

# Using Oil Field Chemical Analyses to Determine Salinity Gradients and the Depth to Underground Sources of Drinking Water in Kern County's Oilfields\*

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## Abstract

The use of well stimulation techniques such as hydraulic fracturing and acidizing to recover remaining oil reserves as well as to unlock new sources of oil and gas from shales has increased in many areas of the country. While this has caused an increase in US oil production and a consequent independence from foreign sources of oil, it has also created great public concern about its potential to negatively impact groundwater supplies. As a result of these concerns, the California legislature passed SB 4 (the so-called 'fracking bill') in September 2013. The bill requires the state to identify potable groundwater resources which require protection and develop a monitoring program to protect these resources in areas where hydraulic fracturing occurs.

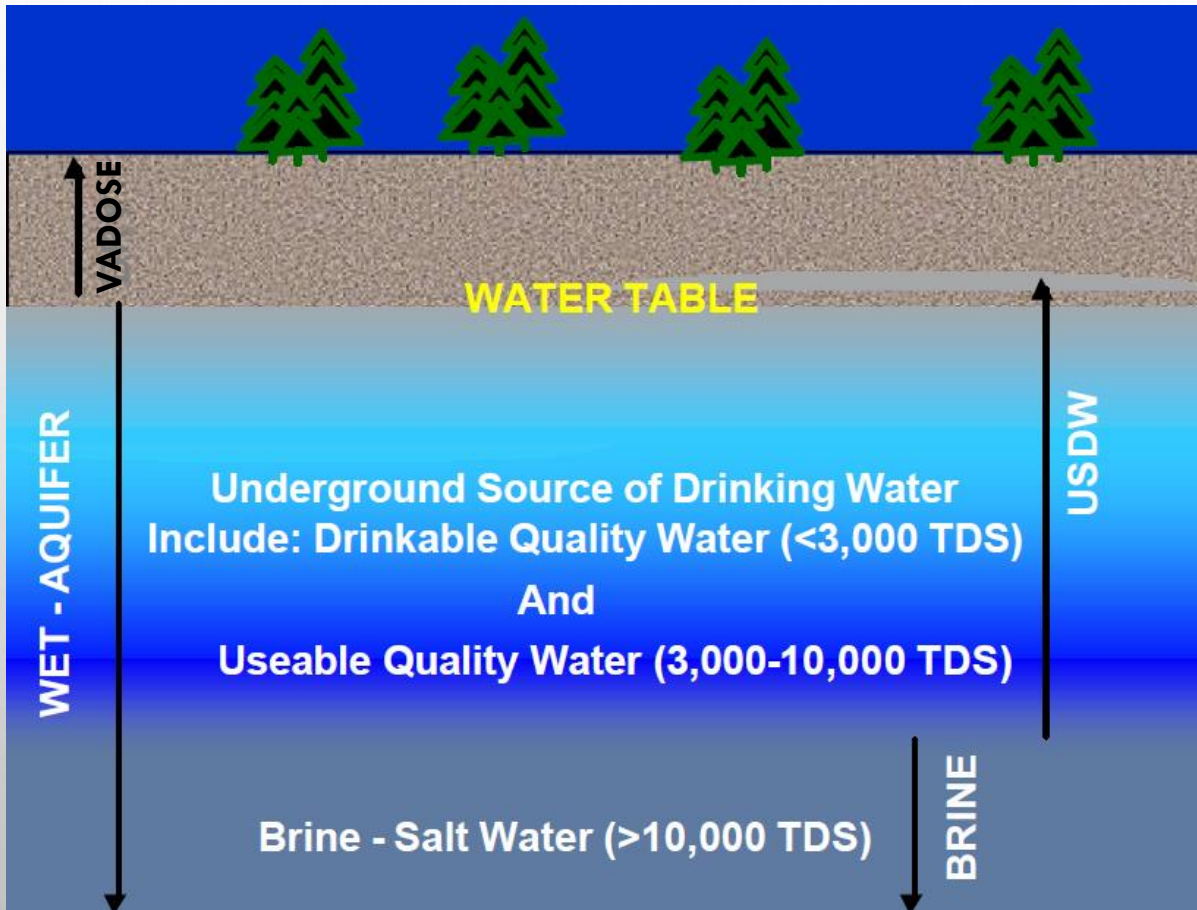
In the past, oil producers set surface casing to protect the base of fresh water (BFW) which is defined as waters containing less than 3000 ppm total dissolved solids (TDS). However, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires state agencies to protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW). Waters classified as USDW's have less than 10,000 ppm TDS and are considered to have potential for remediation for agriculture, landscaping and industrial uses. In this study we examine data from geochemical analyses in oil and water wells in order to determine the depth to USDW's in various oilfields throughout Kern County, California. The depth to the base of the USDW's is controlled by a number of factors including location, depth and stratigraphy.

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

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to Determine Salinity Gradients and the Depth  
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**BASE OF FRESH WATER (BFW): < 3000 PPM**

**UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (USDW): 3000-10,000 PPM**



**Very little data available for waters with TDS > 1500 ppm**

# GOALS

## USE CHEMICAL ANALYSES TO:

**A) DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SALINITY AT VARIOUS DEPTHS WITHIN THE BASIN TO IDENTIFY PROTECTED WATERS**

**B) DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF ACCURACY IN USING GEOPHYSICAL LOGS WHERE ANALYSES ARE UNAVAILABLE**

# DATA

- **DOGGR GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES—USED FOR DEEPER AQUIFER CHARACTERIZATION (JOSH MEYER)**
- **SWRCB, USGS, DWR AND KCWA WATER WELL ANALYSES—USED FOR SHALLOW AQUIFER CHARACTERIZATION (STEPHEN ANDERSON)**
- **GEOPHYSICAL LOG DATA ANALYSIS—CALIBRATED TO GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR AREAS WITH LITTLE GEOCHEMICAL DATA (DAVID KONG)**

Attention Mr. Jim White

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER Pro-391

DATE OF REPORT 6/22/78 WELL NO. 48-9C Int. 1265'-1040' Flowline  
 DATE OF SAMPLING 5/23/78 COMPANY Williams Bros. Engineering Company  
 SAMPLED BY 4042 FIELD  
 LABORATORY NO. 4042 ZONE Swabbing 5:25 pm form 900'  
 ANALYST SAMPLE SOURCE

RADICALS	PARTS PER MILLION MILLIGRAMS PER LITER	REACTING VALUE EQUIVALENTS PER MILLION	REACTING VALUE PERCENT
SODIUM+Potassium Na +K	3264.2	141.92	39.54
CALCIUM Ca	568.	28.40	7.91
MAGNESIUM Mg	94.0	7.73	2.15
BARIUM Ba less than 1.			
STRONTIUM Sr			
Iron Fe	37.0	1.42	0.40
SULPHATE SO <sub>4</sub>	2016.	42.0	11.70
CHLORIDE Cl	4816.2	136.05	37.90
CARBONATE CO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
BICARBONATE HCO <sub>3</sub>	86.6	1.42	0.40
HYDROXIDE OH			
IODIDE I			
SILICA SiO <sub>2</sub>	80.		
IRON, ALUMINA Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			
TOTAL	10062.	358.8	100.00

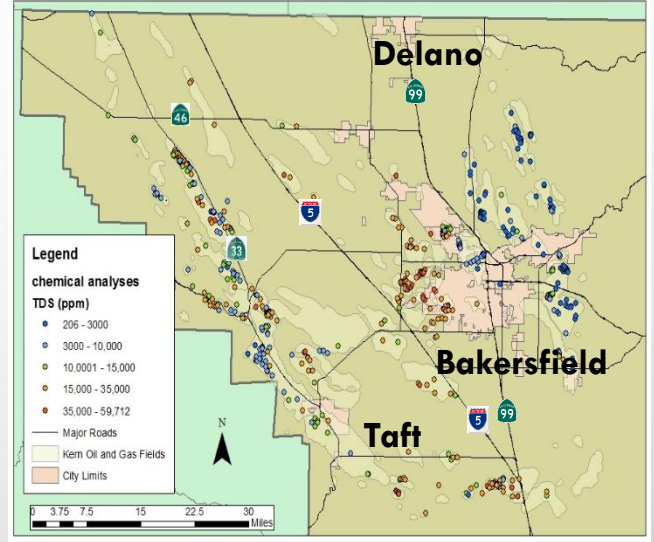
**GROUP:** CHEMICAL CHARACTER BORON MISCELLANEOUS  
 PRIMARY SALINITY 79.08 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 6.0  
 EARTHS SECONDARY SALINITY 20.12 HYDROGEN SULFIDE less than 0.1 ppm  
 STRONG ACIDS PRIMARY ALKALINITY EQUIVALENT SALTY 8970 ppm  
 WEAK ACIDS SECONDARY ALKALINITY 0.80 RESISTIVITY @ 77°F 0.65 D.W.  
 Ca/ANIONS Mg = 3.67 CHLORINITY 7945 ppm  
 CHLORIDE SALINITY SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.007  
 SULPHATE SALINITY CARBONATE/CHLORIDE μM 7.3

**REMARKS:** Potassium, K = 24 ppm  
 Iron, Fe = 37 ppm  
 Note: The subject water contains 0.287 times the solids content of "normal sea water".

BC Laboratories  
 WATER LABORATORY AUTHORITY  
 ALL REPORTS IN CONCENTRATION OF SOLIDS IN NORMAL SEA WATER



Chart 1: Scatter plot showing data points for Rosedale Ranch. The x-axis is labeled 'Depth' and the y-axis is labeled 'TDS (ppm)'. A regression line is shown with the equation  $y = 12.812x - 30561$  and  $R^2 = 0.9111$ .



