Enhancing the Hydraulic Conductivity of Horizontal Remediation Wells



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Overview

- Factors
- Design
- Construction
- Development

Factors Affecting / Affected by Hydraulic Conductivity

- Physical properties
- Treatment schedule
- Lithology
- Well Design
- Drilling method
- Well Construction
- Well Development
- Subsurface Environment



 Contaminants: highly mobile? (MIBE) viscous? (Tar, PAHs)

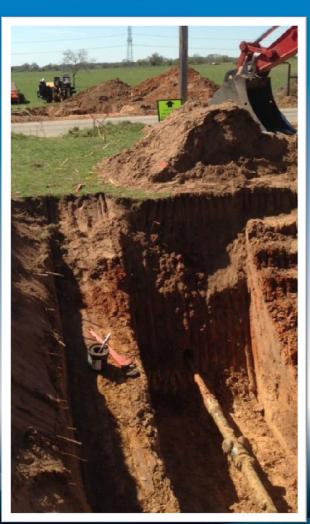
• Treatment:
gaseous?(SVE/sparge)
liquid? viscosity, temperatu

Treatment Schedule

- Treatment method: injection, extraction
- Treatment duration:
 Once? Years?
- Seasonal variations
- Operational variations (pulsing, steady state)
- Treatment transitions over time (start with air sparge, transition to injection)

Lithology/Geology

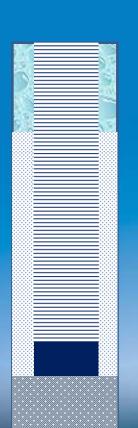
- Grain size distribution
- Cementation
- Fractures / Jointing
- Compaction
- Depositional environment
 - High energy –framework supported
 - Lower energy matrix supported



Horizontal Well Design

- Location, location, location!
 - Well must be where the contaminants are....
 - Horizontal wells are linear cross subsurface features
 - Consider hydrogeological features ridges, depressions
- Less leeway for positional error on NAPL recovery
- Take advantage of horizontal well benefits
 - Vertical curves/inclines
 - Horizontal curves

Horizontal Vs. Vertical



- Screen orientation
 (fines drop into screen, instead
 of into "sump")
- Screen design (slot type, etc.)

Drilling Method

Compaction tooling vs. cutting tools

Cuttings removal

- Mud system sizing
- Fluid volume
- "Bottom's Up!"
- Drilling fluid
 - Biopolymer vs. benton
 - Well development

Past Construction Practices

- Sand packs
- Geotextile wraps
- Exotic well screens

Well Construction

- Sand pack?
 - Use of centralizers
 - Sand injection



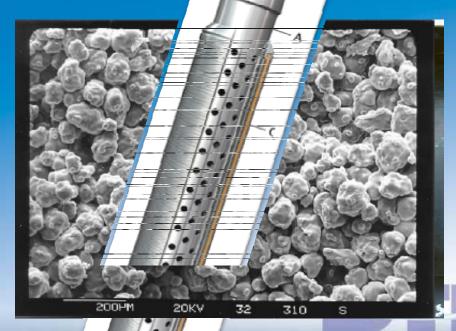
Geotextile Wraps





Johnson/Schumasol

- Hydroquest
- Pre-pack



Interior Integrated Filter

• Enviroflex



Well Development

- Sufficient to remove wall cake and/or excess drilling fluid
- Challenges:
 - Drilling equipment not optimized for well development (slow carriage speeds, difficult to surge)
 - Vadose zone wells
 - Low-yield aquifers
 - Low open area wells

Vacuum/Jetting



Best Construction Practices

- Soil removal (cutting) tooling
- Biopolymer or bentonite drilling fluids
- Bare (slotted) or integrated filter screens
- "Natural pack"
- No centralizers
- Enzymes or surfactants for development
- Jetting and vacuum surging

Environmental Factors

- Biofouling
- Chemical encrustation

Design Considerations

- Well characterized site
- Topography data
- Optimize well depth and diameter
- Appropriate well design
- Select experienced contractor

Questions and Contact Info

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