

# Montana Regional Ground – Water Monitoring Program



**Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology  
Bureau of Land Management  
MT Department of Natural Resources  
Conservation Districts**

# Purpose:

- Third - party information -- available on the Internet
- Specific to CBM
- Water levels and water quality
- Identifies impacts and non – impacts
- Helps plan water management
- Confirm and improve predictive capabilities
- Continued funding is an ongoing challenge

## A Reminder:

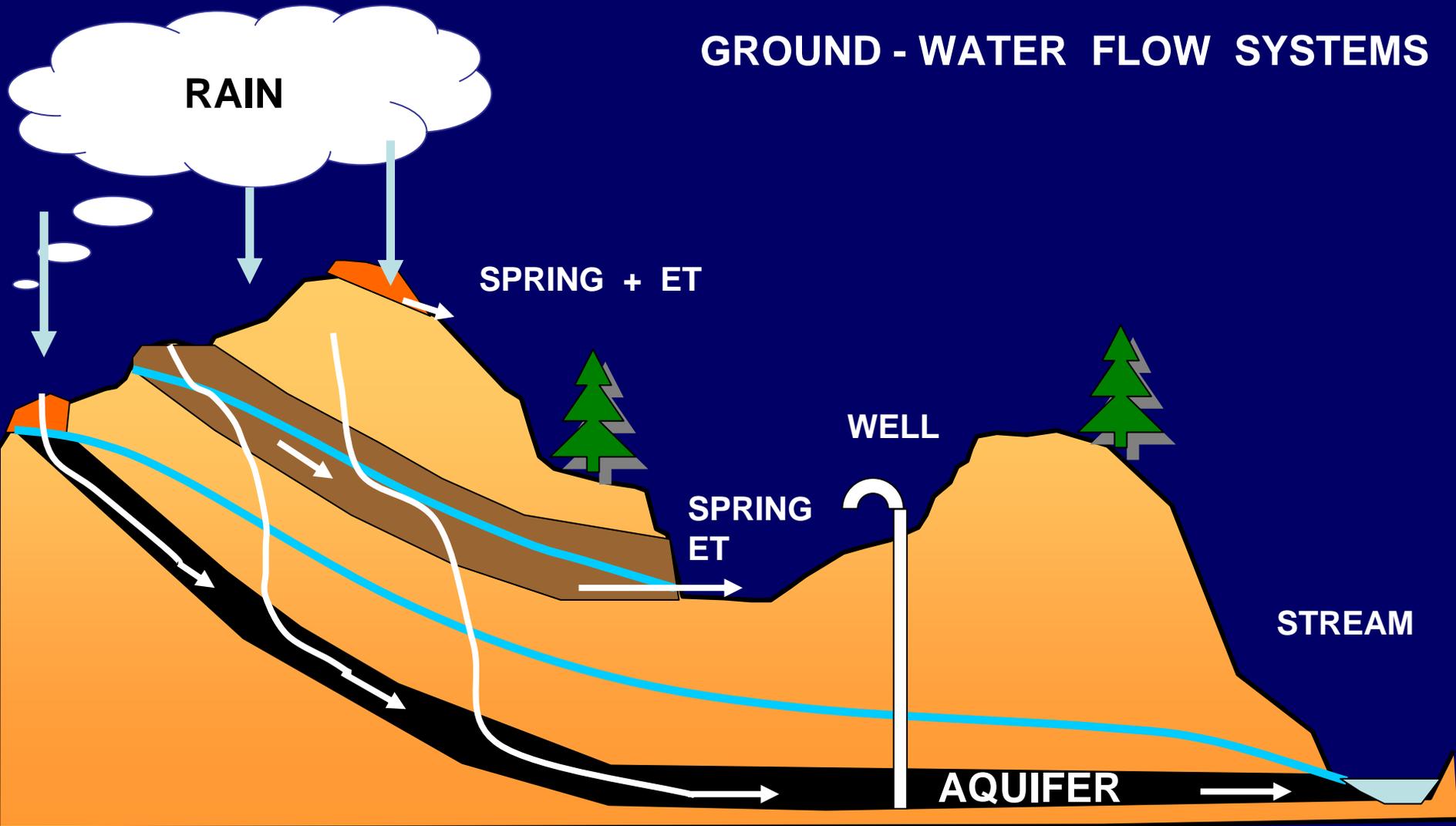
CBM development, regulatory decisions and opinions are based in part on predictions (or models ) of impacts.

