

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES: Pre-Drill Water Supply Surveys

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1.1 Purpose

These recommended practices address relevant considerations and guidelines for Pre-drill Water Supply Surveys and they support the Marcellus Shale Coalition (MSC) guiding principles.

2.1 General

The objective of a pre-drill survey of water supplies and associated water sampling is to establish a baseline for conditions that exist prior to oil or gas drilling activities. Groundwater typically contains various natural constituents even with no human activity. Therefore, it is important for both the operator and the water supply owner to understand the concentrations of constituents in, and other characteristics associated with, water supplies located in the area of planned drilling activities. For example, there are areas throughout the United States where naturally occurring methane gas is present in aquifers frequently used as water supplies for private land owners. This has been well documented for decades in portions of the Appalachian basin. Refer to the MSC's Recommended Practice for Responding to Stray Gas Incidents for further information on this subject.

A pre-drill survey and associated water sampling should be conducted on all identified water supplies within a given area of the well pad surface location. The State Regulatory Agency (SRA) may have guidelines or regulations regarding the sampling distances. An oil and gas company may choose to sample beyond the area specified by the SRA, in accordance with the oil and gas company's internal sampling protocols. Sampling decisions may be based on hydrology, geology, aquifer characteristics or any number of other factors. Water supplies such as wells, springs, and ponds should be evaluated. Consideration should also be given to sampling water sources that are not currently in use, as they could be put into use in the future.

Sampling and laboratory analyses should be conducted prior to any earth disturbance for site construction or drilling related activities. Consider performing another round of sampling and analysis prior to additional drilling related activities if a significant time elapses between these activities.

3. 1 Initial Survey

Water supplies within the selected area of the well pad surface location should be identified during initial water supply inventorying activities. The following tools may be utilized to identify water well, pond, and spring locations; regulatory databases; topographic and aerial maps; windshield surveys; and property tax rolls. Each water supply should be given a unique identifier.

The owner and/or user (e.g. resident) of the water supply should then be contacted to schedule the initial survey using, at minimum, any methods that may be prescribed by the SRA (e.g., certified mail, direct contact, etc.). Operators should inform the water supply owners and/or residents that any and all information/data collected will be provided to the owner/occupant and to the SRA (if required by state regulations) and, as such, the information could be disclosed as public information upon inquiry to the SRA.

With the assistance of the water supply owner or resident, locate the water supply(ies) and sampling location(s). Use GPS (preferably NAD83 datum) to determine and record the latitude and longitude of each water supply. For each water supply, conduct a survey or interview with the water supply owner or resident and document available basic water supply information (e.g., if the supply is a water well obtain the depth, year drilled, casing type, treatment, historic water quality issues). Prepare a plan view sketch to document the location of the water supply (and sampling point), residence, septic system, adjacent surface water bodies, mine influenced water seeps and any other pertinent features. Photograph all notable features, such as the wellhead, spring location, sample point, etc. Note the approximate relative distances between features on the sketch. For informational purposes, Appendix A contains an example site visit form to help illustrate information that should be collected during each sampling event.

4.1 Water Sampling

Water samples should be obtained by a properly trained and experienced independent third party. The sampling should be performed in accordance with any applicable state and federal regulations and requirements, and in accordance with all appropriate sample collection, preservation, handling, and chain-of-custody procedures. For more information, please refer to the MSC's Pre-Drill Water Supply Sampling Fact Sheet.

Sampling should be conducted as close to the water supply source as is practical, and when possible, prior to any treatment system or storage tank. Whenever the sample cannot be collected prior to the treatment system/storage tank, the sampler should note this as part of the sample collection documentation.

If the water supply owner or resident refuses to allow the operator access to conduct the water sampling, the operator should send an acknowledgement to the water supply owner or resident confirming that access was refused. The SRA may require a copy as well. The notice should include the following:

- The operator's intention to drill or alter an oil or gas well.
- The desire to conduct a predrilling or pre-alteration survey.
- The name of the person who requested and was refused access to conduct the survey and sampling, and the date of the request and refusal.
- The name and address of the well operator, and the address of the SRA
 if required, to which the water supply owner or resident may respond.

4.2 Sample Analyses

Water samples should be analyzed by an SRA certified laboratory using appropriate analytical methods (such as relevant EPA methods, ASTM methods, or methods listed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater). For parameters that have a primary or secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for public water systems, the laboratory should be instructed to provide a laboratory reporting limit no greater than the published MCL.