...entered into spreadsheet

...and GIS database

~550 scanned analyses from 1927-2014

# DATABASE

- **API NUMBER**
- **FIELD**
- **WELL NAME AND NUMBER**
- **DATE TESTED**
- **DATE PERFORATED**
- **KB**
- **PERF INTERVAL**
- **TOP PERF**
- **FORMATION**
- **PERCENT ERROR**
- **TDS**
- **REMARKS**

# QUALITY CONTROL

- **DATE TESTED VS. DATE PERF'D: PREFER A LONG TIME PERIOD BEFORE TESTING TO BE SURE ZONE HAS CHANCE TO "CLEAN UP"**
- **CHARGE BALANCE-- SHOULD BE +/- 1.5% OR ANALYSIS IS CONSIDERED SUSPECT**
- **REMARKS—SOURCE OF SAMPLE (DST VS. PRODUCED WATER), SAMPLED BEFORE OR AFTER INJECTION COMMENCED?**



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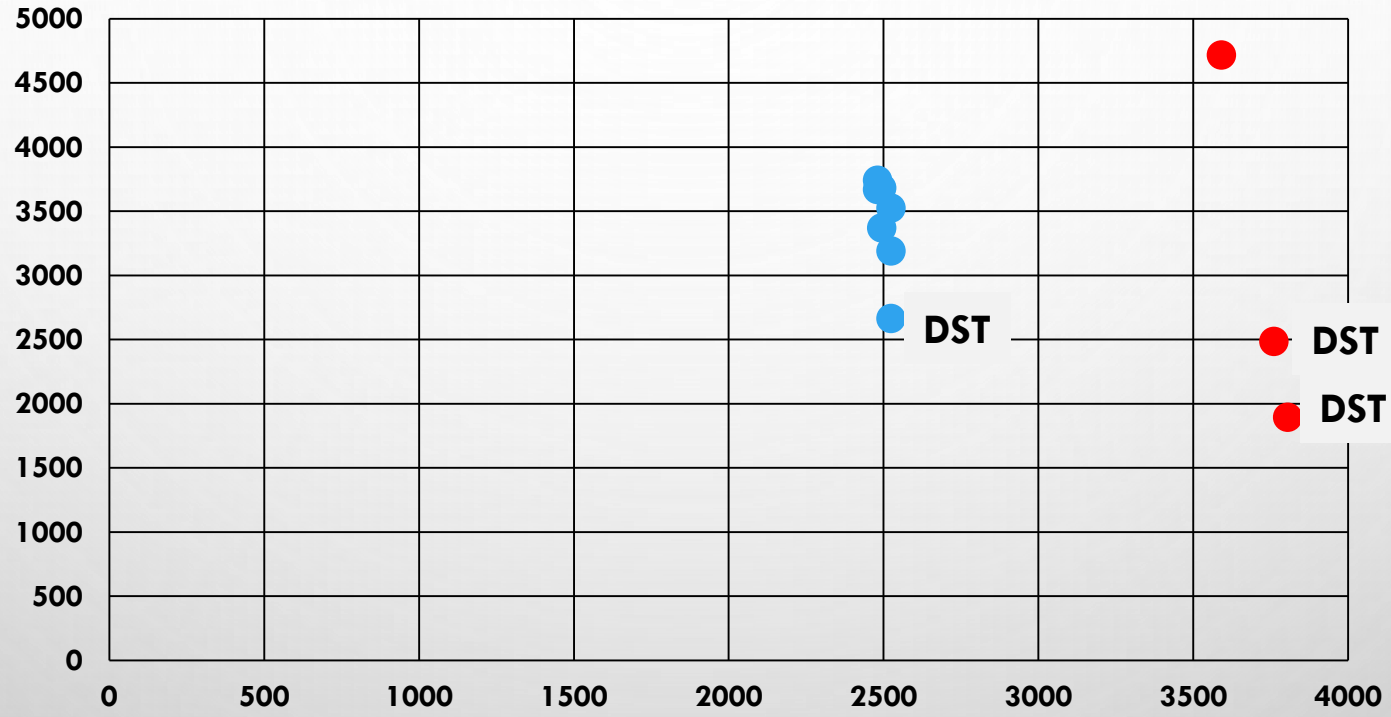
# CHARGE BALANCE

ion	charge	mole wt	conc (mg/l or ppm)	meq/l	Total cations/anions
Ca	2	40.08	399	19.91017964	
K	1	39.1	23.8	0.608695652	
Mg	2	24.3	354	29.13580247	
Mn	2	54.9		0	
Na	1	22.99	5870	255.3284037	
Fe	3	55.8		0	304.9830814
F	-1	19		0	
Cl	-1	35.45	10240	-288.8575458	
CO3	-2	60		0	
HCO3	-1	61	330	-5.409836066	
NO3	-1	62		0	
SO4	-2	96.06	160	-3.331251301	
S	-2	32.06		0	
B4O7	-2	155.24		0	
I	-1	126.9		0	297.5986332
calculated TDS/chg balance			17376.8	7.38444821	
chg bal % error					1.23

