

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES: Pre-Drill Water Supply Surveys

MSC RP 2012-3 August 28, 2012



RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR PRE-DRILL WATER SUPPLY SURVEYS

Overview

The Marcellus Shale Coalition is recommending that operators conduct a pre-drill water survey on identified water supply sources within a given area of the well pad surface location, as is required by the relevant regulatory agency.

Water supply sources such as wells, springs and ponds should be evaluated prior to earth disturbance for site construction or prior to spud. Consideration should also be given to sampling water supply sources that are not currently in use.

Water samples should be obtained by a properly trained and experienced independent third party and in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and requirements. Sampling shall be conducted as close to the water supply source as is practical.

Surveying and sampling should be conducted with the landowner's consent. If the landowner or water purveyor refuses to allow the operator access to conduct the water sampling, the operator should issue notice to the landowner or water purveyor by certified mail, with a copy to the regulatory agency, that access was refused.

Water samples should be analyzed by a certified laboratory using EPA SW-846 methods or drinking water methods. A list of test parameters appears in Section 4.2 of the Recommended Practices for Pre-drill Water Supply Surveys.

A report of the analytical results should be provided to the regulatory agency and to the water supply owner or resident if applicable. Operators should consider including in reports references that the homeowner may use to interpret the analytical data, such as publicly available guidance documents from regulatory agencies.



RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR PRE-DRILL WATER SUPPLY SURVEYS

Preface

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.

Section 1

Introduction

1.1 MSC Guiding Principles

We, the members of the Marcellus Shale Coalition, embrace and operate by the following guiding principles:

- We provide the safest possible workplace for our employees, our contractors, and in the communities in which we operate;
- We implement state-of-the-art environmental protection across our operations;
- We continuously improve our practices and seek transparency in our operations;
- We strive to attract and retain a talented and engaged local workforce;
- We are committed to being responsible members of the communities in which we work;
- We encourage spirited public dialogue and fact-based education about responsible shale gas development; and
- We conduct our business in a manner that will provide sustainable and broad-based economic and energy security benefits for all.

We recognize that to succeed in business, we must not only embrace these principles, we must live by them each and every day. This will be our legacy.

1.2 Purpose

These recommended practices address relevant considerations and guidelines for Pre-drill Water Supply Surveys. These recommended practices support our guiding principles.

Section 2 General

The objective of a pre-drill survey is to establish a baseline for conditions that existed prior to drilling. Groundwater may contain some natural impurities or contaminants even with no human activity or pollution. Therefore, it is important for both the operator and the water supply owner to understand the concentrations of constituents in 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 shallow 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 Combustible Gas Incidents for further information on this subject.

A pre-drill survey should be conducted on all identified water supplies within a given area of the well pad surface location as required by the State Regulatory Agency (SRA). An oil and gas company may choose to sample beyond the area required by the SRA in accordance with the oil and gas company's internal sampling protocols. Sampling 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 supplies that are not currently in use, as they could be put in use in the future.

Sampling and laboratory analyses should be conducted prior to any earth disturbance for site construction or prior to spud. If the original analyses are conducted more than 6 months prior to spud of the first well on the pad or remobilization, it is recommended that sampling and analyses should be performed again prior to spud. Consult with the SRA for the definitions of spud and remobilization.

Section 3 Initial Survey

All water supplies within the selected/required area of the gas 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 shall be given a unique identifier.

Contact the owner and/or resident of the water supply to schedule the initial survey using, at minimum, methods 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, 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 and document available basic water supply information (i.e., 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 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.

Section 4 Water Sampling

Water samples shall be obtained by a properly trained and experienced independent third party. The sampling shall be performed in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and requirements. The samples shall be collected, in accordance with all appropriate sample collection, preservation, handling, and defensible chain-of-custody procedures. Appropriate sample collection procedures can be found on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website (www.epa.gov).

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

If the landowner or water purveyor refuses to allow the operator access to conduct the water sampling, the operator shall issue notice to the landowner or water purveyor by certified mail, with a copy to the SRA, that access was refused. The notice should include the following:

- The operator's intention to drill or alter a 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 the date of the request and refusal.
- The name and address of the well operator and the address of the SRA, to which the water purveyor or landowner may respond.

