

Culebra Long-Term Monitoring Program

KAERI Hydrology Short Course

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Outline

- **SNL Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) Program**
 - PA Driver
 - Background
 - How LTM Developed
- **Pressure Data**
 - Documentation
 - Data Collection
 - Network
 - SNL Hydrology Database
- **Pressure Density**
 - How it is Calculated
 - Freshwater Head (FWH)





Culebra Well-Testing Program

- **Performance Assessment (PA) modeling of Culebra flow + transport requires data**
 - Local-scale Transmissivity (T) at pumping wells
 - Large-scale T and estimates of heterogeneity
 - Large-scale transient drawdown data for calibrating model
- **~90 single-well Culebra pumping tests**
- **6 large-scale multi-pad Culebra tests**
 - Pressure transducers (Trolls) in many wells

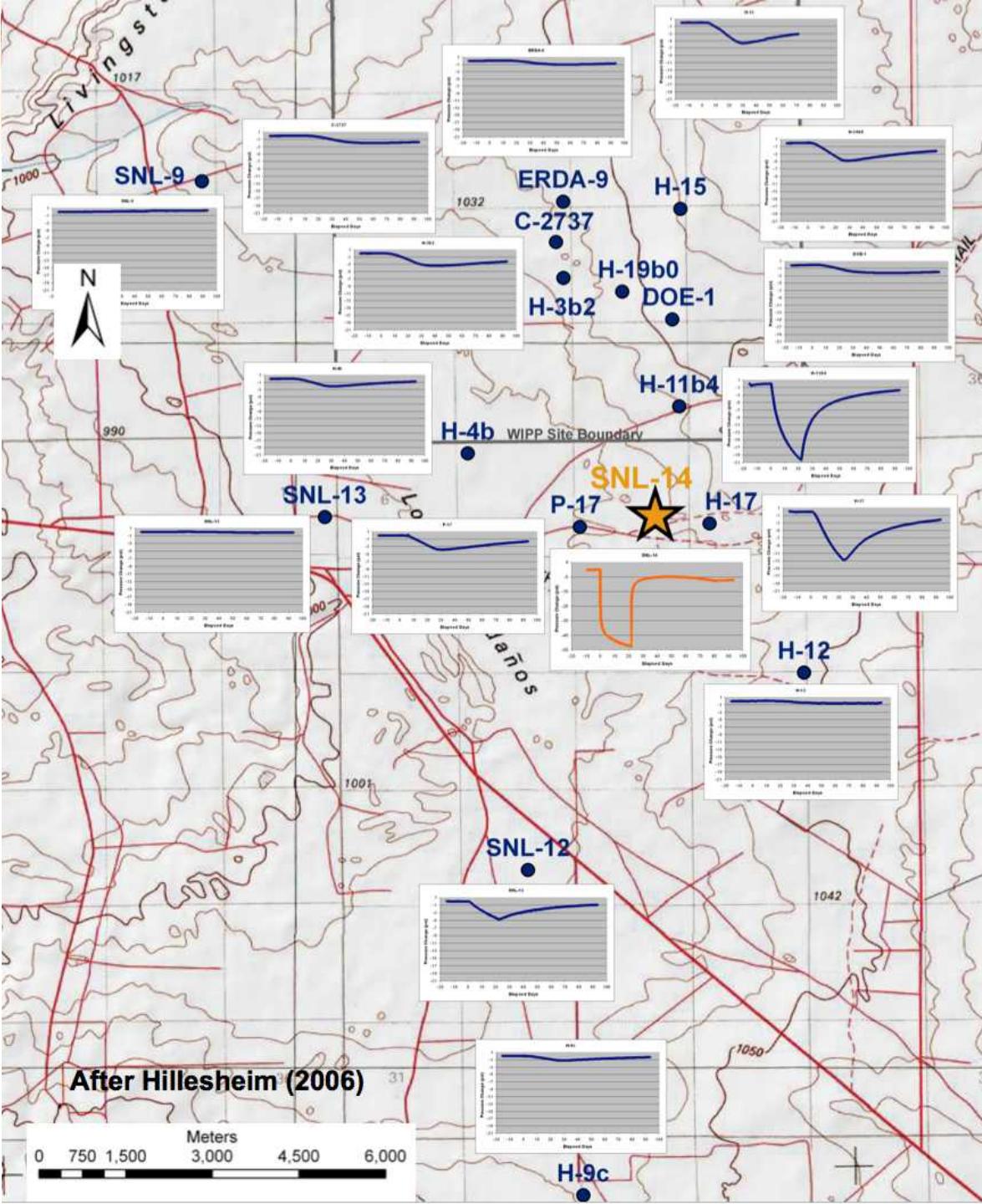
Background – Well Testing

2005 SNL-14 Multipad Pumping Test

Pumped at a constant rate of 30 gpm for 22 days

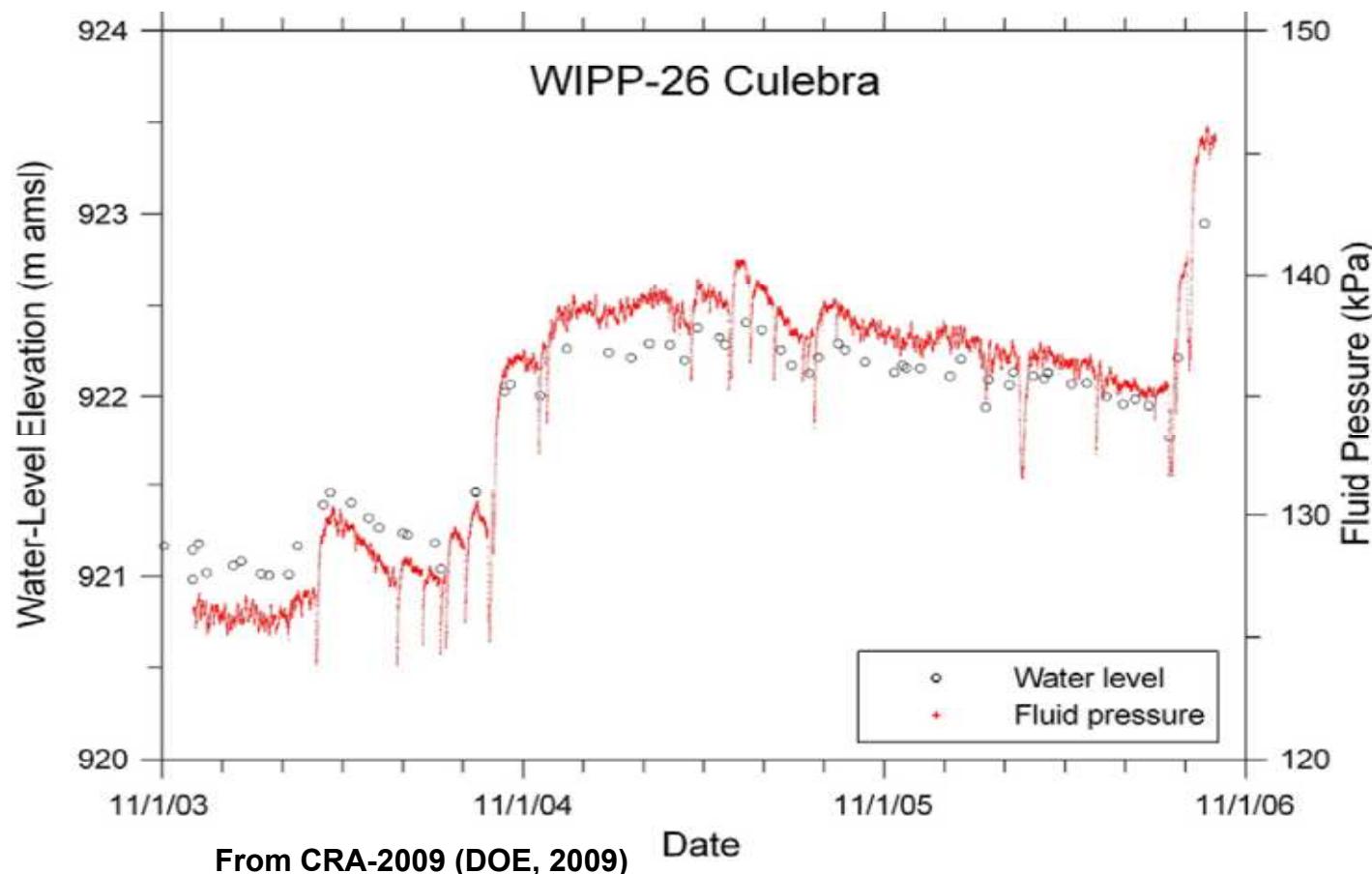
Response observed in wells up to 10 km away

15 wells instrumented with pressure transducers for observing SNL-14 pumping + recovery