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# Ant Hill



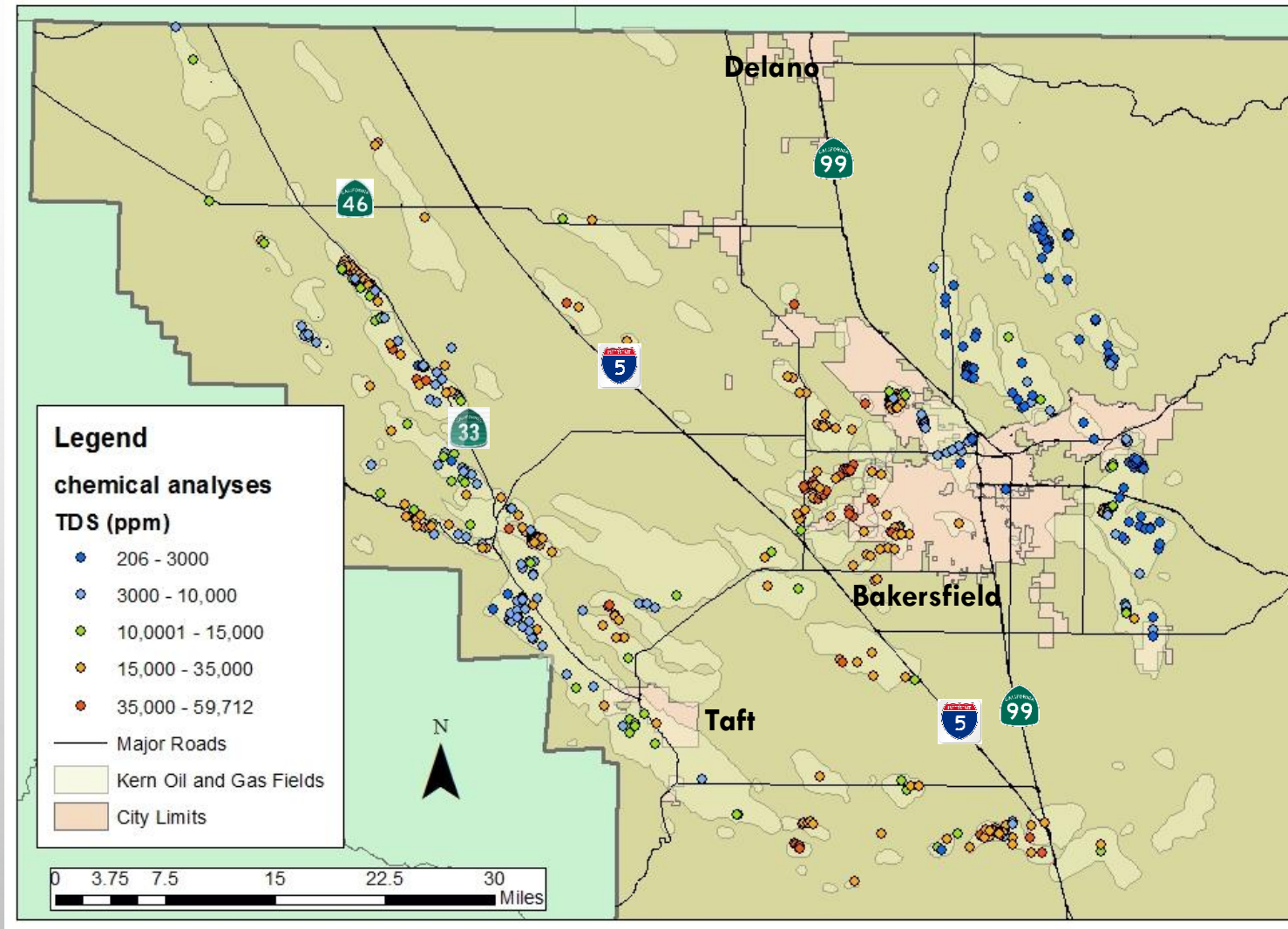
- Olcese
- Jewett

DST

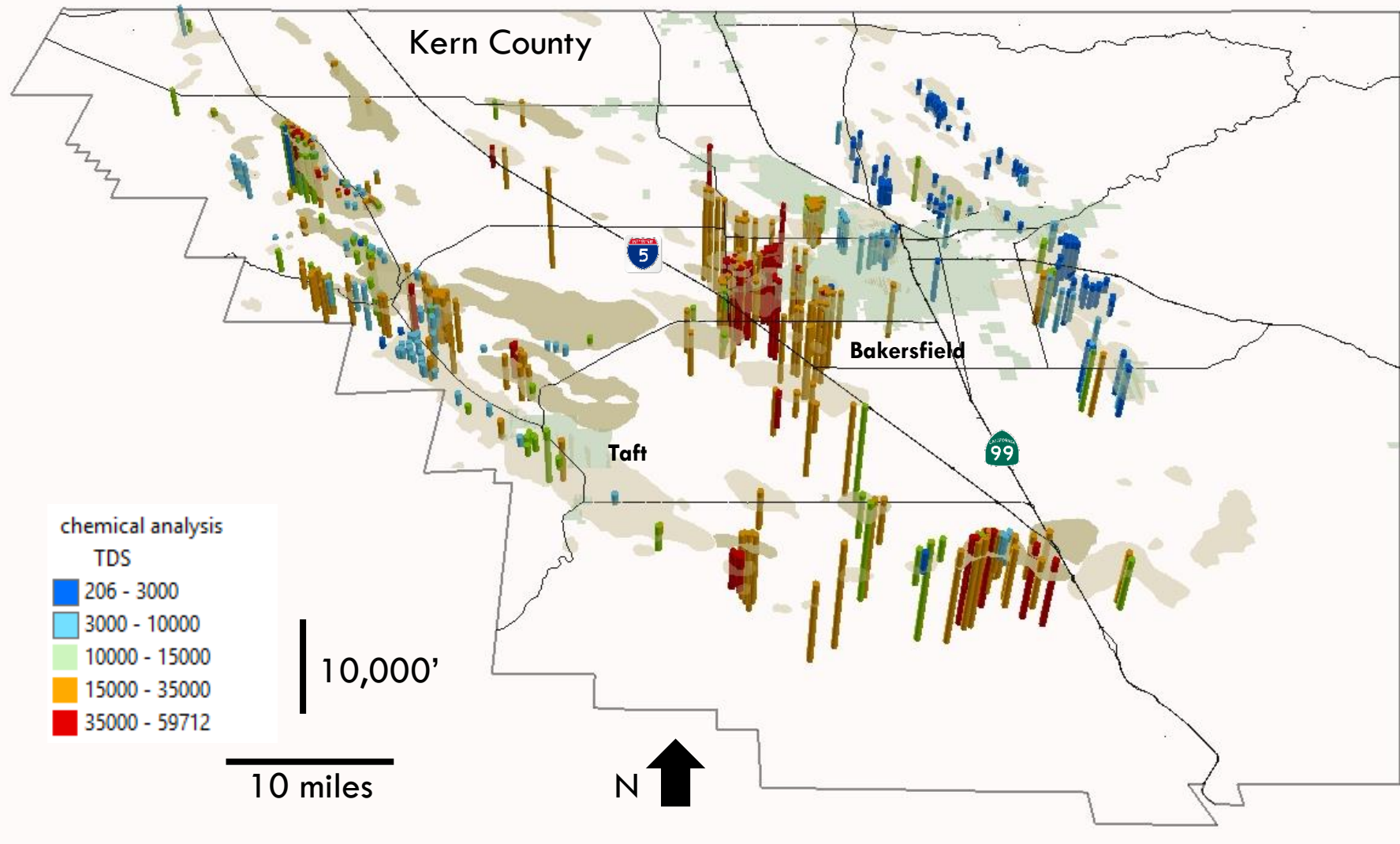
DST

DST

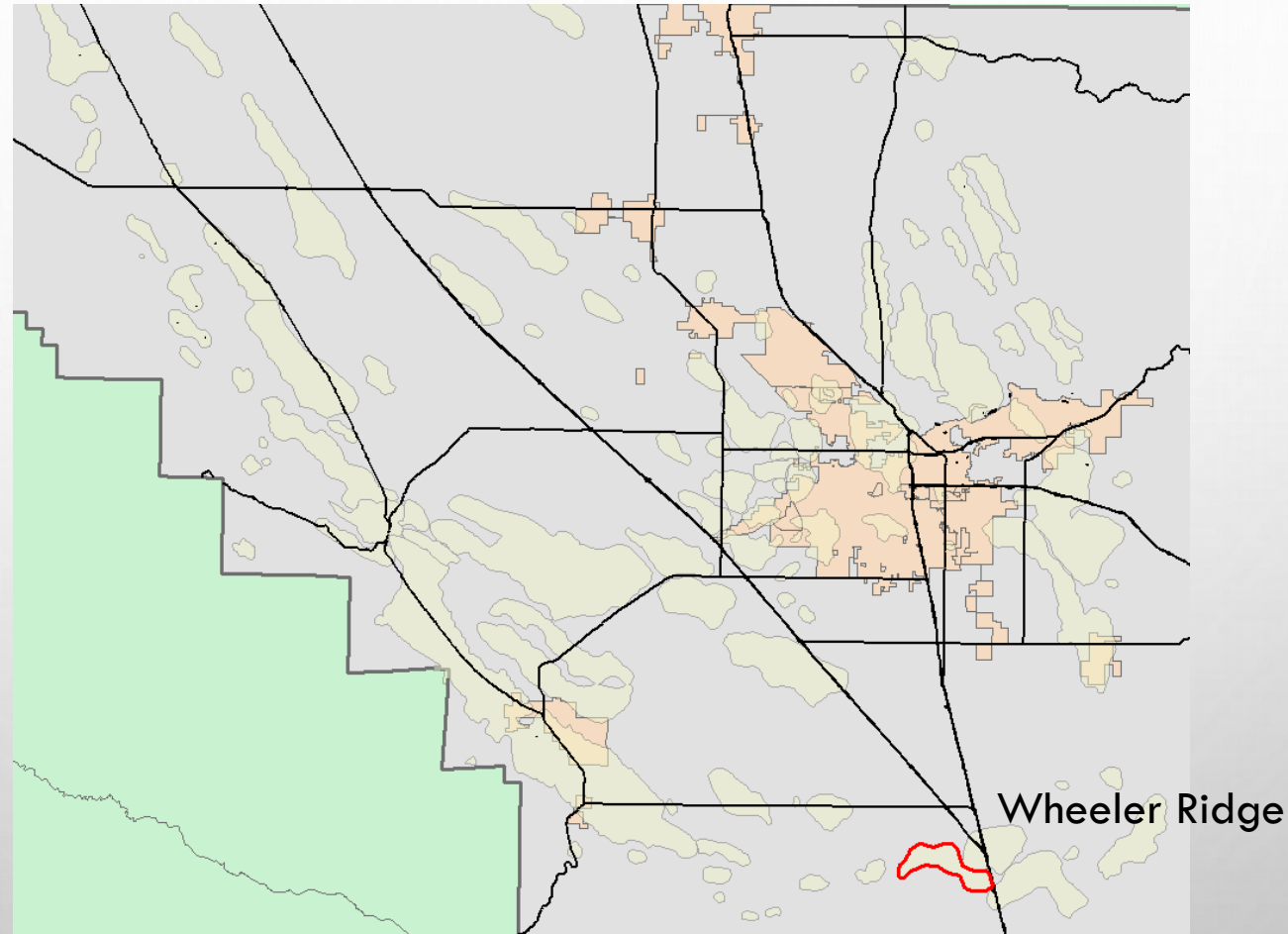
# GIS DATABASE



# Chemical Analysis Data 3D

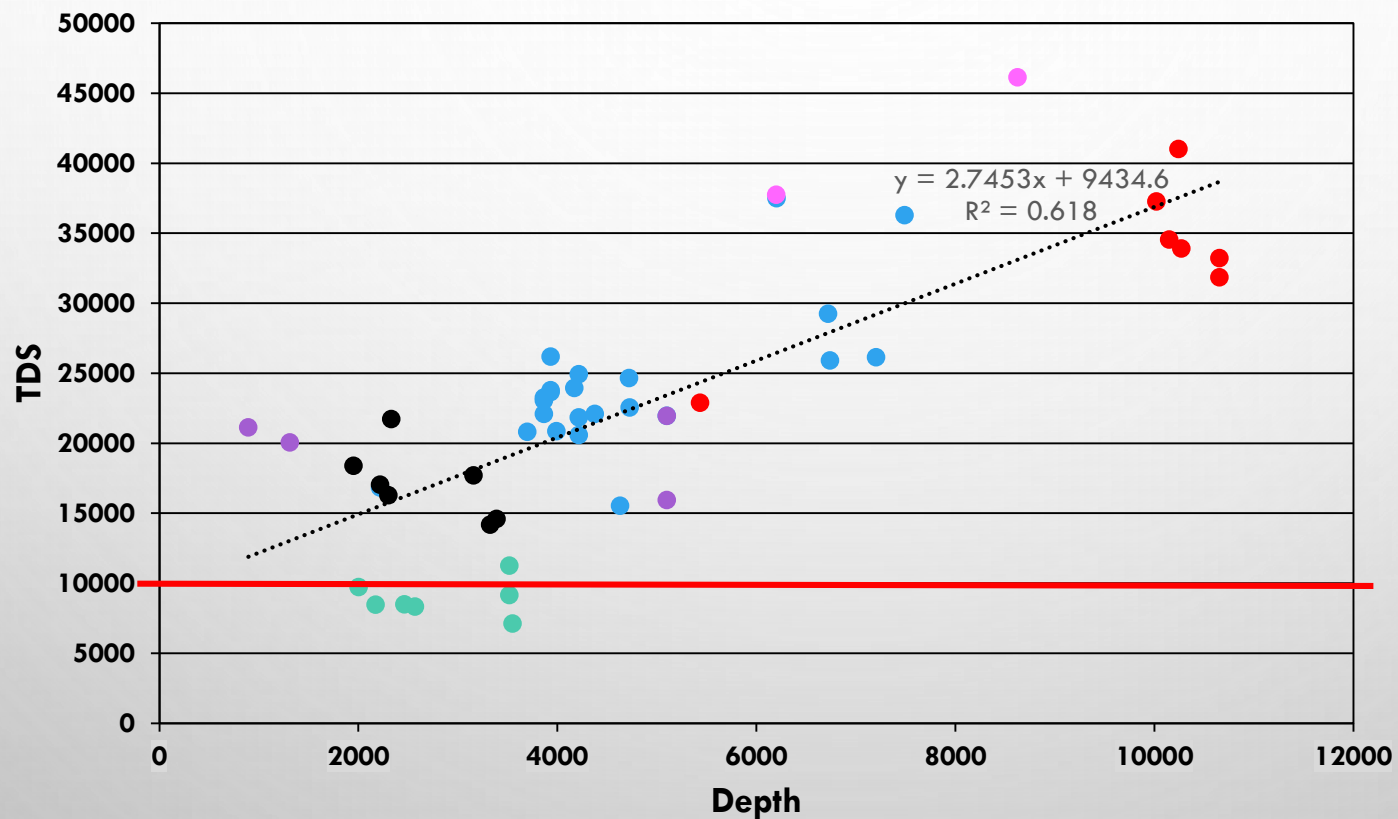


