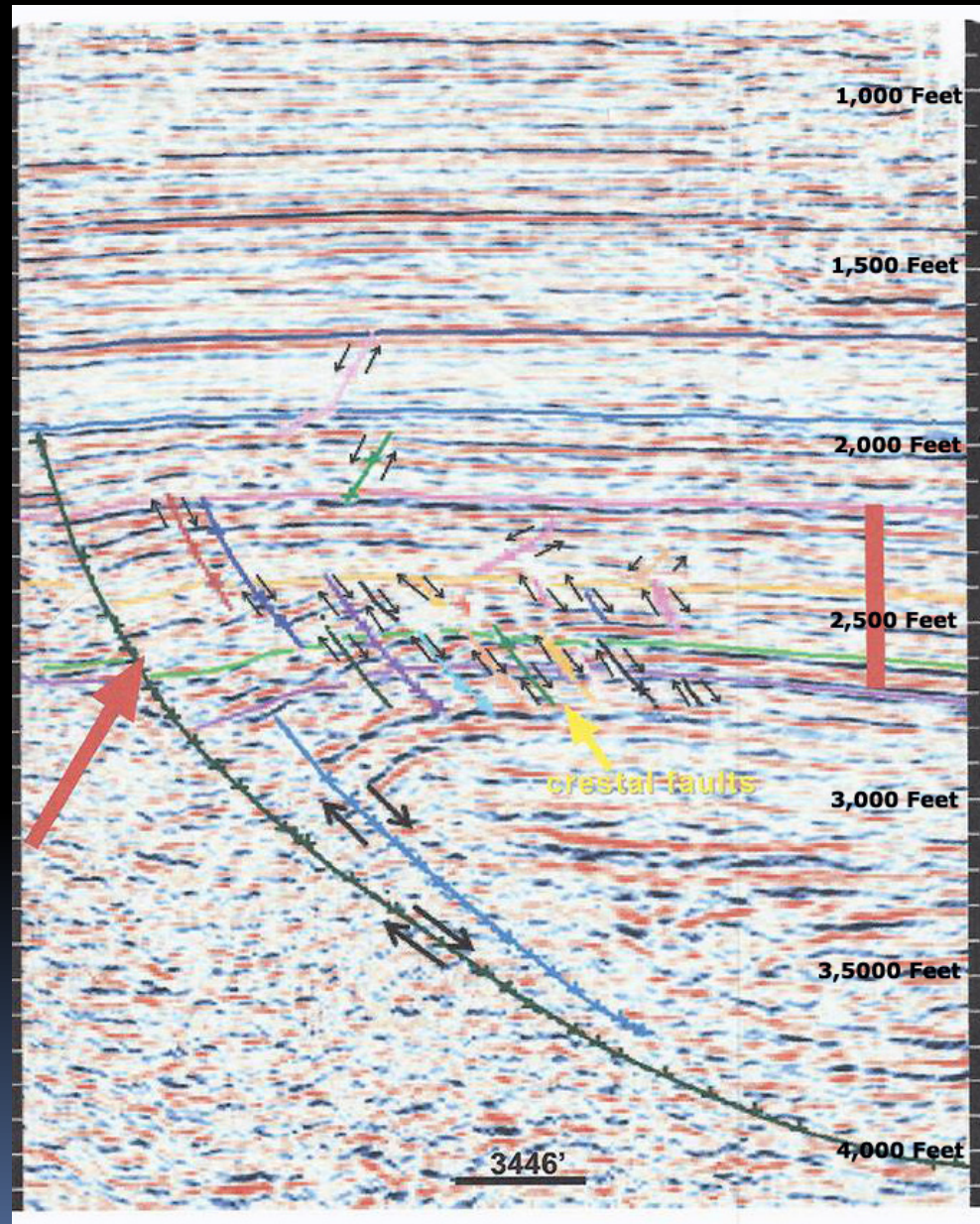
Regional Impact of Growth Faults

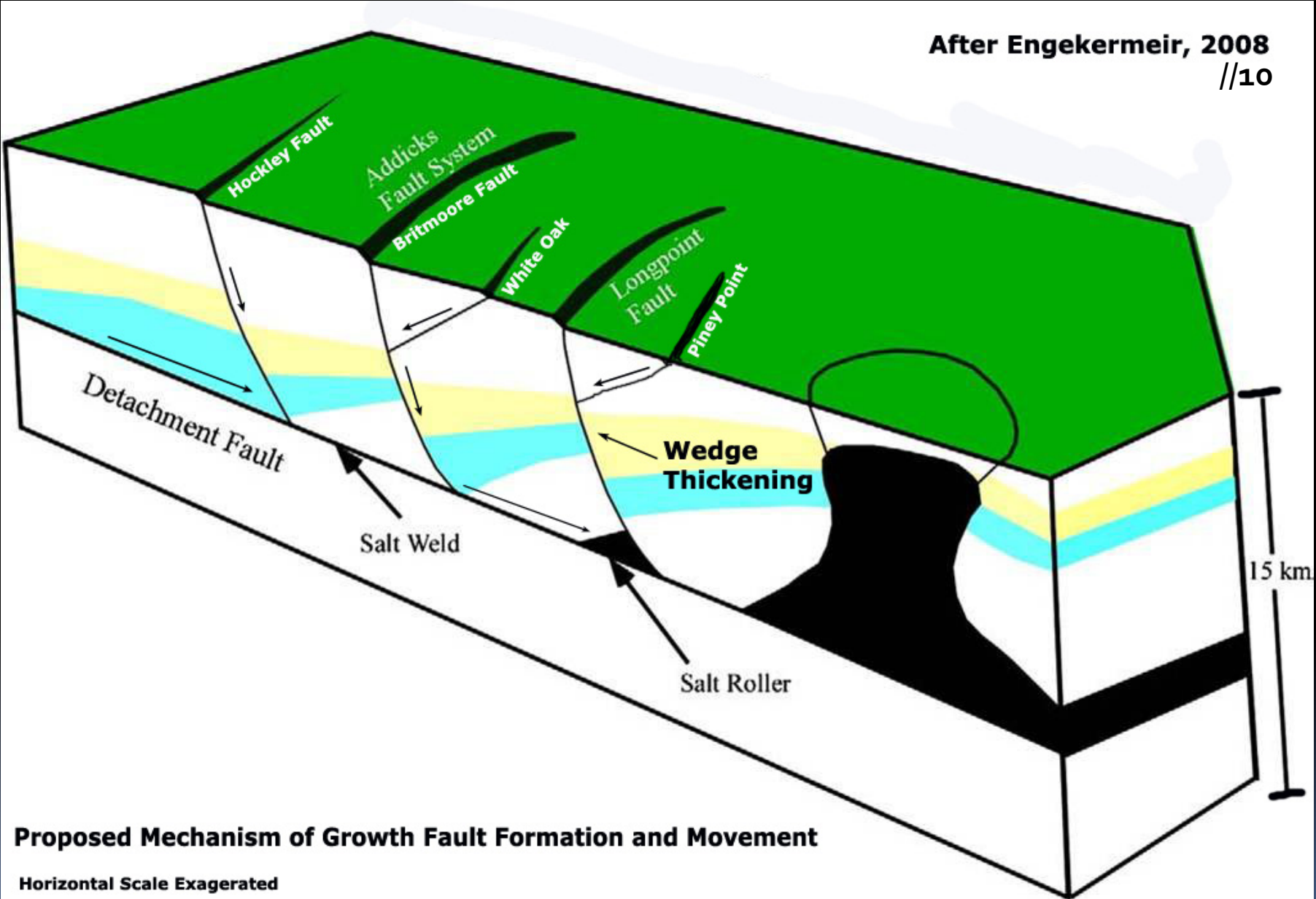
Growth Faults, aside from just contributing to surface subsidence, also allow:

- 1) Migration of deep groundwater into MUD wells and shallow drinking-water supplies**
- 2) Migration of natural gas, uranium, & other radionuclides into MUD and Private water wells.**
- 3) Nothing abnormal, nothing unusual: natural gas, uranium and radionuclides occur in the groundwater throughout the U.S. Mitigations are readily available. Only some exceptions.**