Background - Pressure Head Data

- Hourly pressure-head vs. monthly water-level data



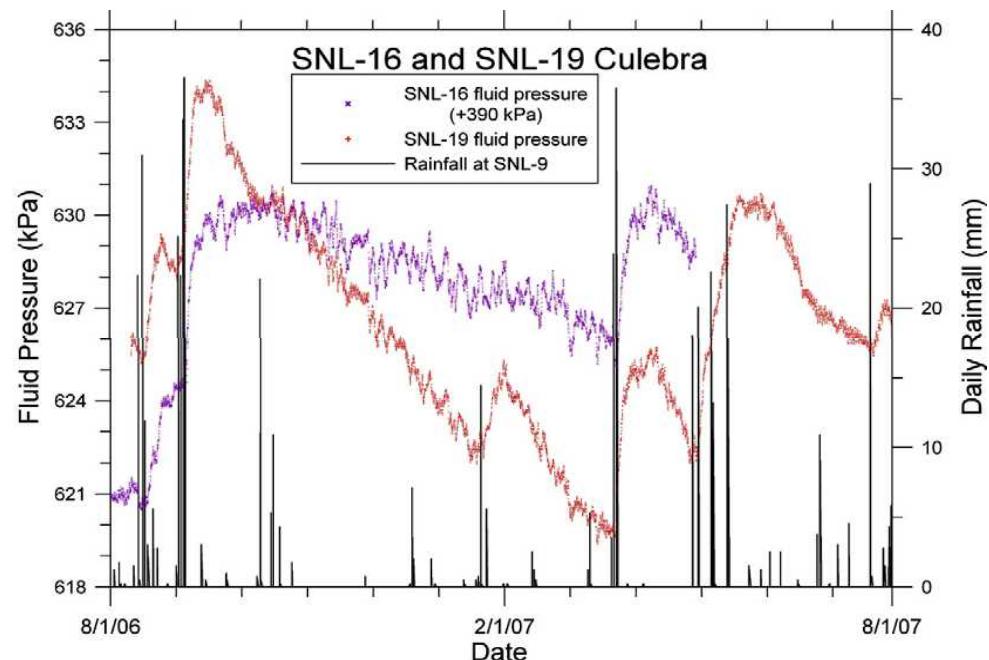
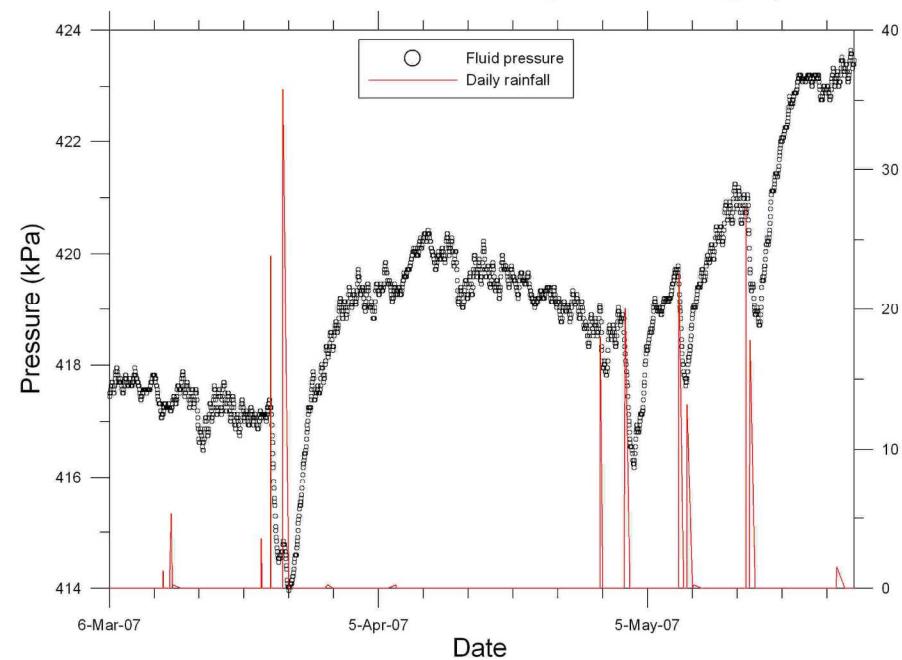
Monthly water levels (dots) not revealing entire picture

Apparent measurement noise revealed to be coherent short-term fluctuations

Background – Response to rainfall Events

Large/intense rainfall events appear to affect pressure-head in wells, especially those located in or near to Nash Draw.

IMC-461 Culebra (110 m bgs)



From CRA-2009 (DOE, 2009)

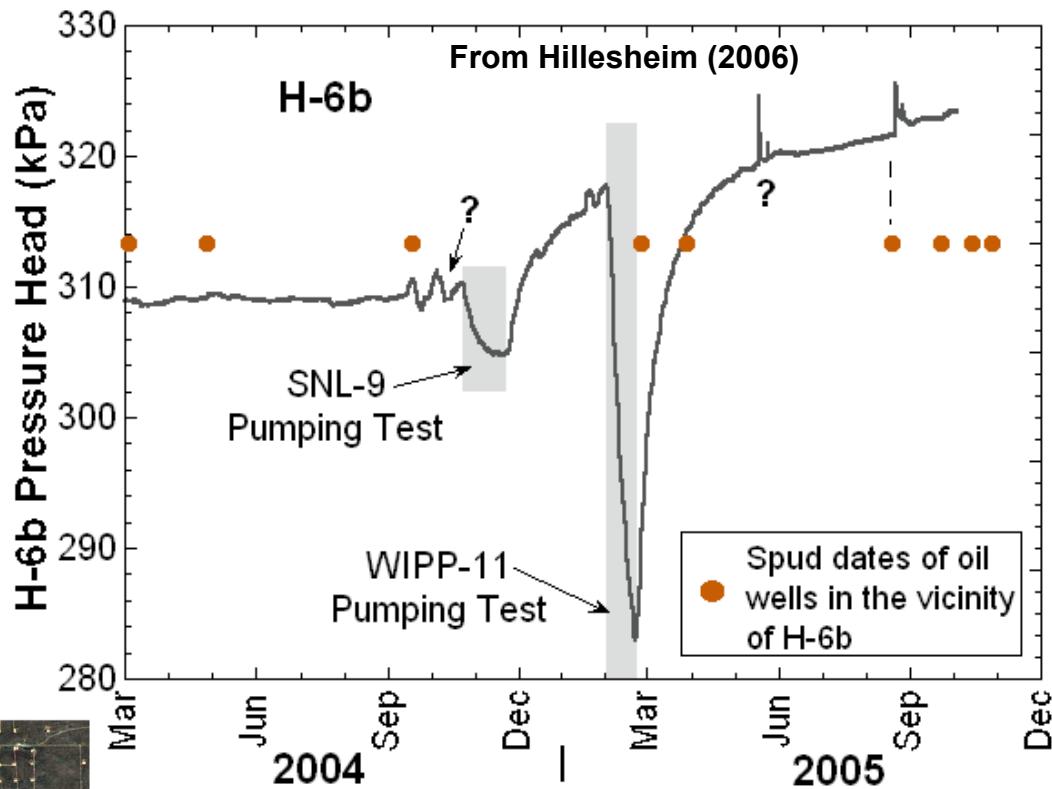
Higher-frequency data reveals clear response to rainfall events.