# LINEAR BEHAVIOR WITH DEPTH... 😊



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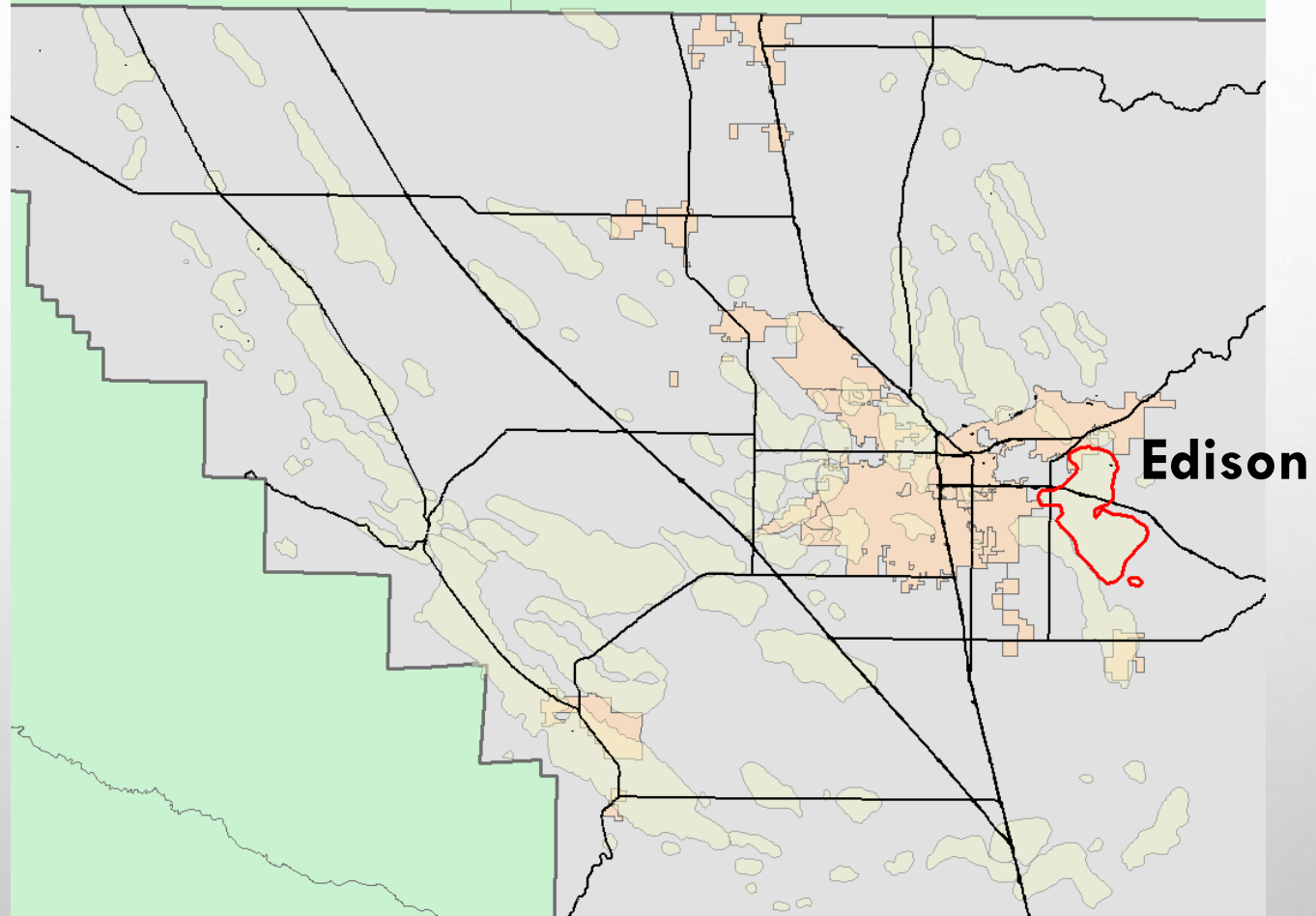
## Wheeler Ridge



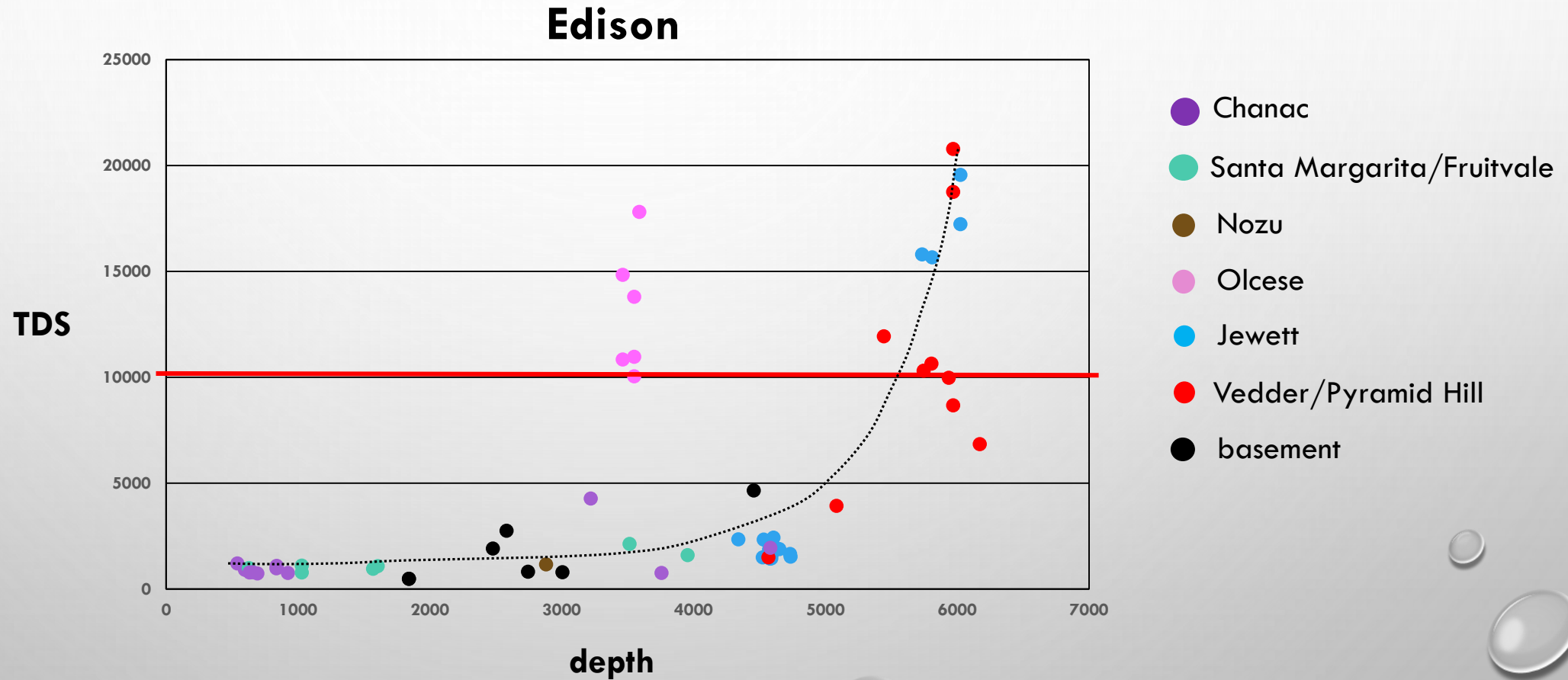
- Santa Margarita
- Fruitvale
- Round Mountain
- Olcese
- Vedder
- Eocene