Seismic Dip Line Exhibiting Growth Faults (Blue and Black)

- Setting Up Subbasin
- Antithetic and Synthetic Crestal Faults
- Compartmentalizing Prograding Wedge Reservoir
- Expansion of Wedge into Growth Fault
- Increasing Permeability along Growth Fault?
- Allowing Gases (and Fluids) to Migrate up Growth Fault





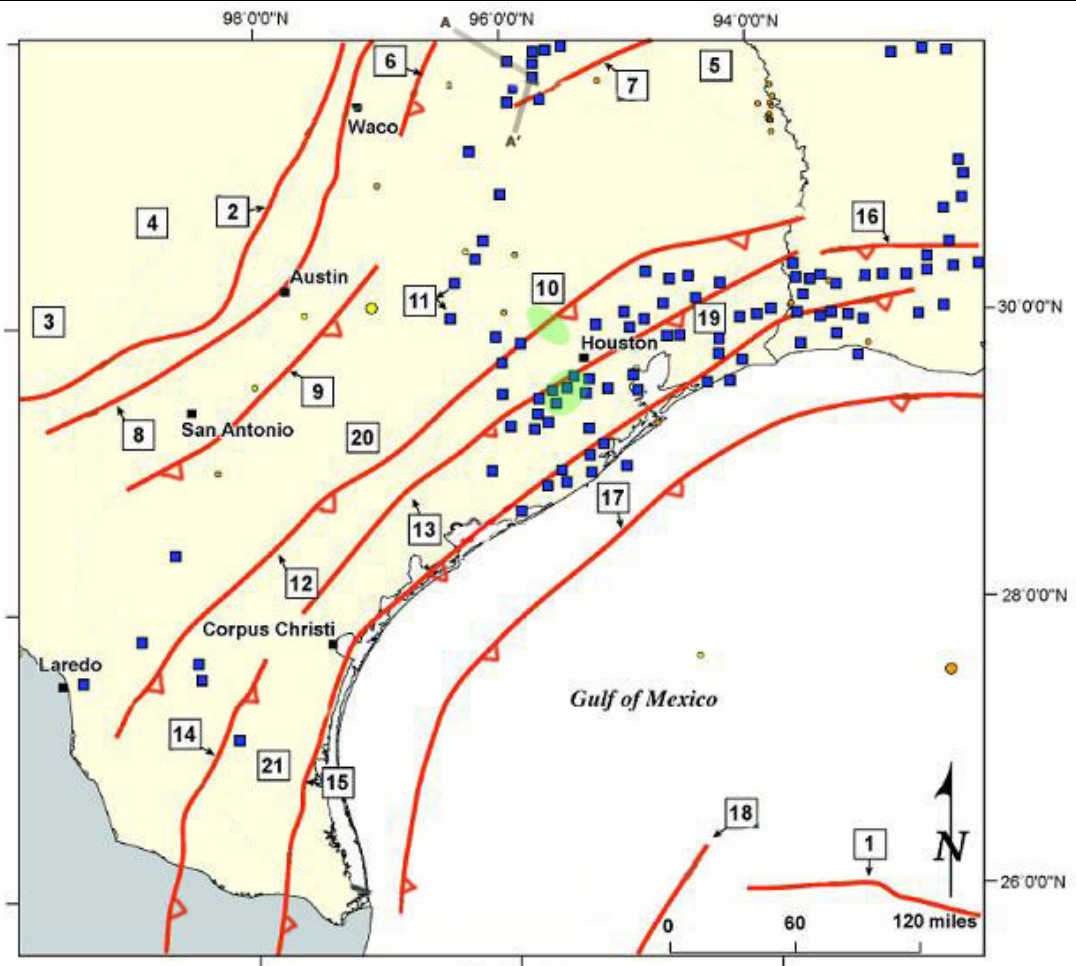
Proposed Mechanism of Growth Fault Formation and Movement