Background – Oilfield / Potash Activities

Oil and gas and/or potash exploration activities

Some short-term effects due to oil / gas well drilling through Culebra.

Monthly monitoring might miss this entirely.



Very active oil/gas field area near WIPP.



Controlling Documents

- **TP 06-01 “Monitoring Water Levels in WIPP Wells”**
 - LTM Formalized in 2006.
 - The governing/strategy document for SNL LTM covers:
 - Monitoring strategy (pressure-head, barometric pressure, rainfall etc.)
 - Data collection
 - Data retrieval and control
 - Developed under the guidance of SNL QA:
 - NP 20-1 “Test Plans”
 - NP 20-2 “Scientific Notebooks”
 - NP 17-1 “Records”.
 - Subject to annual audits by EPA and DOE.
 - Subject to internal QA audits and surveillances.



Supporting and QA Documents

- **Supporting Documents**
 - SP 9-7 “WIPP Well Water-Level Monitoring”
 - SP 12-5 “Depth-to-Water Measurement using a Solinst Brand Electric Sounder”
 - SP 12-23 “Rainfall Measurements Using an ONSET Brand Data-Logging Rain Gauge”
- **Other QA Documents**
 - NP 12-1 “Control of Measuring and Test Equipment”



Monitoring Instrumentation



- **Solinst Brand Water Level Meter**
 - Graduated tape on reel
 - Electric buzzer indicating water



- **ONSET Brand Rain Gage**
 - Tipping bucket
 - Internal datalogger



Instrumentation - Troll



NEW! **LevelTROLL® 700**

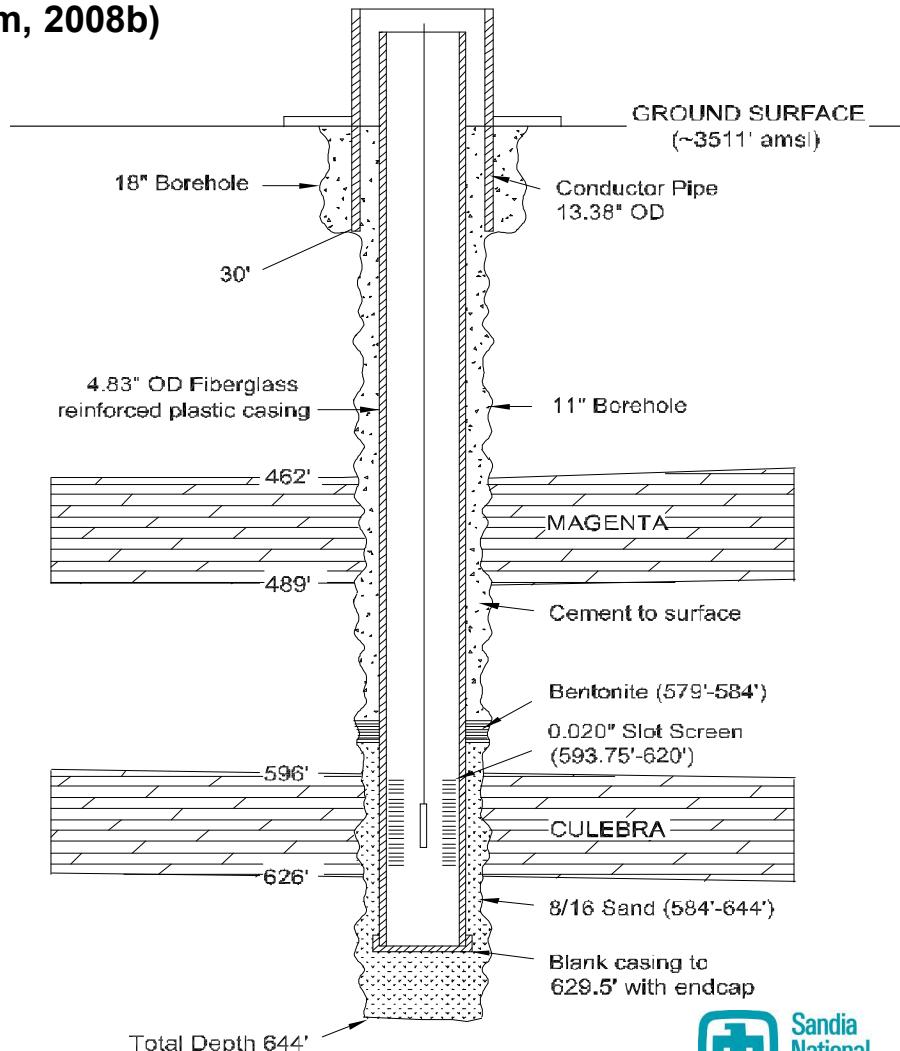
- In-Situ Brand MiniTROLL (calibrated every 2 yrs)
 - (accuracy = 0.08% of full-scale range)
- In-Situ Brand LevelTROLL 700 (calibrated every 1 yr)
 - (accuracy = 0.05% of full-sale range)
- w/ In-Situ Brand cables