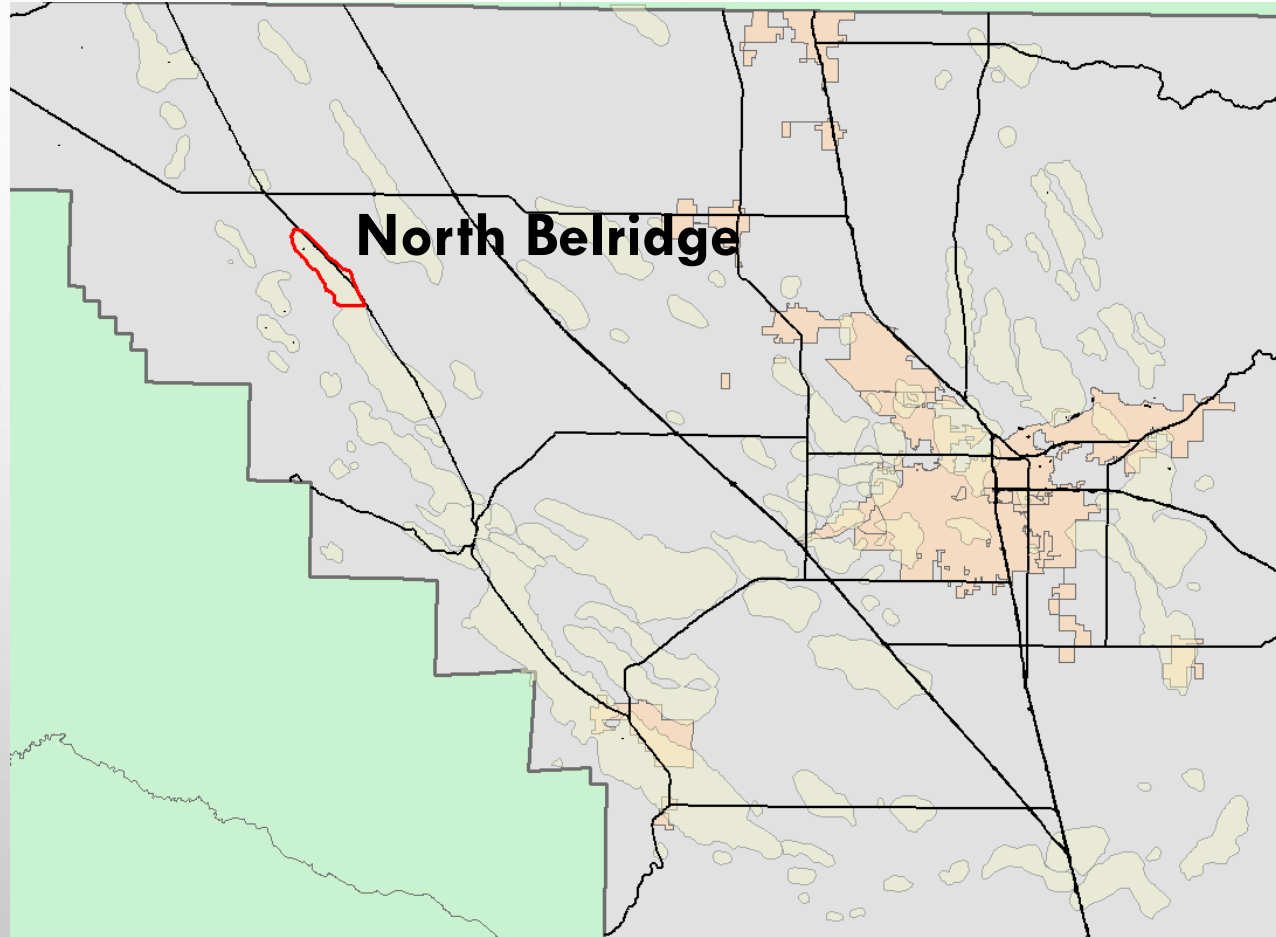
# EXPONENTIAL BEHAVIOR WITH DEPTH ☹️



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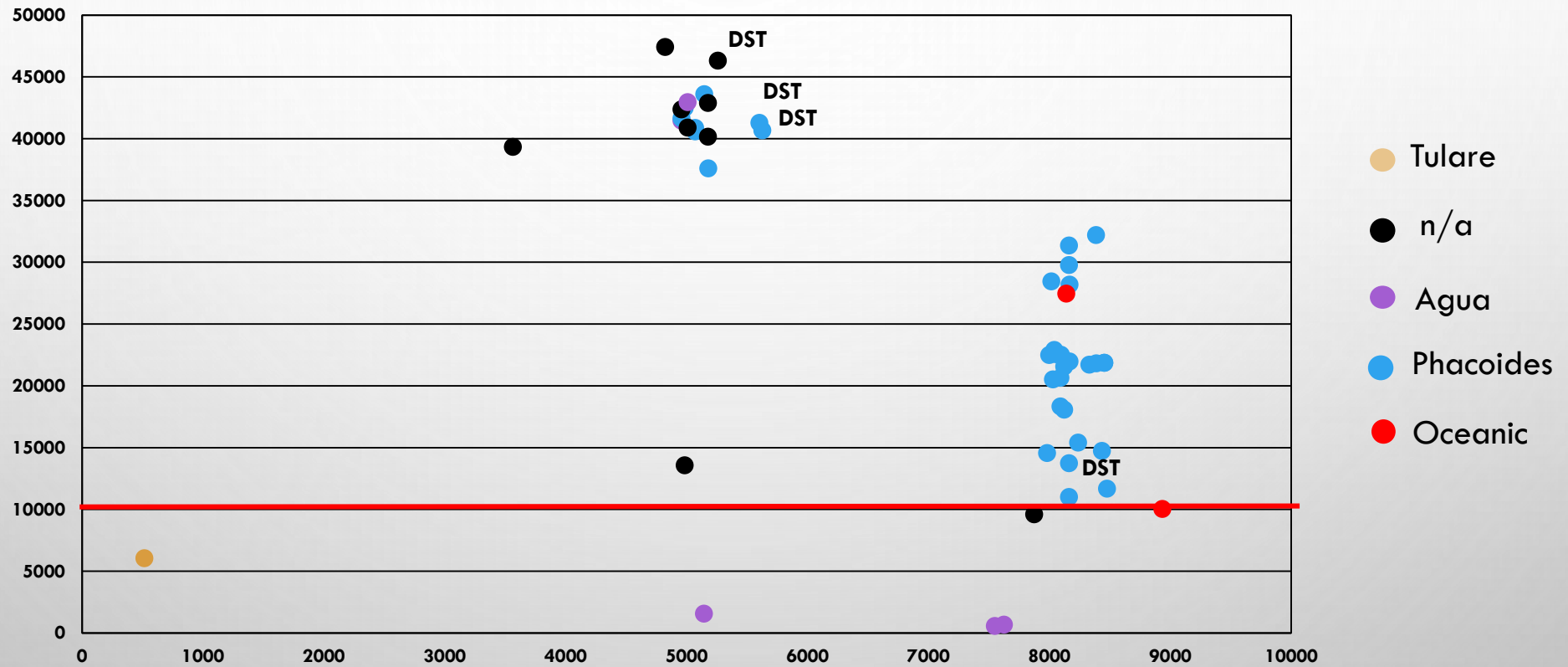