Horizontal Scale Exaggerated

Main Growth Fault Systems at Surface in State

Locations of Salt Domes, Some Near Surface

Earthquake Epicenters

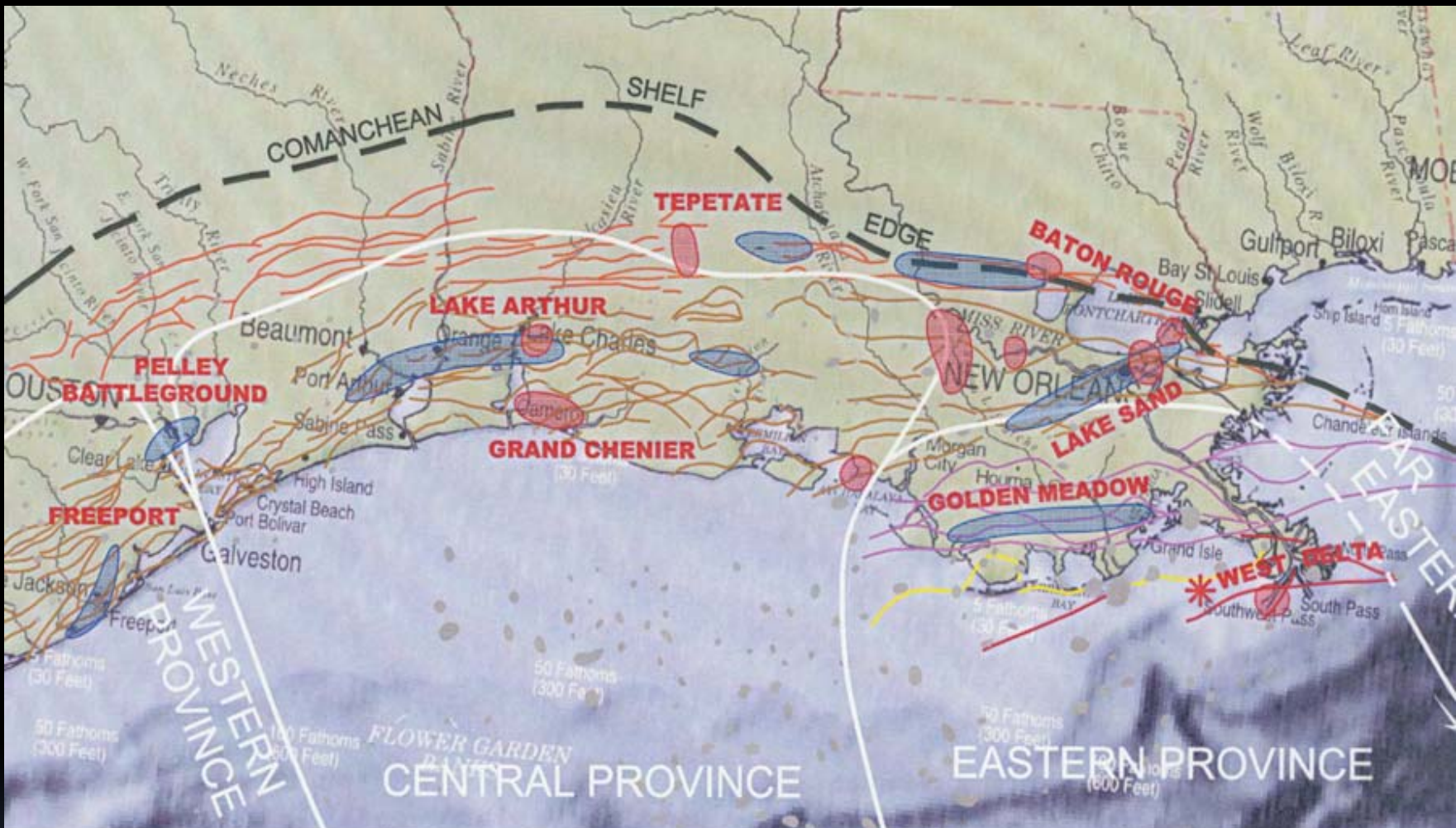


Explanation













Tectonic Features		Earthquake Epicenters	
1 Sigsbee Escarpment	10 Houston Embayment	19 Sabine Arch	(by estimated body wave magnitude Emb)
2 Ouachita Orogenic Front	11 Salt Diapirs (■)	20 San Marcos Arch	EPR1 1986 Seismicity Catalog (1627-1985)
3 Kerr Basin	12 Wilcox Fault Zone	21 Rio Arch	Updated Seismicity Catalog (1847-2006)
4 Llano Uplift	13 Yegua Fault Zone		● 3.00 - 3.99
5 Sabine Uplift	14 Vicksburg Fault Zone		● 4.00 - 4.99
6 Mexia Fault System	15 Frio Fault Zone		● 3.00 - 3.99
7 Mt. Enterprise-Elihart Graben Fault Zone	16 Tepehate Fault Zone		● 4.00 - 4.99
8 Balcones Fault Zone	17 Corsair Fault Zone		● Area of Known Abnormal Radium (226) and Radon (222) in Public Water Supply
9 Luling Fault Zone	18 Perdido Fold Belt		