(Hillesheim, 2008b)

TROLL Installation Procedure

(per Hillesheim, 2008b)

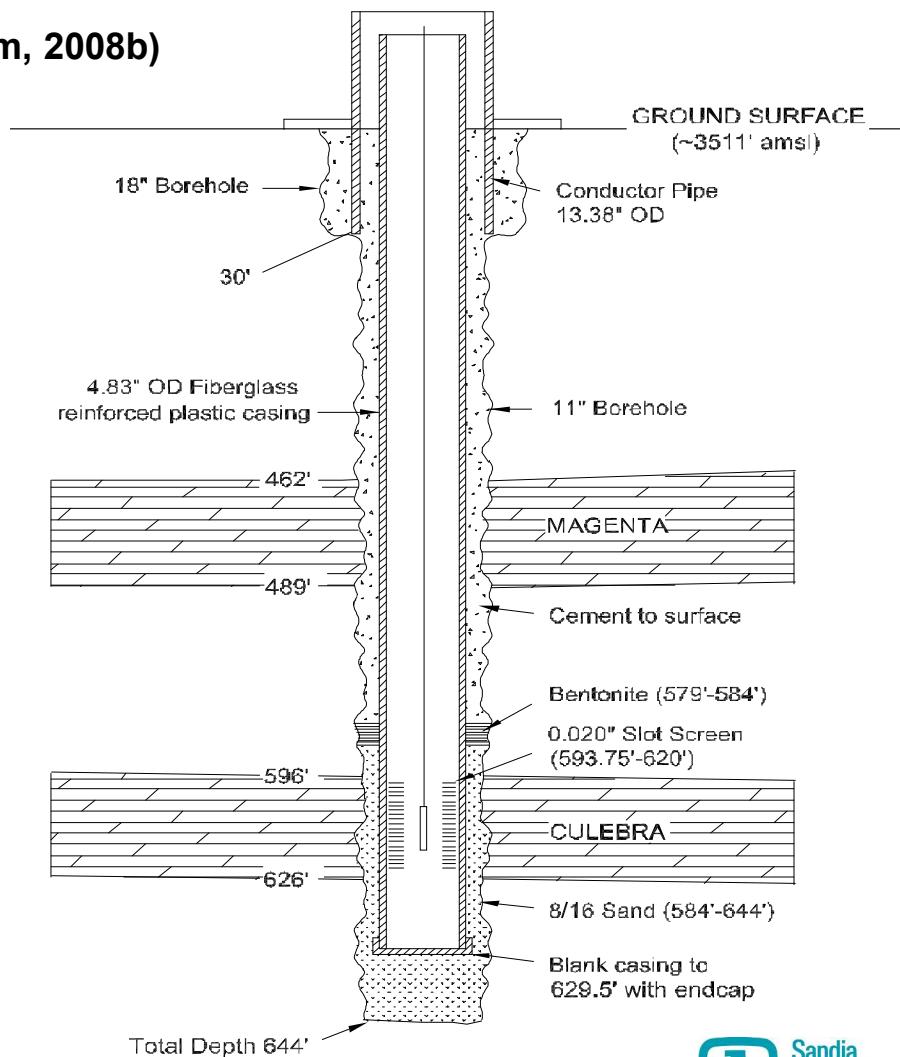
- Prior to Installation, perform surface check: determine if it is within Acceptance Criteria (AC).
- A TROLL is then installed at mid-formation, on a graduated TROLL cable.
- TROLL checked at depth to confirm operation



TROLL Installation Procedure (2)

(per Hillesheim, 2008b)