4.1 Sample Analyses

Water samples shall be analyzed by an SRA certified laboratory using USEPA SW-846 methods or drinking water methods (where drinking water methods exist). For parameters that have a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), 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. A MCL is the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water, which is delivered to any user of a public water system. A public water system is defined as at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves an average of 25 individuals. 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:

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		
Surfactants (MBAS/foaming agents)	Total Manganese		
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene,	Total Potassium		
Xylenes (BTEX)			
Dissolved Methane*	Total Sodium		
Dissolved Ethane	E. Coli		
Dissolved Propane	Total Coliform		
Nitrate as N	Turbidity**		

4.2 Parameters

*Refer also to the MSC Recommended Practices for Responding to Stray Combustible Gas Incidents and 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 contains a spreadsheet that provides the list of parameters, along with the possible test methods, appropriate holding times, and the MCLs for the parameters that have a MCL.

4.3 Reporting

A report documenting the analytical results of the preconstruction or predrill survey shall be prepared, in accordance with SRA requirements. Where required, the report shall be provided to the SRA and to the water supply owner and/or resident. The report should contain the following information:

- The location of the water supply and the name of the surface landowner or water purveyor
- 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 well operator, name and number of well to be drilled and permit number if known
- The results of the laboratory analysis

Consider including references that the homeowner may use to interpret the analytical data such as publicly available guidance documents from regulatory agencies.



APPENDIX A

SITE VISIT FORM ONE FORM FOR EACH WATER SOURCE

Part A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Water Source ID: O&G Well Name/No.:		Well Operator:			
at	_ Long	Elevation FT.			
Sampled:		N/A: No Sample (See Notes)			
Resident	Other:				
	RESIDENT OR OTHER	3			
	Name:				
	Address:				
	Address:				
	Phone No.:				
	Sampled:	Sampled: Resident Other:			

Part B: WATER QUALITY

Reported Quality Observed Quality		Treatment Pump Type						
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	None UV Light	None
Staining							Softening DH Adjustment	Gas Piston
Odor							Chlorination Other:	Submersible
Cloudiness							Iron Removal	Windmill
Sheen							In-line Sediment Filter	Jet
Effervescence							Charcoal Filter	Other:
Taste				N/A	N/A	N/A		
							Yes No Functioning Properly	Capacity GPM
Part C: WATER	SOURCE IN	FORMATI	DN					
Does this source	supply any	other pro	perties?			_ If yes, ident	ify properties	
Is the water source	ce(s) locate	d on the p	roperty: Y	es 🗌	No] If No, pleas	e explain:	
Number of people	e using this	water sou	rce?			Gallons/day,	if metered:	
Has water source	ever gone	dry?)	res	No				
Pressure Tank Yes No Size of tank gallons Actual size Unknown								
Water Use Domestic Husbandry Irrigation Other:								
Compass course	from water	source to	dwelling _			Estimated	I distance from water source to dwelling	FT.
Are there any oth	er water so	urces on t	he property	/? Yes	N	o 🗌 If yes, I	how many?	
Provide all water source ID(s)								
Are you aware of any abandoned water source (s)? If yes, where, 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 o	f water leve	l:		FT. Rep	orted pun	np depth	FT.	
Date Drilled Drillers Name Is the well in basement or crawlspace?								



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: Cistern
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
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)
Water source open to surface water
Additional storage or holding tank/coyote system (circle one if applicable)
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.
ADDITIONAL REMARKS & COMMENTS: (record details from any previous sampling events, including who for, when, and who collected samples)
PART F: SAMPLING

SAMPLED	SAMPLING POINT LOCATION			
Before Treatment	Inside Faucet:	Pressure Tank Overflow/Discharge Pipe		
No Treatment Not Sure	Outside Faucet:	Wellhead Other:		
	Seep	Surface Water (sampled at coordinates in Part A)		



APPENDIX A

SITE VISIT FORM ONE FORM FOR EACH WATER SOURCE

SAMPLING METHOD: Existing well pump Sampling pump Low flow Bailer Other:	
Was the water source purged before sampling? Yes No If yes, volume (gal.) and/or time	(min) purged:
Is it possible to run water for 30 minutes? Yes No If no, please explain:	
Average water usage within last 24 hours	
Chain of custody attached? Yes No Name of Certified Laboratory:	
FIELD ANALYSES:	
Turbidity: pH: Conductivity:	Temperature:
Combustible Gas Reading (Describe location and method):	

PART G: PLAN SKETCH and PHOTOGRAPHS (use additional pages as necessary) Show compass course and provide approximate distance.