Major Structural Features in Texas





© S.M. GAGLIANO 2003

	LOCAL EARTHQUAKES WITH PROBABLE FAULT MOVEMENT	<h3>FAULT ZONES</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  BATON ROUGE-TEPATATE  WHITE CASTLE, LAKE SAND, LAKE ARTHUR, SCOTT, and OTHERS  LAKE HATCH-GOLDEN MEADOW  VENICE  SOUTHWEST PASS 	 OIL and GAS FIELDS   
	DISTURBANCES TRIGGERED BY 1964 ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE WITH PROBABLE FAULT MOVEMENT		
	BROKEN WELL CASINGS		

However !!

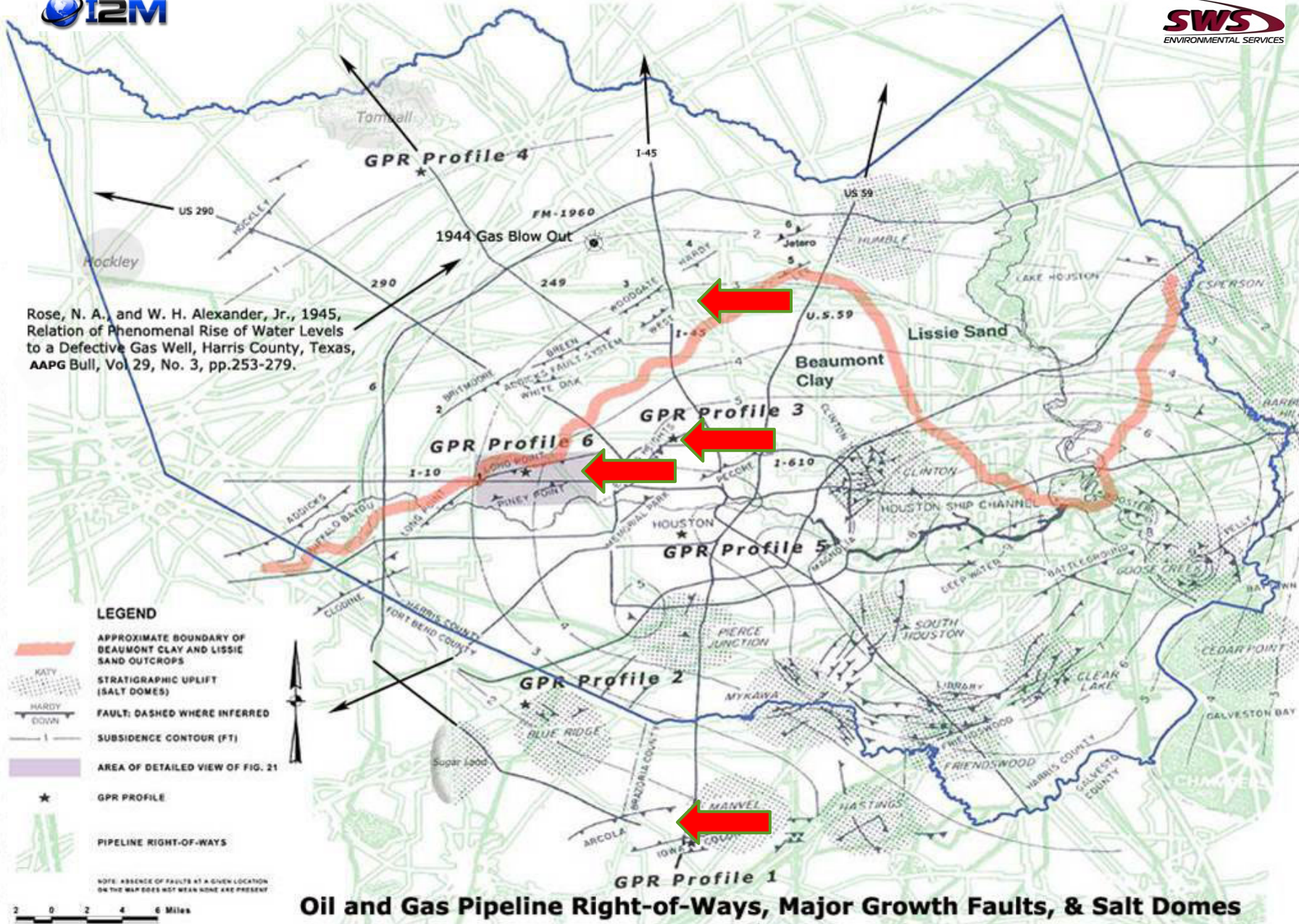
Growth Faults at the Surface can Impact Pipelines.

Growth Faults in the Shallow Surface can impact the integrity of Landfills and old Dumps, leading to groundwater contamination.

Previously Unknown Growth Faults may be located by GPR and other shallow geophysical methods.



Rose, N. A., and W. H. Alexander, Jr., 1945, Relation of Phenomenal Rise of Water Levels to a Defective Gas Well, Harris County, Texas, AAPG Bull, Vol 29, No. 3, pp.253-279.