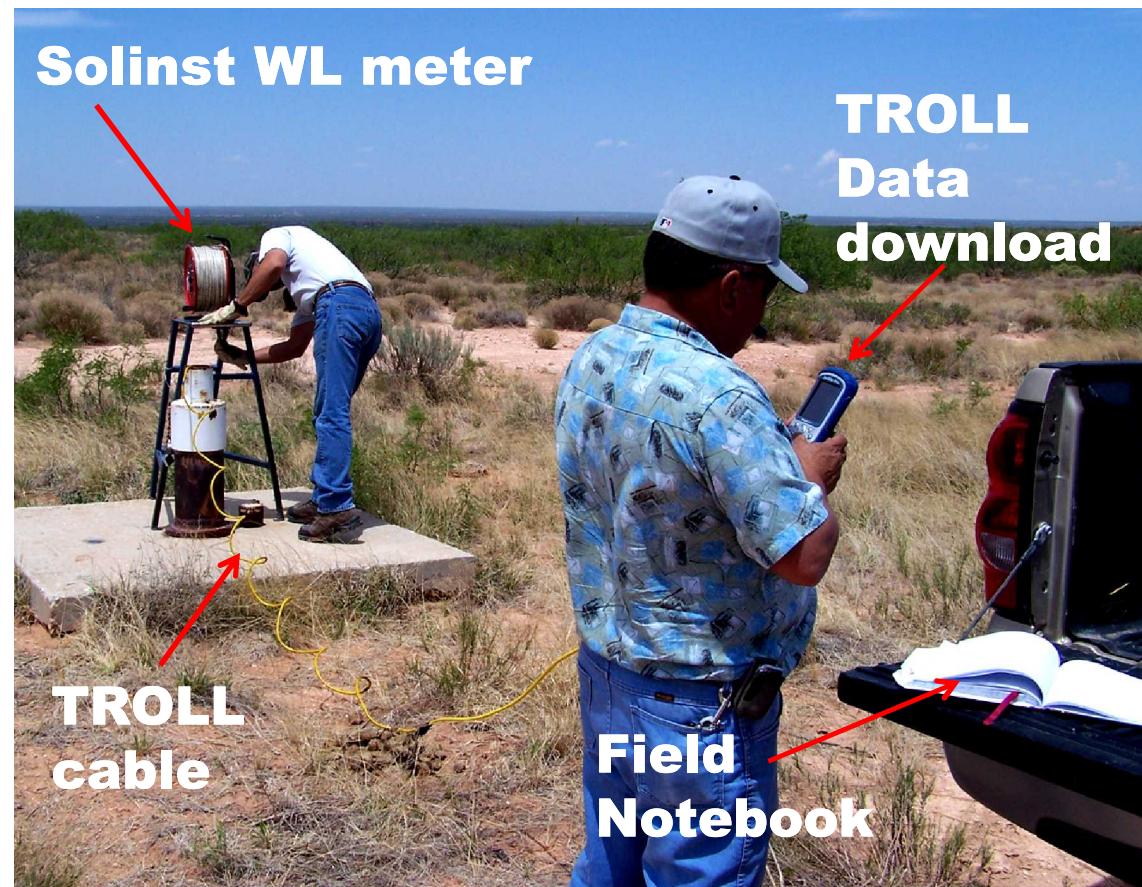
- **After removing TROLL (i.e., due for calibration, suspected failure, etc.) another surface check is completed.**
- **If a TROLL is found to be outside of AC it is replaced and data are flagged using the corrective action reporting (CAR) process.**





Data Collection

- Data is downloaded from the TROLLs as part of the SNL Monthly Monitoring Run (MMR), which is logged in a Scientific Notebook along with other supporting information.



At the time of data download a depth-to-water (DTW) measurement is made to a surveyed reference point on the wellhead using a field-checked Solinst.