# NON-BEHAVIOR WITH DEPTH.... ☹️

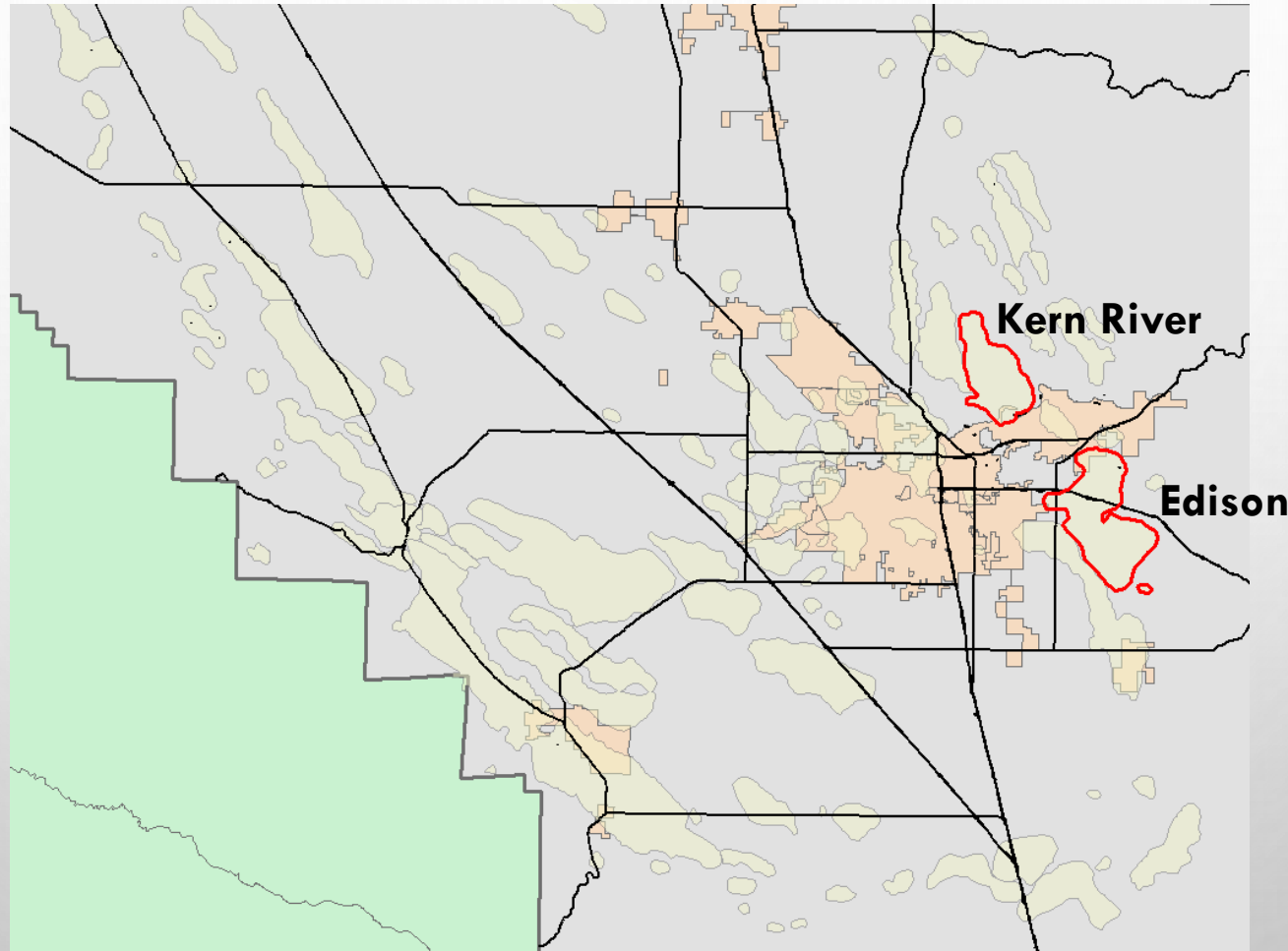


# NON-BEHAVIOR WITH DEPTH.... ☹️

## North Belridge

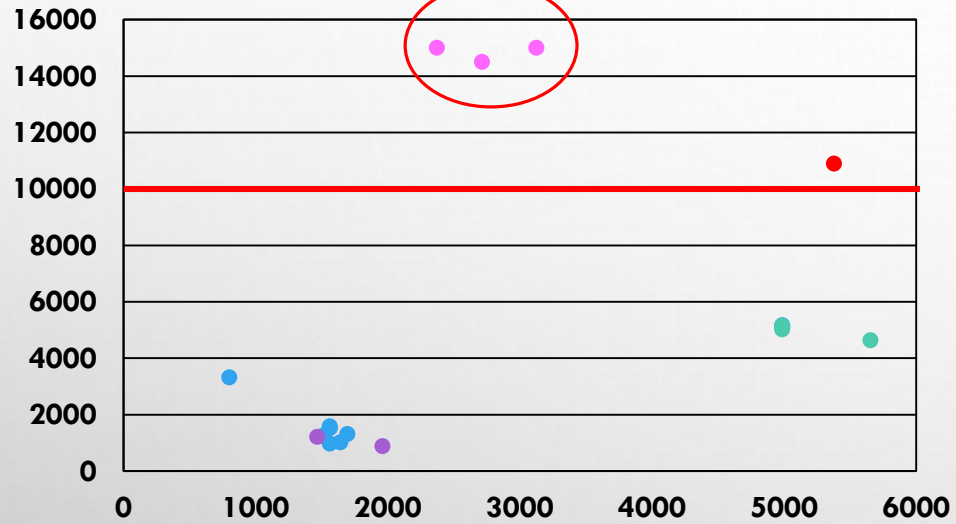


# OLCESE OFTEN SALINE ON EAST SIDE



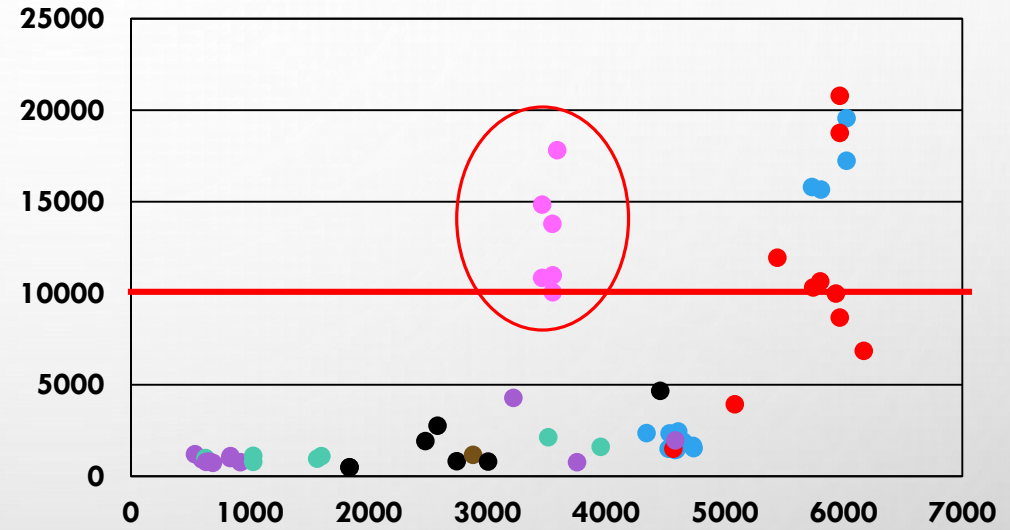
# OLCESE OFTEN SALINE ON EAST SIDE

**Kern River**



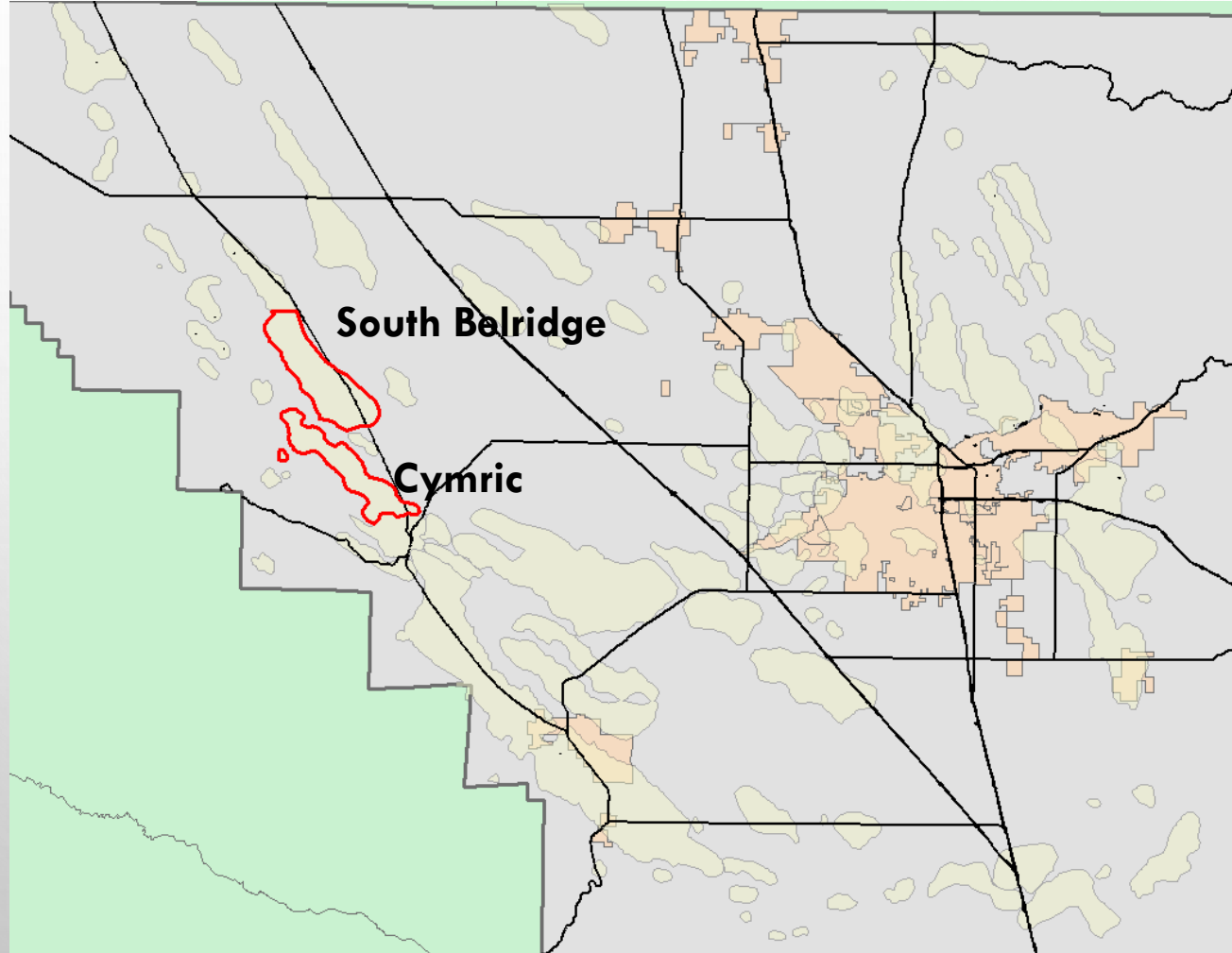
- Chanac
- Santa Margarita/Fruitvale
- Olcese
- Vedder
- Famoso

**Edison**



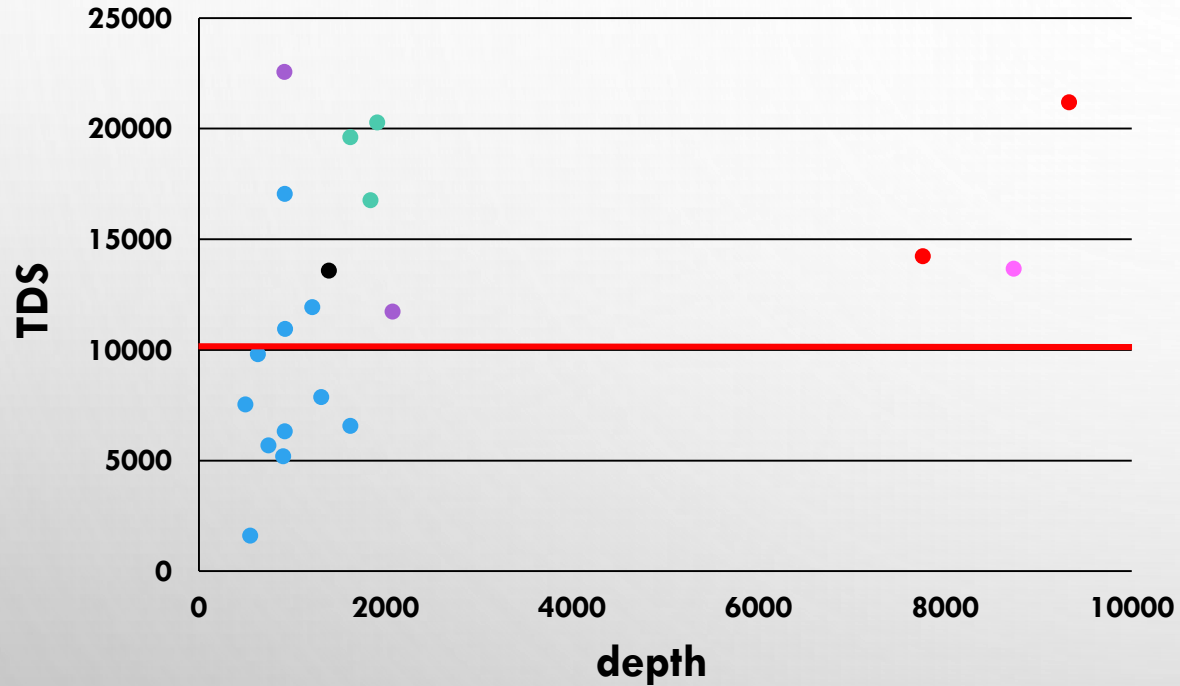
- Chanac
- Santa Margarita/Fruitvale
- Nozu
- Olcese
- Jewett
- Vedder/Pyramid Hill
- basement