LEGEND

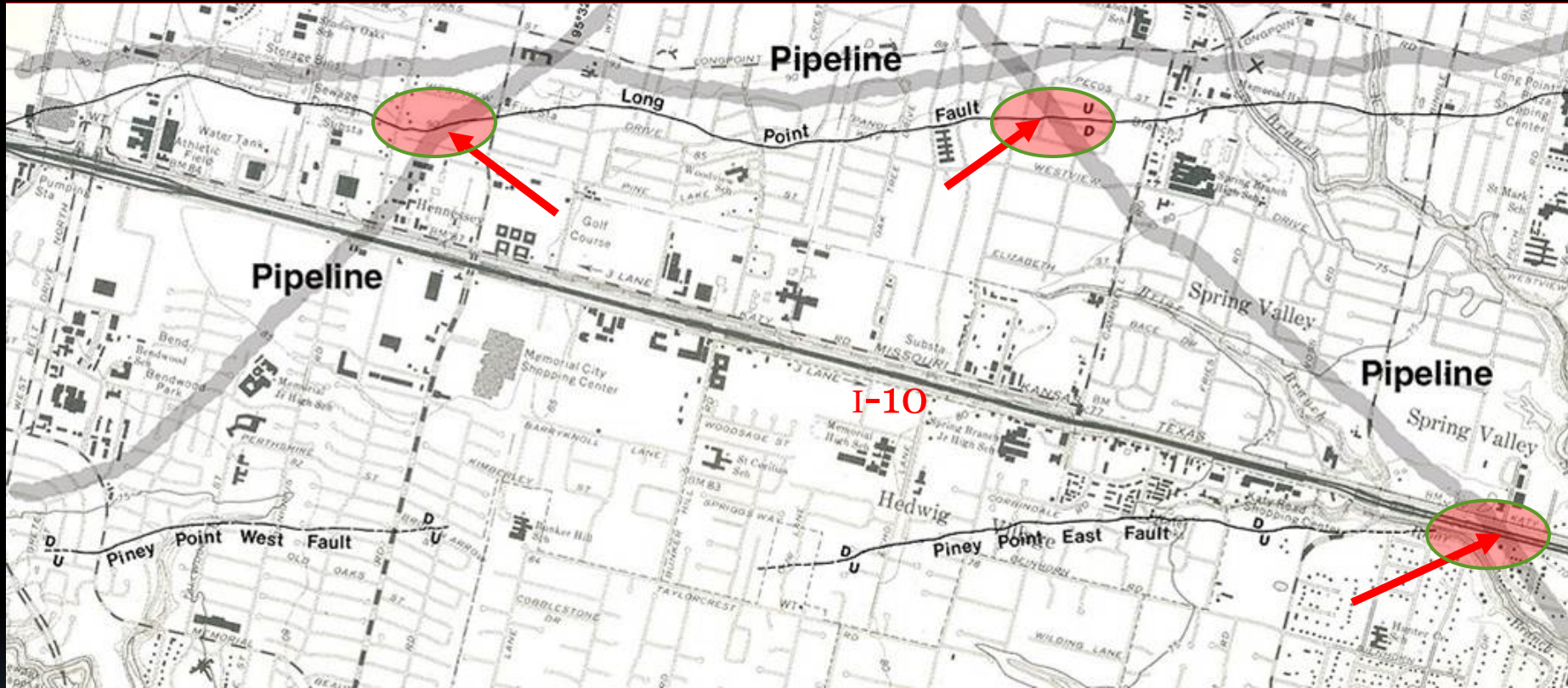
- APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF BEAUMONT CLAY AND LISSIE SAND OUTCROPS
- KATY STRATIGRAPHIC UPLIFT (SALT DOMES)
- FAULT: DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- SUBSIDENCE CONTOUR (FT)
- AREA OF DETAILED VIEW OF FIG. 21
- GPR PROFILE
- PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAYS

NOTE: ABSENCE OF FAULTS AT A GIVEN LOCATION OR THE WAY DOES NOT MEAN NONE ARE PRESENT

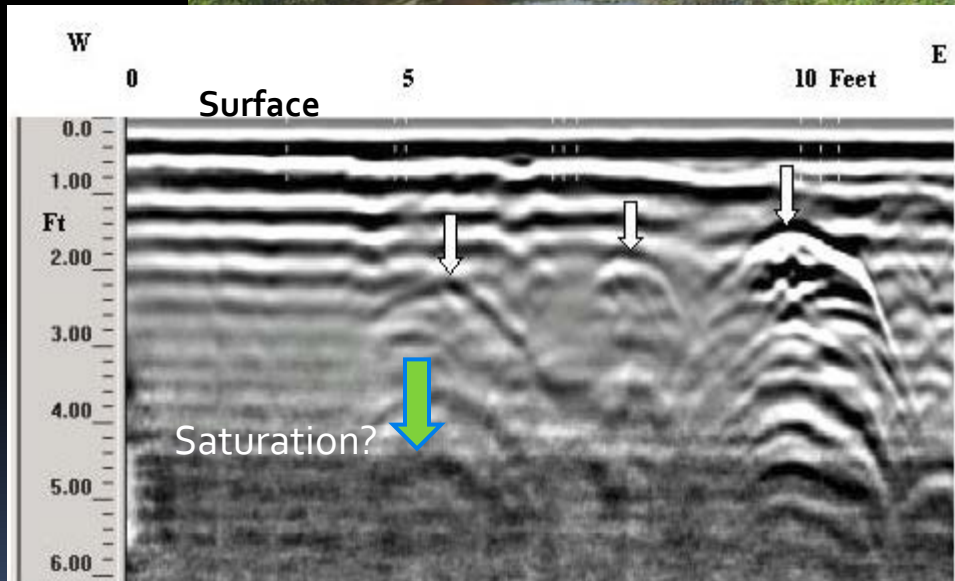


Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Ways, Major Growth Faults, & Salt Domes