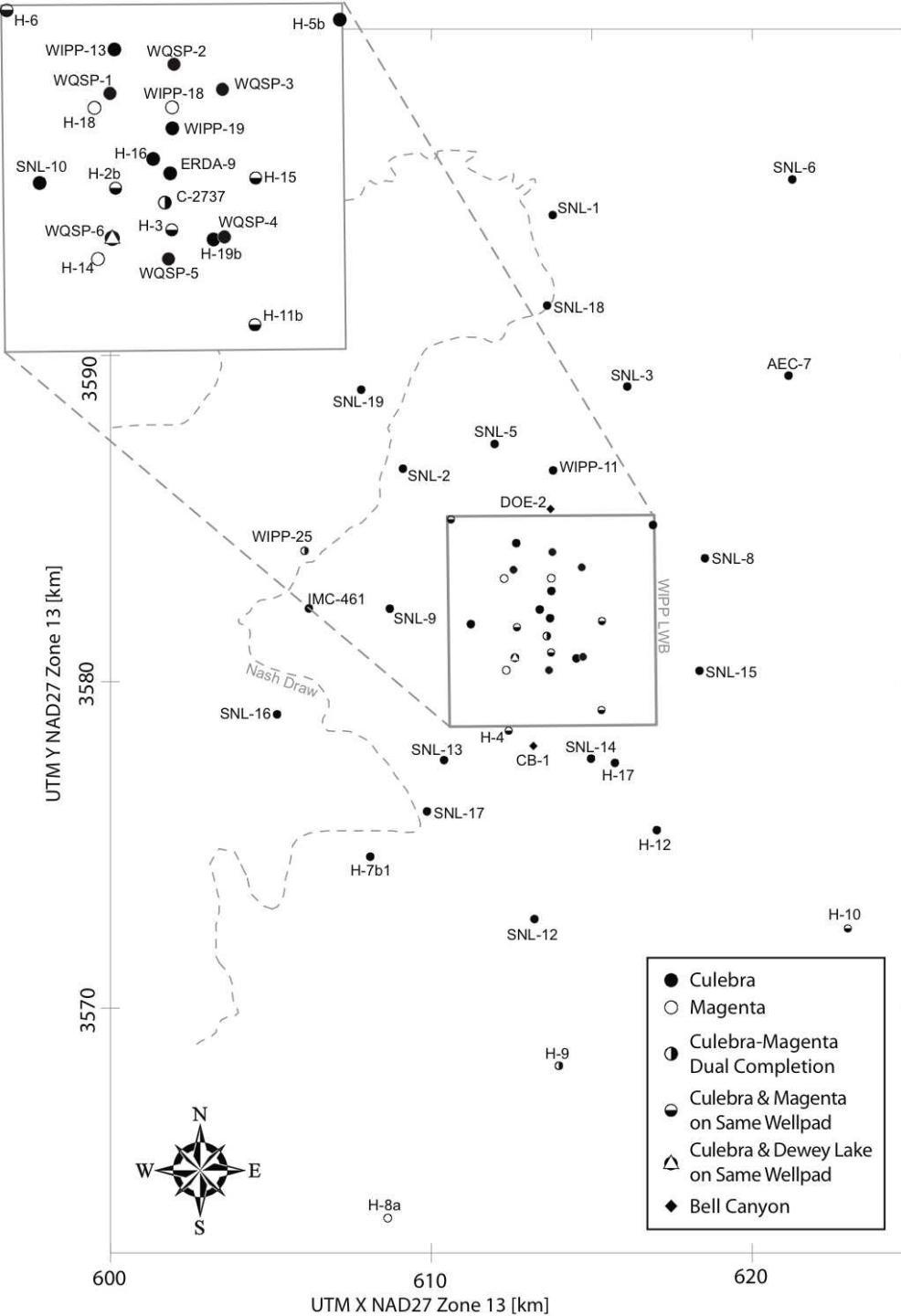


Scientific Notebook and TROLL Data Review

- **2 Reviews within one week of the :**
 - Monitoring Coordinator review of entries for completion and accuracy (i.e., no write-overs) and collection of the TROLL metadata.
 - Monitoring Team Lead review of entries and TROLL metadata to identify any possible problems with TROLLs and/or TROLL data.
- **After major events and/or at the end of the each notebook, technical and QA reviews are completed.**
 - Has monitoring followed steps in procedures?

SNL TROLL Network

- Well Network 65 wells
 - 50 Culebra monitoring points (38 w/ TROLLS)
 - 14 Magenta monitoring points (10 w/ TROLLS)





SNL Hydrology Database

- SNL is in the process of developing a database that will integrate its hydrology data.
 - TROLL Data (w/ metadata)
 - Water Level Data
 - Well Construction Information
 - Rainfall Data
 - Water-Quality Data
- The database will make reporting and analysis more efficient and robust.



Calculation of Water Density

- Freshwater head (FWH) required to assess flow direction, accounting for density effects.
 - Convert observed WL to equivalent FWH using density
 - Convert TROLL pressure to FWH directly
- Well Water Density Data Feeds
 - Hourly Pressure-head data
 - Water-level data (based on DTW measurements)
 - Barometric-pressure data
 - Metadata:
 - TROLL installation depth information (ideally mid-formation elevation)

Calculation of Water Density

(per Johnson, 2009)

$$\rho_p = \left[\frac{(P_{meas*} \times \rho_f)}{(Z_i - DTW)} \right] / C$$

Where,

ρ_p = pressure density (g/cm³)

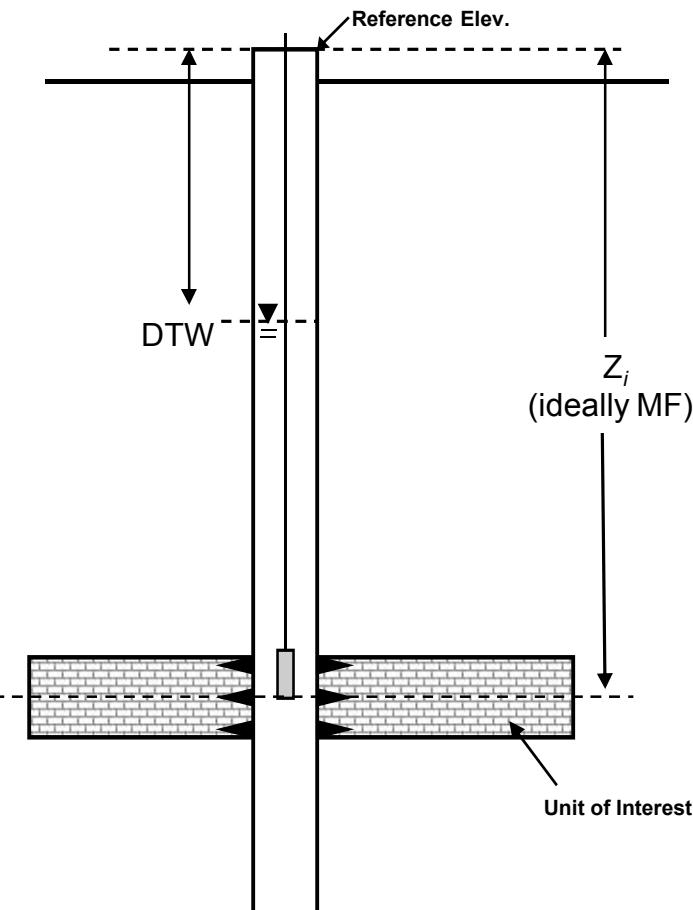
ρ_f = density of freshwater (~1.0 g/cm³)

P_{meas*} = measured pressure head corrected for barometric pressure, if necessary (psia or psig)

Z_i = installation depth of TROLL (m), ideally mid-formation (MF) depth from Johnson (2008)

DTW = depth to water (measured in ft, converted to m)

C = conversion coefficient (~1.4222 psi/m, for fresh water)





Calculation Water Density

(per Johnson, 2009)

- For TROLLs with absolute pressure (psia) sensors, the closest corresponding barometric pressure values were subtracted from the pressure head value to remove the effects on atmospheric pressure.
- The pressure-density value for a given date and time is calculated using the closest corresponding water level data (from both SNL and WRES) to the pressure-head data points.
- Depending on data availability, a number of pressure densities are calculated and averaged for a final value.