Predictive models must be based on data.

Whistles and bells do not make better science.

Data make better science.

# GROUND - WATER FLOW SYSTEMS



RAIN

SPRING + ET

WELL

SPRING  
ET

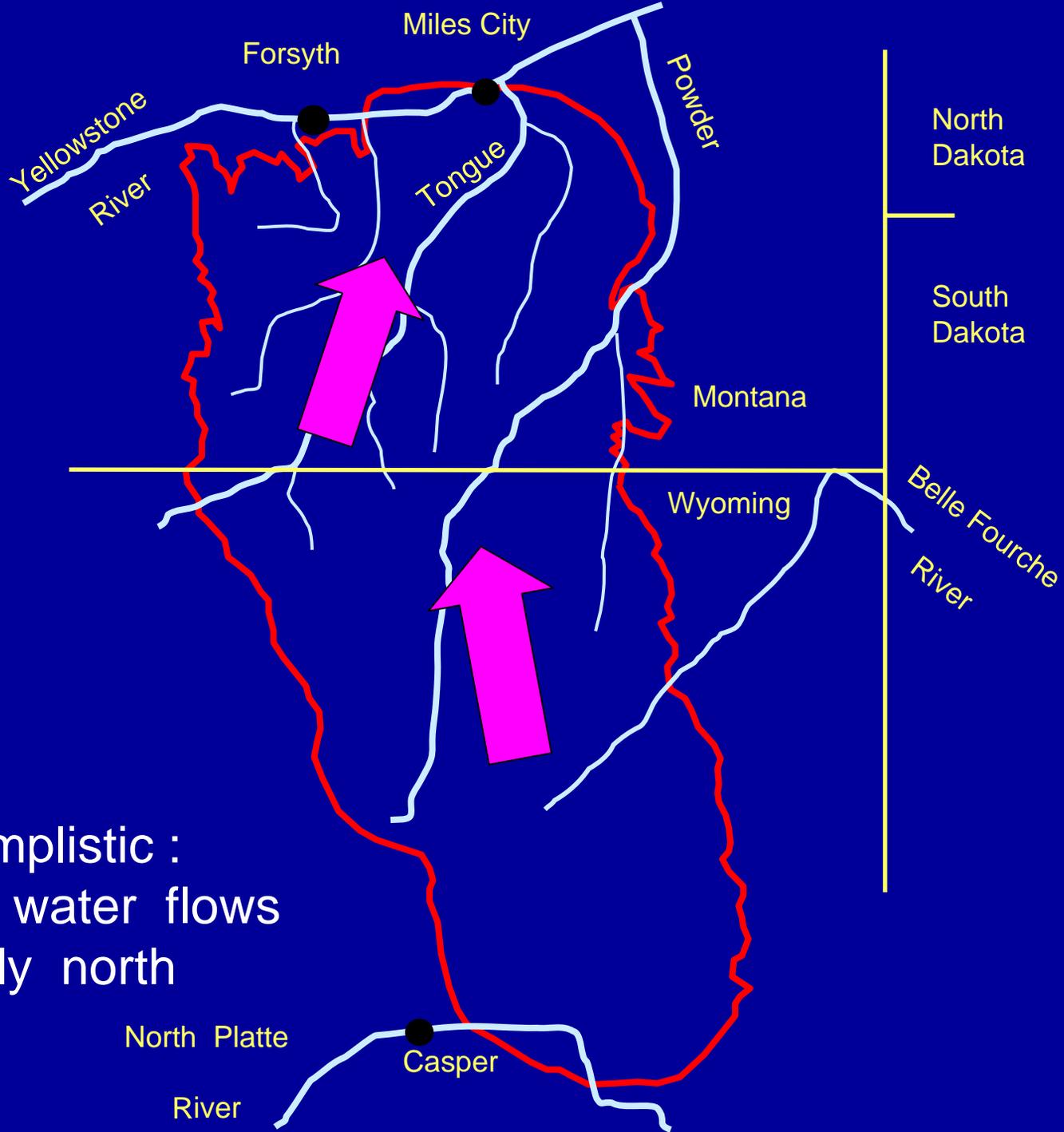
STREAM

AQUIFER

GROUND WATER FLOW DIRECTION

CLINKER OR SCORIA