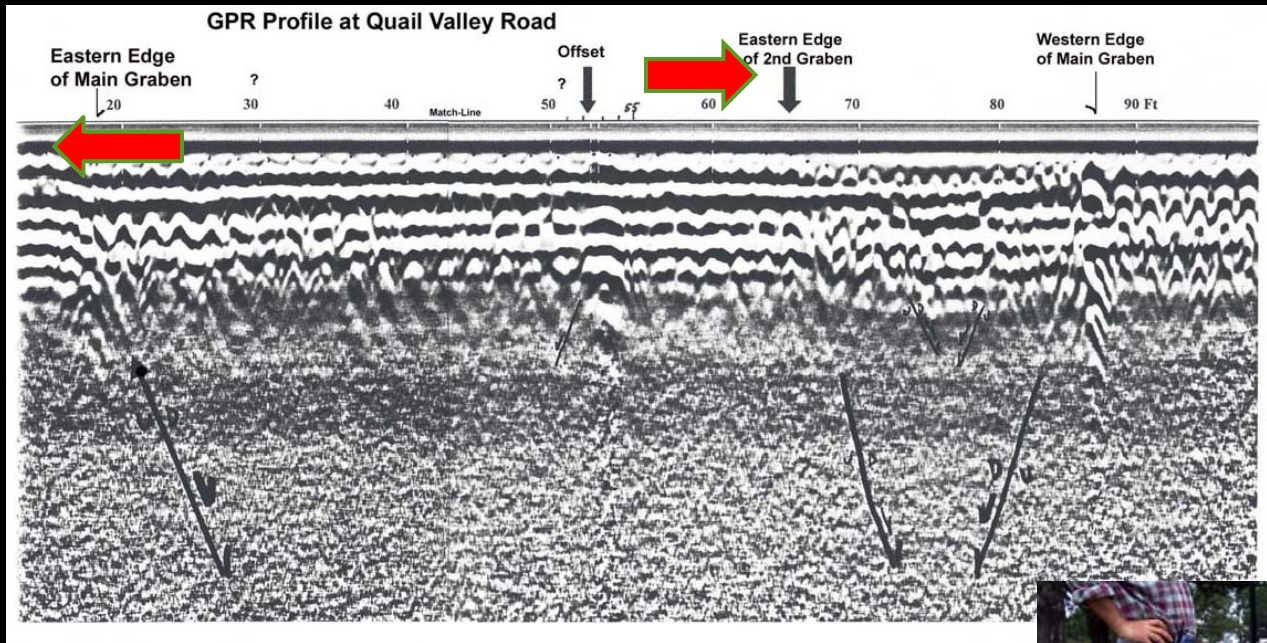
Example of Hazard Zones to Be Monitored



Note: Location of Zones have been Approximated and Require Field Confirmation



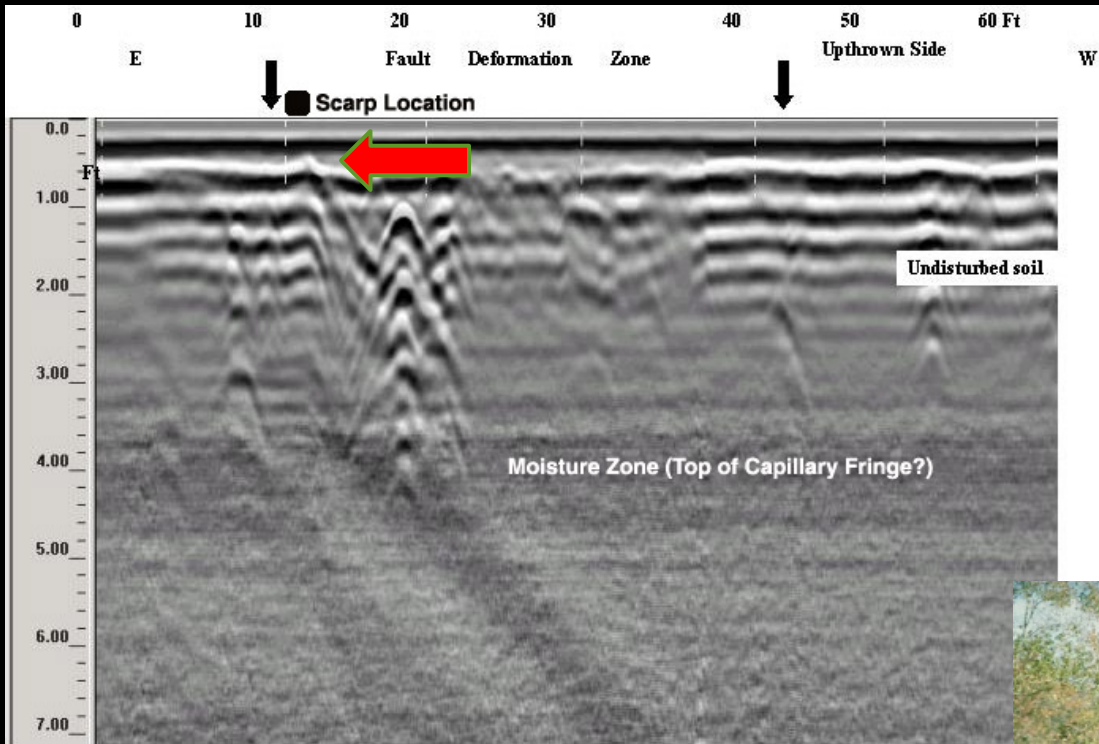
Using GPR in Houston Area by Mustafa Saribudak, P.G., Geophysicist



Subsurface movement will impact pipelines, water lines, sewer lines and building foundations.