Sampler/Interviewer

I hereby acknowledge that I have supplied the correct in	formation to the best of my knowledge	
Sign	Print	Date
Company:	Address:	Phone:

APPENDIX B

Summary of Aqueous Predrill Constituents, Maximum Concentration Limits, Analytical Methods, and Holding Times

Constituent	MCL ¹ (mg/L ²)	Required Laboratory Reporting Units	EPA/600/R-95-131	SW-846	Annual Book of ASTM Standard, Vol. 11.01	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition	Other	Holding Times (with proper preservative)
Conventional Analyses							•	
Alkalinity		mg/L			D1067	2320B, 2320 B-97		14 days
Oil & Grease		mg/L	1664A	9071		5520B		28 days
рH	6.5-8.5 SU 3	SU	150.1, 150.2	9040, 9045, 9041	D1293	4500-H+-B		Immediately
Specific Conductance		uhmos/cm	120.1	9050	D3448	2510B		28 days
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ³	mg/L				2540C		7 days
Total Suspended Solids		mg/L				2540D		7 davs
Chloride	250 ³	mg/L	300.0, 300.1	6500, 9056, 9057, 9212, 9250, 9251, 9253	D4327, D512	4110B, 4500CI-B,C,D,E		28 days
Sulfate	250 ³	mg/L	300.0, 300.1	6500, 9035, 9036, 9038, 9056	D4327, D516	4110B, 4500-SO42 Cor D		28 days
Hardness		mg/L	130.1, 130.2, 200.7 (calc)	6010 (calc)	D1126-86(92)	2340 B or C		6 months
Nitrate as N	10	mg/L	300.0, 300.1, 352.1	6500, 9056, 9210	D4327-97	4110B, 4500-NO3 B		48 hours
MBAS/ Surfactants	0.05 ³	ma/L			D2230-88, 02	5540C		48 hours
Total Coliform	5.00%	<1	1604	9131, 9132		9221, D-99, 9222, C-97, 9223		6 - 24 hours
E. Coli		<1	1600, 1603			1103.1, 1106.1, 9223		4 - 24 hours
Turbidity		NTU	180.1		D1889-94	2130B		48 hours
Hydrocarbons	•					•		•
Dissolved Methane		ug/L	RSK-175	8015M			PA-DEP 3686	14 days
Dissolved Ethane		ug/L	RSK-175	8015M			PA-DEP 3686	14 days
Dissolved Propane		ug/L	RSK-175	8015M			PA-DEP 3686	14 days
Volatile Organic Compo	ounds	· · ·				•		•
Benzene	0.005	ug/L	624	8015.8021.8260. 8261				14 davs
Toluene	1	ug/L	624	8015,8021,8260, 8261				14 days
Ethylbenzene	0.7	ug/L	624	8015.8021.8260. 8261				14 days
Xylene	10	ug/L	624	8015,8021,8260, 8261				14 days
Total Metals	•							,
Arsenic	0.01	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010. 6020, 6200, 7010, 7061, 7062, 7063	D2972	3113, 3114		6 months
Barium	2	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000, 7010		3111, 3113, 3120	1	6 months
Calcium		mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000	D511	3111, 3120, 3500		6 months
Chromium	0.1	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000, 7010		3113, 3120		6 months
Lead	0.015 4	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000, 7010	D3559	3113		6 months
Iron	0.3 3	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000, 7010	20000	3111, 3113, 3120	1	6 months
Magnesium		mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6800, 7000, 7010	D511	3111, 3120, 3500		6 months
Magnesiam	0.05 3	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6800, 7010		3111, 3113, 3120		6 months
Potassium	0.05	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000		5111, 5115, 5120		6 months
Selenium	0.05	mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 6200, 6800, 7000	D3859	3111. 3113		6 months
Sodium		mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 7000	D6919	3111	1	6 months
Strontium		mg/L	200.7, 200.8	6010, 6020, 7000	D6919	3111		6 months

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.