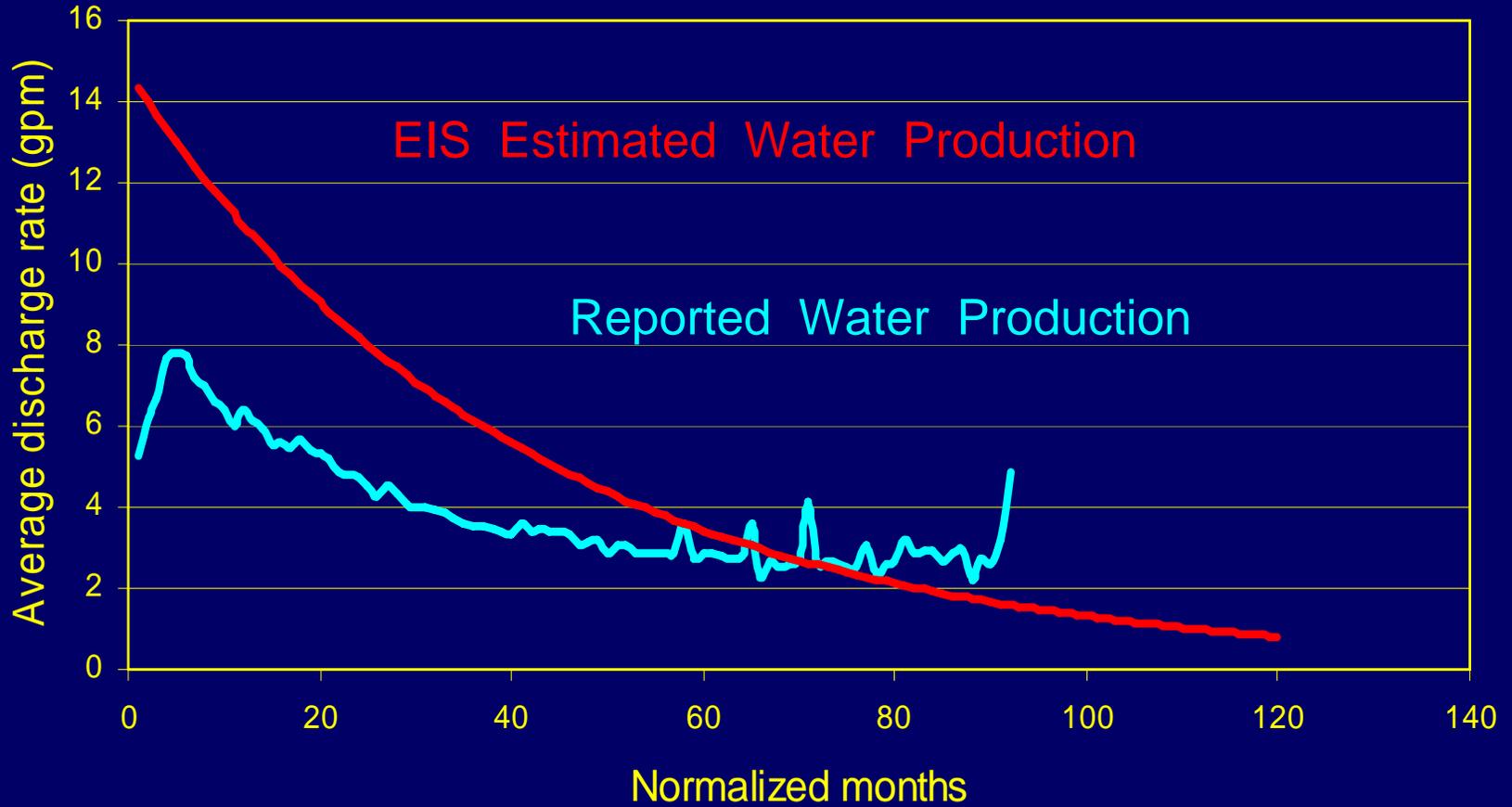
GROUND WATER PRESSURE



Very simplistic :  
Ground water flows  
Generally north

# Montana Water Production

## CBM Produced - water discharge rate, normalized per month



— Monthly average discharge (gpm) — EIS estimated rate (gpm)