Using GPR in Houston Area by Mustafa Saribudak, P.G., Geophysicist



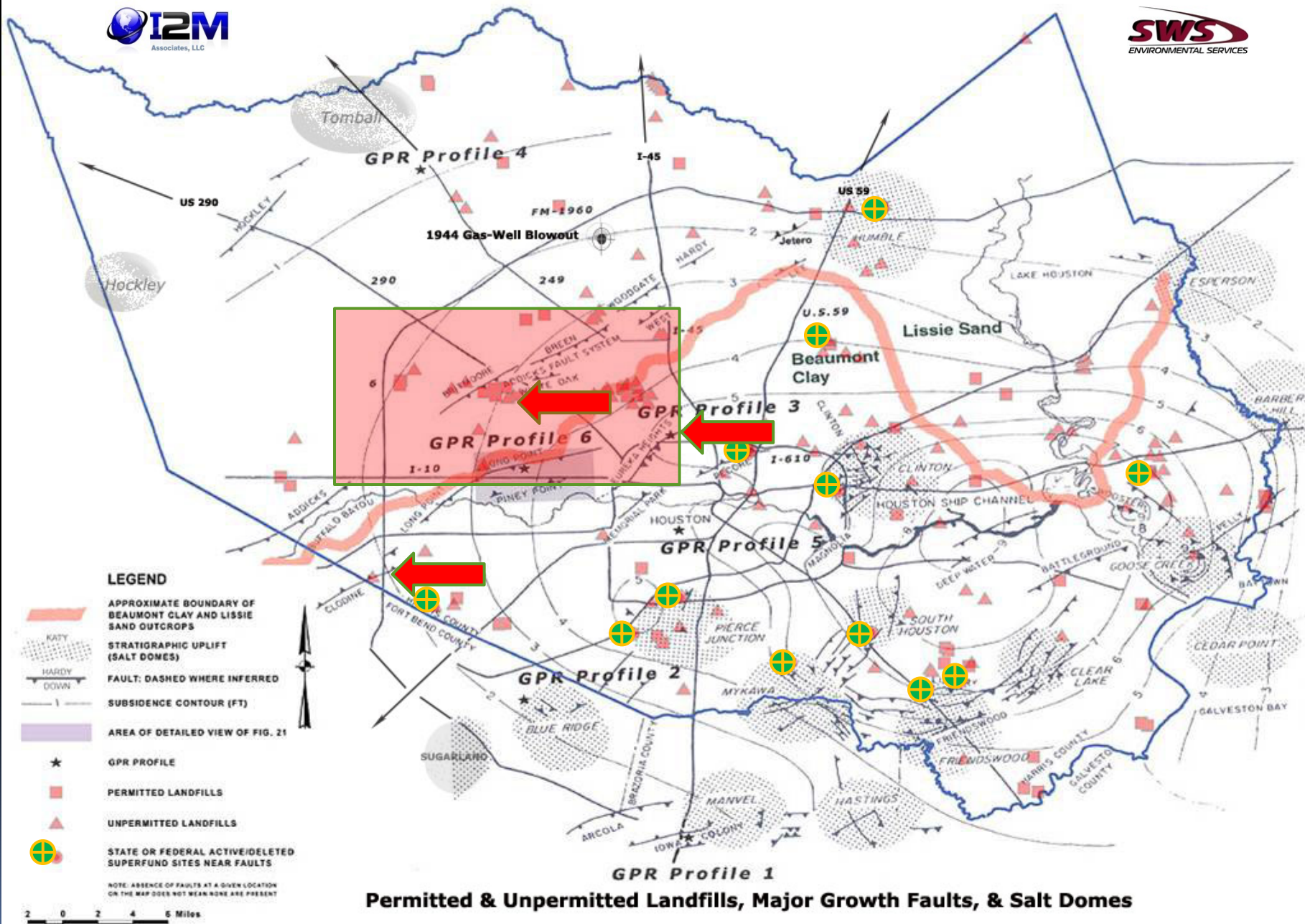


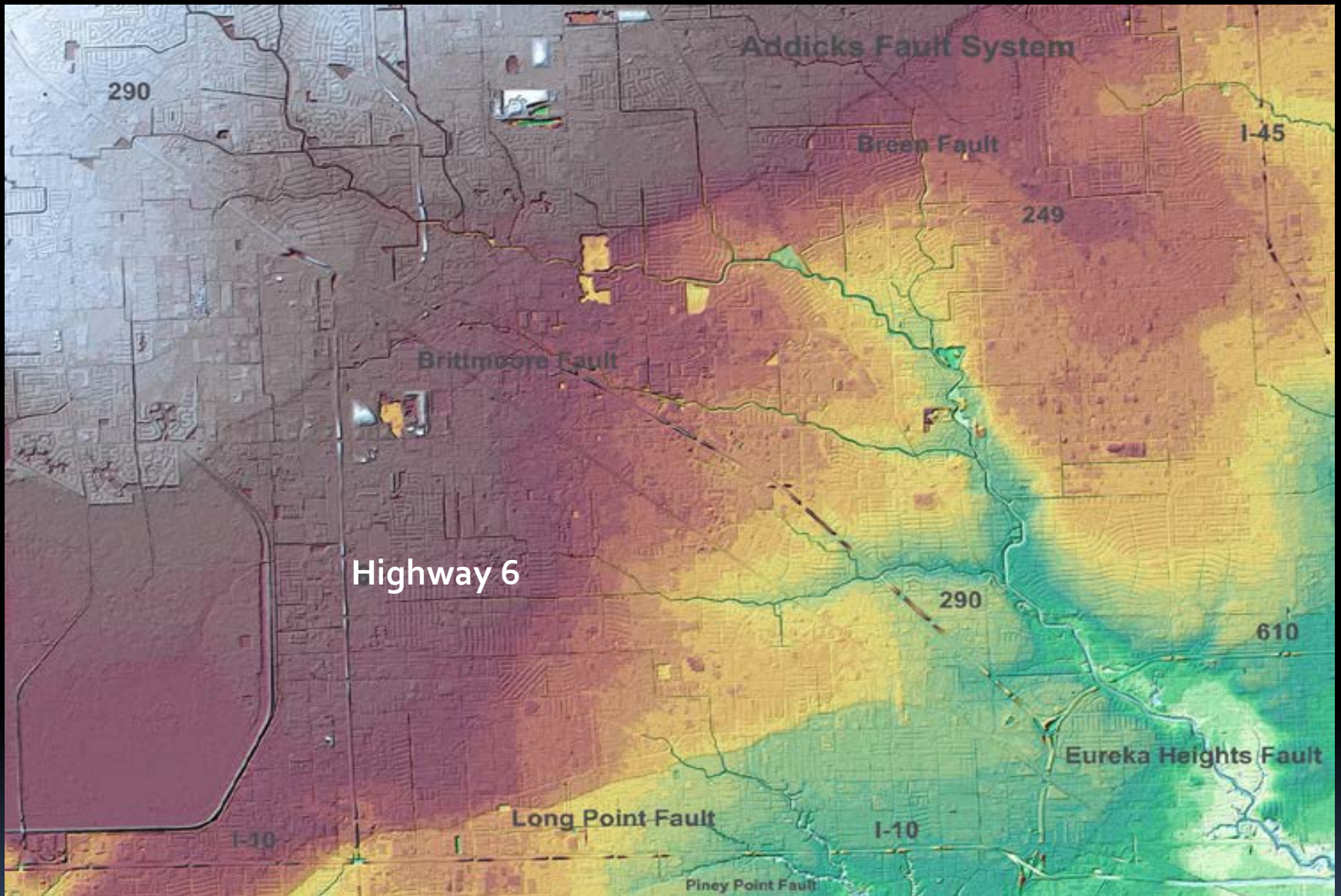
Subsurface movement will impact street pavements and curbing.

Using GPR in Houston Area by Mustafa Saribudak, P.G., Geophysicist



Eureka Heights Area





LIDAR Map of Northwest Quadrant of Harris County.

(Courtesy of Dodson & Associates, Inc.)

Vertical Control: ~ 10 cm



Uranium, Radium, Radon, Methane and Surface Faults in the Houston Area?

They are to be expected in the area, and can be dealt with by employing appropriate monitoring, technology, mapping, and geotechnical engineering.