The USEPA primary and secondary MCLs have been established for treated drinking water at the delivery point of public water systems. Although MCLs are commonly used as a benchmark for private water supplies, it should be noted that the USEPA and the SRAs do not have authority to regulate private drinking water wells. The following parameters should be considered:

4.3 Parameters

Alkalinity	Total Chromium
Oil & Grease	Total Arsenic
pH	Total Barium
Specific Conductance	Total Lead
Total Dissolved Solids	Total Selenium
Total Suspended Solids	Total Strontium
Chloride	Total Calcium
Sulfate	Total Iron
Total Hardness	Total Magnesium
MBAS (Methylene Blue Activated Substances; surfactants / foaming agents)	Total Manganese
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes (BTEX)	Total Potassium
Dissolved Methane*	Total Sodium
Dissolved Ethane	E. Coli
Dissolved Propane	Total Coliform
Nitrate as Nitrogen	Turbidity**

- Consider obtaining isotopic analysis if the pre-drill samples show levels of methane in a water supply that exceed background levels in the area.
- ** If Turbidity exceeds 10 ntu, the operator should consider collecting samples for dissolved metals analysis.

Additional parameters may be appropriate based on location and specific conditions and may be added at the discretion of the operator. Appendix B provides the list of parameters along with their respective MCLs (for those parameters that have an MCL).

4.4 Reporting

A report documenting the pre-drill survey and associated analytical results of the predrill sampling should be prepared. The report should be provided to the water supply owner and/or resident, and where required, to the SRA. The report should contain the following information:

- The location of the water supply and the name of the water supply owner
- The date of the survey, the name of the certified laboratory and the person who conducted the survey
- A description of where and how the sample was collected
- A description of the type and age, if known, of the water supply, and treatment, if any
- The name of the oil or gas well operator, name and number of well(s) to be drilled and permit number(s) if known
- The results of the laboratory analysis

Consider including references that the water supply owner and/or resident may use to interpret the analytical data such as publicly available guidance documents from regulatory agencies. For more information, please refer to the MSC's Tips on Understanding Your Water Test Results.

This document provides general guidance on recommended practices for the subject(s) addressed. It is offered as a reference aid and is designed to assist industry professionals in improving their effectiveness. It is not intended to establish or impose binding requirements. Nothing herein constitutes, is intended to constitute, or shall be deemed to constitute the setting or determination of legal standards of care in the performance of the subject activities. The foregoing disclaimers apply to this document notwithstanding any expressions or terms in the text that may conflict or appear to conflict with the foregoing.



APPENDIX A

SITE VISIT FORM ONE FORM FOR EACH WATER SOURCE

Part A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Fait A. GLINLINA	L IIII OKWATION							
Water Source ID: O&G Well Name/No.:				Perr	Permit No.: W		Well Operator:	
Coordinates: (in NAD83, in decimal degrees) Lat				_ Lo	ng	Elevation	FT.	
Interviewed By:			Date Interviewed:					
Person Interviewed	d (circle one): Ow	ner	Res	ident	Other:			
PROPERTY OWNE	PROPERTY OWNER RESIDENT OR OTHER							
Name:					Name:			
Address:					Address:			
Address:					Address:			
Phone No.:					Phone No.:			
Part B: WATER Q	UALITY							
Rej	ported Quality		Ob	served Quality	у	Tr	reatment	Pump Type
	Yes No	N/A	Yes	No N	/ A	None	UV Light	None
Staining						Softening	pH Adjustment	Gas Piston
Odor						Chlorination	Other:	Submersible
Cloudiness						Iron Removal		Windmill
Sheen						In-line Sedime	ent Filter	Jet
Effervescence						Charcoal Filte	er	Other:
Perceived Taste								
	If Yes,					Yes No	Functioning Properly	Capacity GPM
Part C: WATER SOURCE INFORMATION								
Does this source s	supply any other proper	ties?		If A	es ident	ify properties		
Does this source supply any other properties? If yes, identify properties								
Number of people using this water source? Gallons/day, if metered:								
Has water source ever gone dry? Yes No								
Pressure Tank Yes No Size of tank gallons Actual size Estimated Unknown								
Water Use Domestic Livestock Irrigation Other:								
Compass course from water source to dwelling FT.								
Are there any other water sources on the property? Yes No If yes, how many?								
Provide all water source ID(s)								
		urce (s)?			If yes, where	, v	when
Water Source Type: Water Well								
Drilled Well: Yes No Dug Well: Yes No Artesian: Yes No Other:								
Reported total well depth:FT. Well casing diameter:IN. Missing/damaged pit-less adaptor Yes No Unknown								
Reported depth of water level: FT. Reported pump depth FT.								
Date Drilled Drillers Name Is the well in basement or crawlspace?								