# TULARE IS OF MOST CONCERN ON WEST SIDE



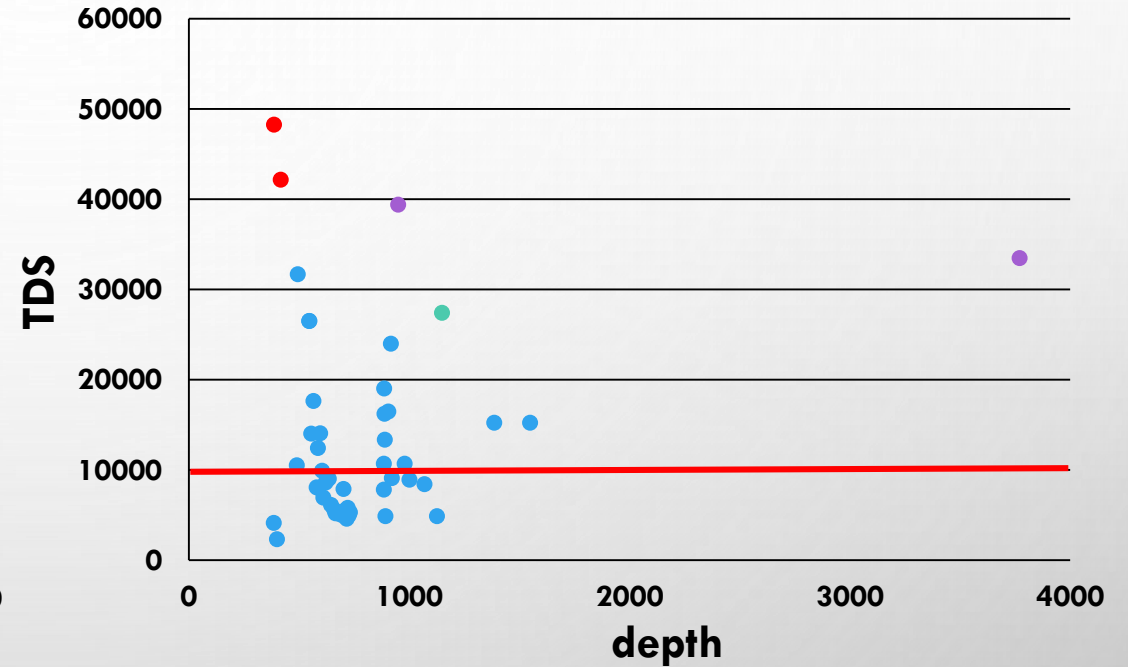
# TULARE IS OF MOST CONCERN ON WEST SIDE