Calculation of Freshwater Head

- FWH Calculated using pressure density

$$FWH = \left[(WL - MF) \times \left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho_f} \right) \right] + MF$$

Where,

WL = water level elevation (m amsl)

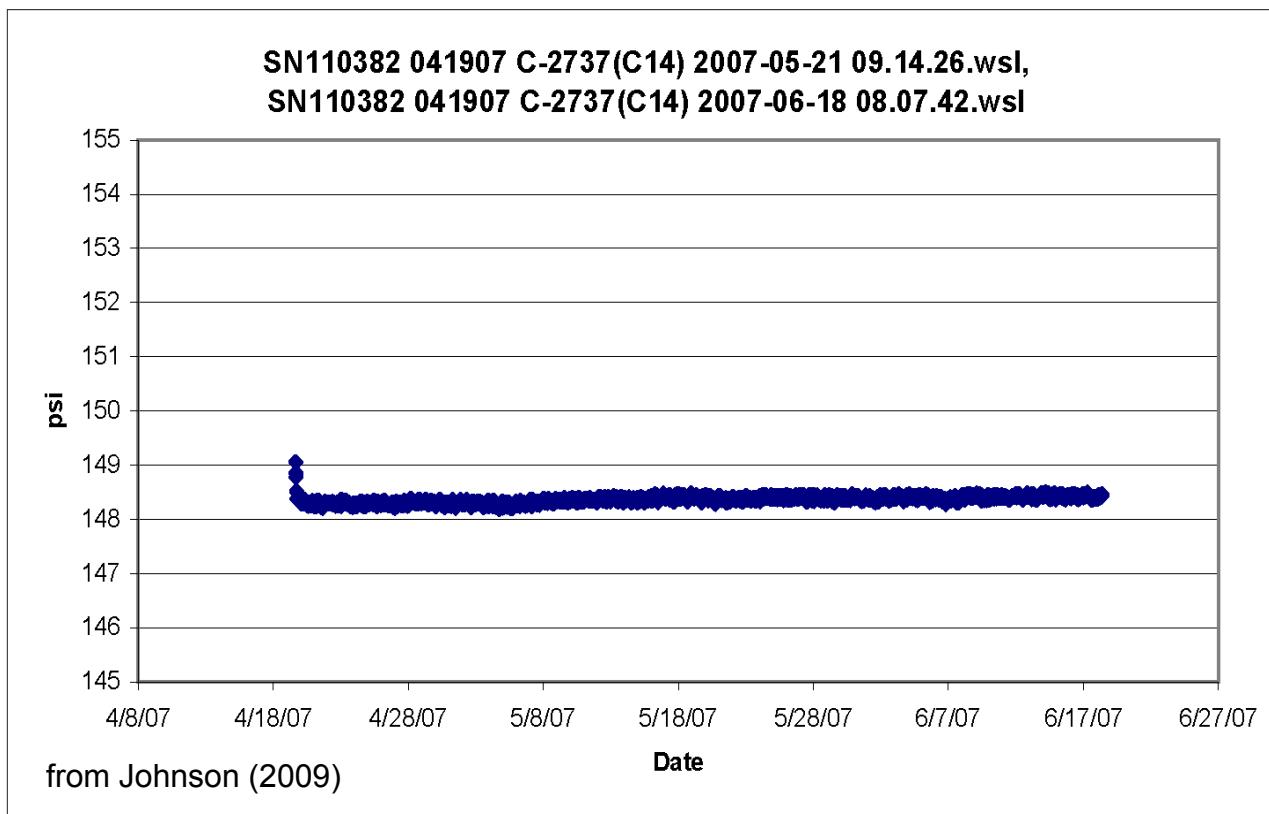
MF = mid-formation elevation of unit (m amsl), from Johnson (2008)

ρ_p = pressure density (g/cm³)

ρ_f = density of freshwater (1.000 g/cm³)

Example of Density Calculation

Date/Time	PSI	DTW	DTW Source	Troll Depth	Baro Pressure	Calc Dens	Average
5/9/2007 14:20	148.331	381.55	WRES	690.5	13.032	1.0102	
5/21/2007 9:13	148.374	381.23	SNL	690.5	12.955	1.0101	
6/13/2007 13:47	148.416	381.35	WRES	690.5	12.985	1.0106	
6/18/2007 8:06	148.423	381.12	SNL	690.5	12.936	1.0102	1.0103





Direct Calculation of Freshwater Head

- FWH Calculated using pressure head

$$FWH = \left(\frac{P_{meas}^*}{C} \right) + Z_i$$

Where,

P_{meas}^* = measured pressure head corrected for barometric pressure, if necessary (psia or psig)

C = conversion coefficient (~0.4335 psi/ft, for freshwater)

Z_i = installation elevation of TROLL (ft), ideally mid-formation (MF) elevation from Johnson (2008)



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