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APPENDIX A

SITE VISIT FORM ONE FORM FOR EACH WATER SOURCE

Driller log available Yes No Driller's name
Signature of owner authorizing release of well log(s)
Water Source Type: Spring
Discharge Pipe Yes No Seep/Ground Surface Flow Yes No Spring House Yes No Underground Vault Yes No
Water Source Type:
Size of Cistern gallons Actual size Estimated Unknown
Source of water: (e.g. delivered, spring, well, gutter, etc.)
Water Source Type: Surface Water
Pond Lake Creek River
Water Source Type: Public Water Yes No No
PART D: DESCRIPTION OF WATER SOURCE (check all that apply)
Loose, missing, or damaged cover (circle one if applicable)
Evidence of insects, spiders, animals (circle one if applicable)
Any cracked or damaged well casing/spring vault (circle one if applicable) Source buried
Water source open to surface water Location unknown
Additional storage or holding tank/coyote system (circle one if applicable) Other:
Cover flush with ground
PART E: DESCRIPTION OF AREA SURROUNDING WATER SOURCE (check all that apply) Show locations on site sketch and provide approximate distance &
compass course. Document housekeeping conditions. (Attach photos.)
Ground sloping toward water source
Water source downgradient of septic system
Signs of failing septic, soggy ground, foul odor (circle all that apply)
Close proximity to garden, agricultural field, orchard, greenhouse. (circle all that apply)
Close proximity to junkyard, dumping area, landfill. (circle all that apply)
Close proximity to fuel storage tanks, equipment storage or maintenance areas, garage. (circle all that apply)
Located in field with livestock, barn, barnyard, other out building. (circle all that apply)
☐ Close proximity to salt storage area, salted roadway. ☐ Close proximity to pipeline.
Other:
ADDITIONAL REMARKS & COMMENTS: (record details from any previous sampling events, including who for, when, and who collected samples)
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APPENDIX A

SITE VISIT FORM ONE FORM FOR EACH WATER SOURCE

PART F: SAMPLING				
Sampled By:	Date Sampled:			
SAMPLED			SAMPLING POINT	LOCATION
Before Treatment After Treatme	ent	Inside Faucet:	Pressure Tank	Overflow/Discharge Pipe
No Treatment Not Sure		Outside Faucet:	Wellhead	Other:
		Seep	Surface Water	(sampled at coordinates in Part A)
SAMPLING METHOD: Existing well pur	mp Sampling	pump Low flow Bailer C	Other:	
Was the water source purged before samp	oling? Yes	No If yes, volume (gal.) an	nd/or time (min) purg	ged:
Is it possible to run water for 30 minutes?	Yes 🗌	No If no, please explain: _		4 / 1
Average water usage within last 24 hours				
Chain of custody attached?	No Nan	ne of Certified Laboratory:		
FIELD ANALYSES:				
Turbidity: pH:		Conductivity:	Tempera	ature:
Combustible Gas Reading (Describe locati	ion and method):	:		
Sampler/Interviewer				
I hereby acknowledge that I have supplied	the correct infor	rmation to the best of my knowledge	e	
Sign	F	Print		Date
Company:	A	Address:		Phone:

Appendix B

Summary of Aqueous Pre-Drill Constituents and Maximum Contaminant Levels

Constituent	MCL ^{1,6} (mg/L ²)	Recommended Laboratory Reporting Units ^{5,7}
Conventional Analyses		
Alkalinity		mg/L
Oil & Grease		mg/L
Н	6.5-8.5 SU ³	SU
Specific Conductance		uhmos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ³	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids		mg/L
Chloride	250 ³	mg/L
Sulfate	250 ³	mg/L
Hardness		mg/L
Nitrate as Nitrogen	10	mg/L
MBAS / Surfactants / Foaming Agents	0.5 3	mg/L
Total Coliform	5.00%	<1
E. Coli		<1
Turbidity		NTU
Hydrocarbons		
Dissolved Methane		ug/L
Dissolved Ethane		ug/L
Dissolved Propane		ug/L
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Benzene	0.005	ug/L
Toluene	1	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	0.7	ug/L
Xylene	10	ug/L
Total Metals		
Arsenic	0.01	mg/L
Barium	2	mg/L
Calcium		mg/L
Chromium	0.1	mg/L
Lead	0.015 4	mg/L
ron	0.3 3	mg/L
Magnesium		mg/L
Manganese	0.05 3	mg/L
Potassium		mg/L
Selenium	0.05	mg/L
Sodium		mg/L
Strontium		mg/L

Notes:

- 1 MCL Maximum Contaminant Level The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.
- 2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million.
- 3 Limit is a secondary drinking water standard. Secondary drinking water standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.
- 4 Lead is regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires a system to control the corrosiveness of its water. This limit is an action level.
- 5 The analytical laboratory should use the most current analytical methods.
- 6 The US EPA regulates public water systems, it does not have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells.
- 7 The laboratory reporting limits should be equal to or less than the MCLs.



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