## Cymric



- Tulare
- Etchegoin
- Reef Ridge
- Carneros
- Phacoides
- Oceanic

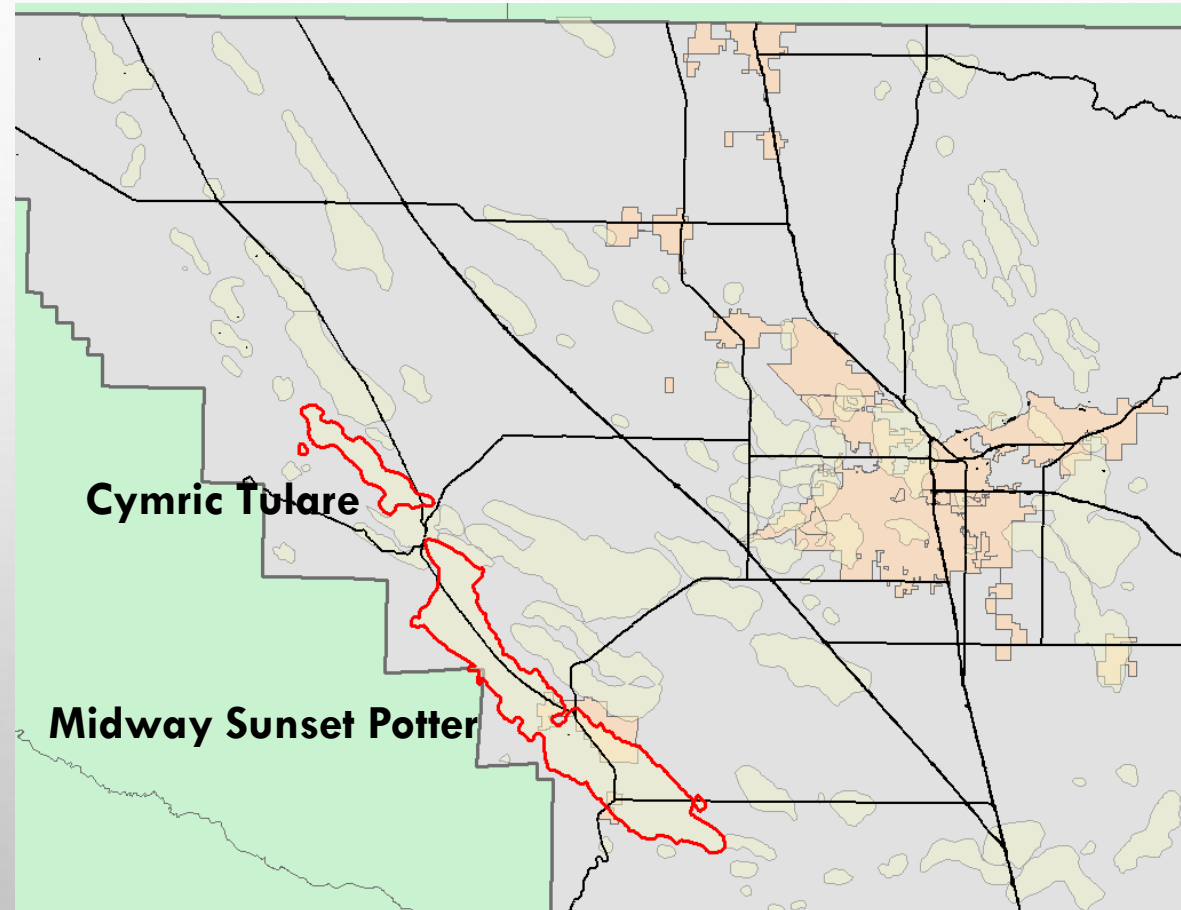
## South Belridge



- Tulare
- Tulare/diatomite
- Antelope
- Reef Ridge

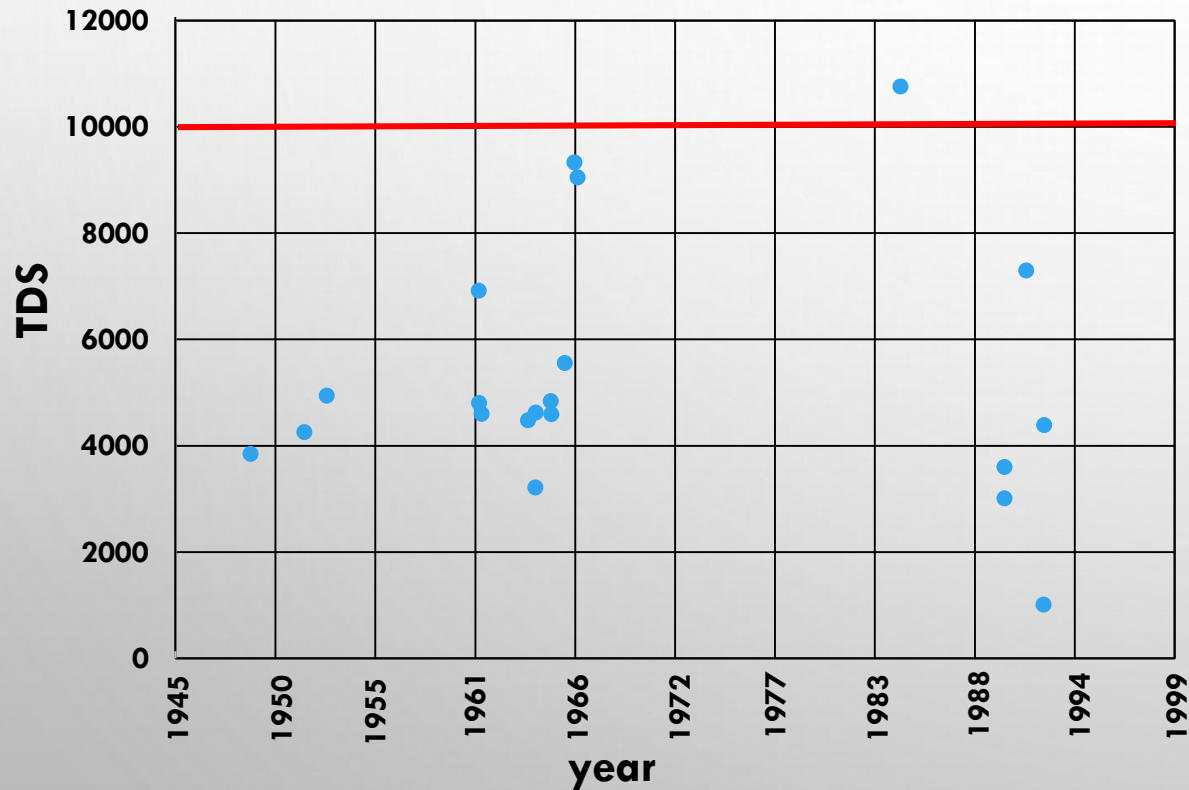


# DO TDS VALUES CHANGE WITH TIME IN STEAMFLOODS?

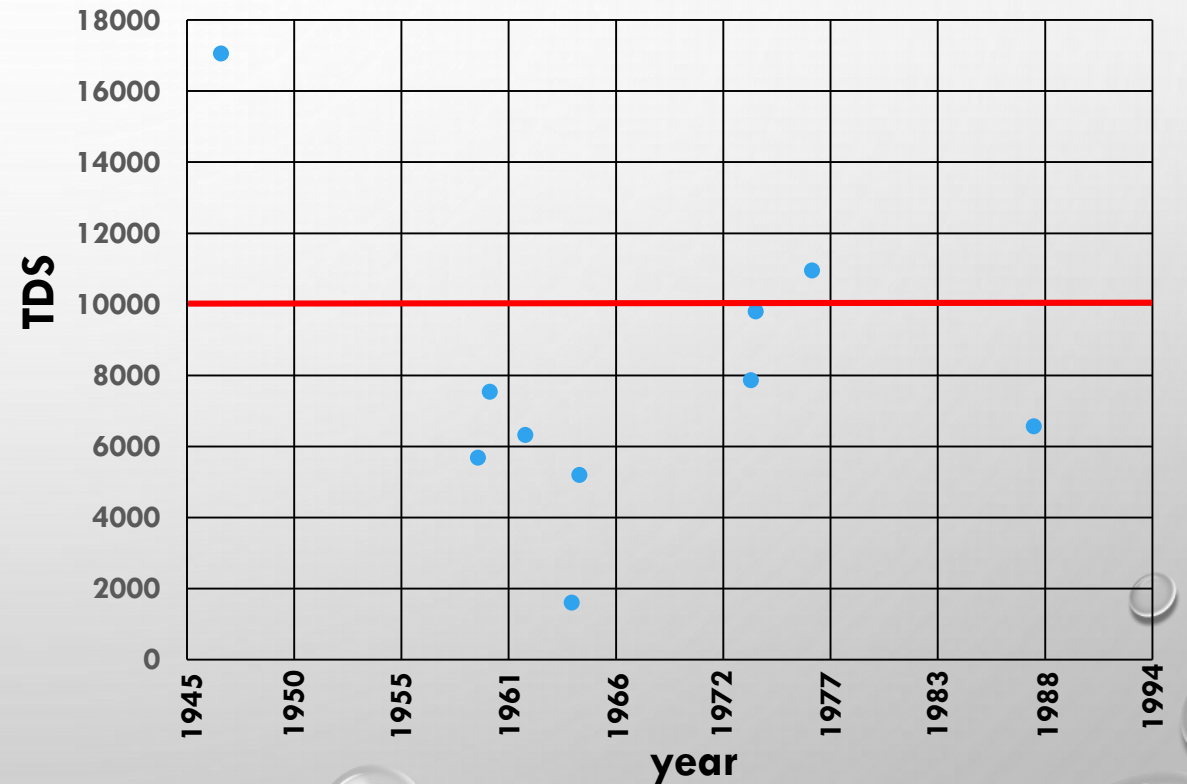


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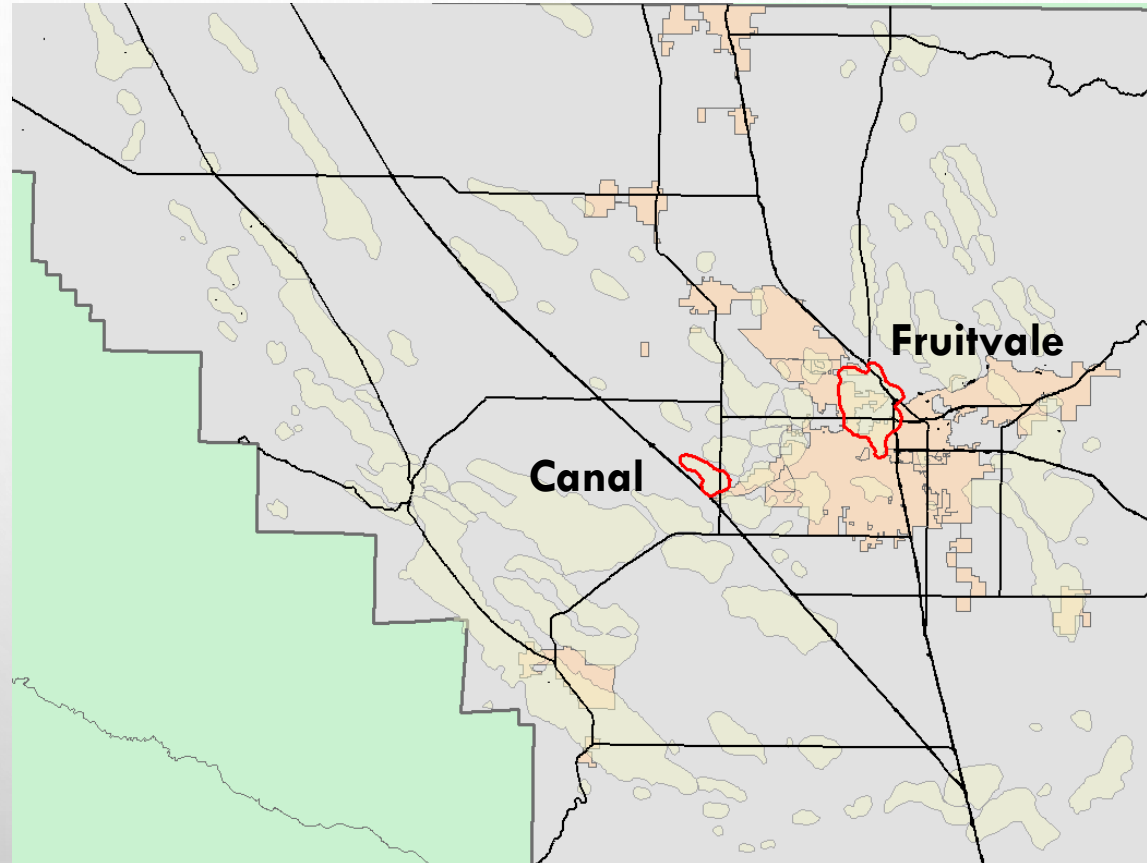
Potter TDS vs. time—Midway-Sunset



Tulare TDS vs. time-Cymric



# WHERE WE NEED LOG ANALYSIS...

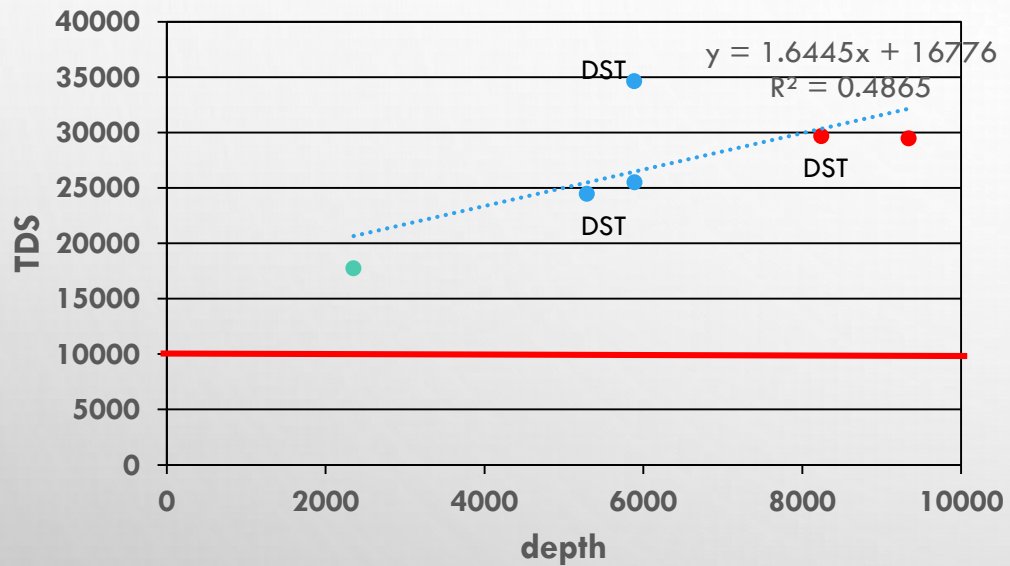


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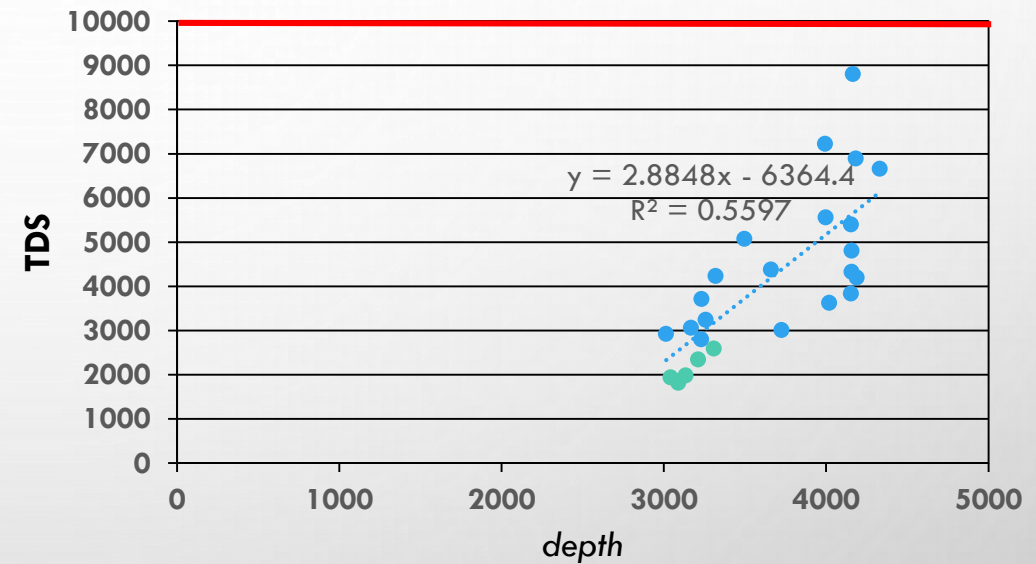
All samples too saline

All samples too fresh

Canal



Fruitvale



....and wherever we don't have enough chemical analyses to draw conclusions

# LOG ANALYSIS