Note: Professional Geoscience Licensing in Texas and elsewhere encourages the Professional to advise the Public of Potential Geological Hazards, when indicated.

References: <http://www.i2massociates.com/Downloads/HGSReferences2013.pdf>



On other matters, AAPG-EMD Memoir 101 has been released. Get your copy via AAPG online bookstore, see:

http://i2massociates.com/Downloads/AAPG_Memoir_101-July18-2012.pdf

Chapter 9: Nuclear Power and Associated Environmental Issues in the Transition of Exploration and Mining on Earth to the Development of Off-World Natural Resources in the 21st Century...

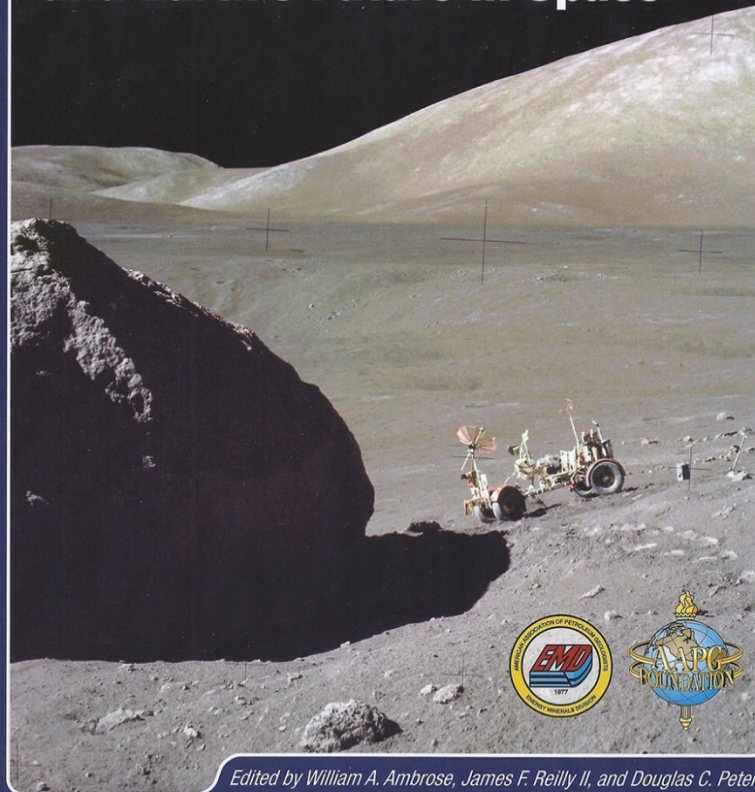
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