CBM water  
Production  
during 2006

371 ac-ft  
230 gpm  
0.5 cfs

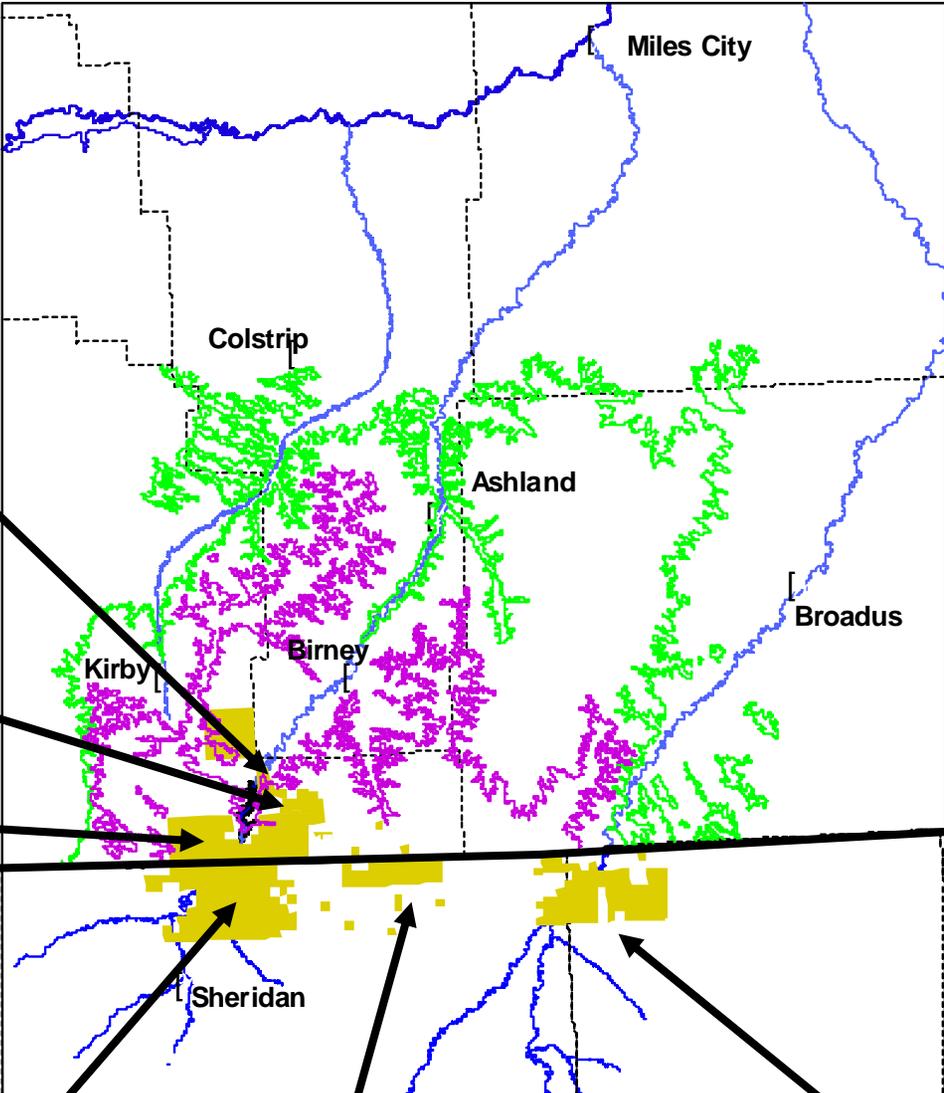
71 ac-ft  
44 gpm  
0.1 cfs

3165 ac-ft  
1962 gpm  
4.4 cfs

6576 ac-ft  
4076 gpm  
9.1 cfs

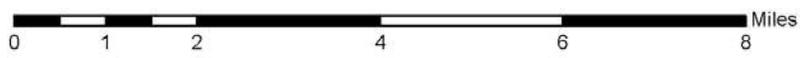
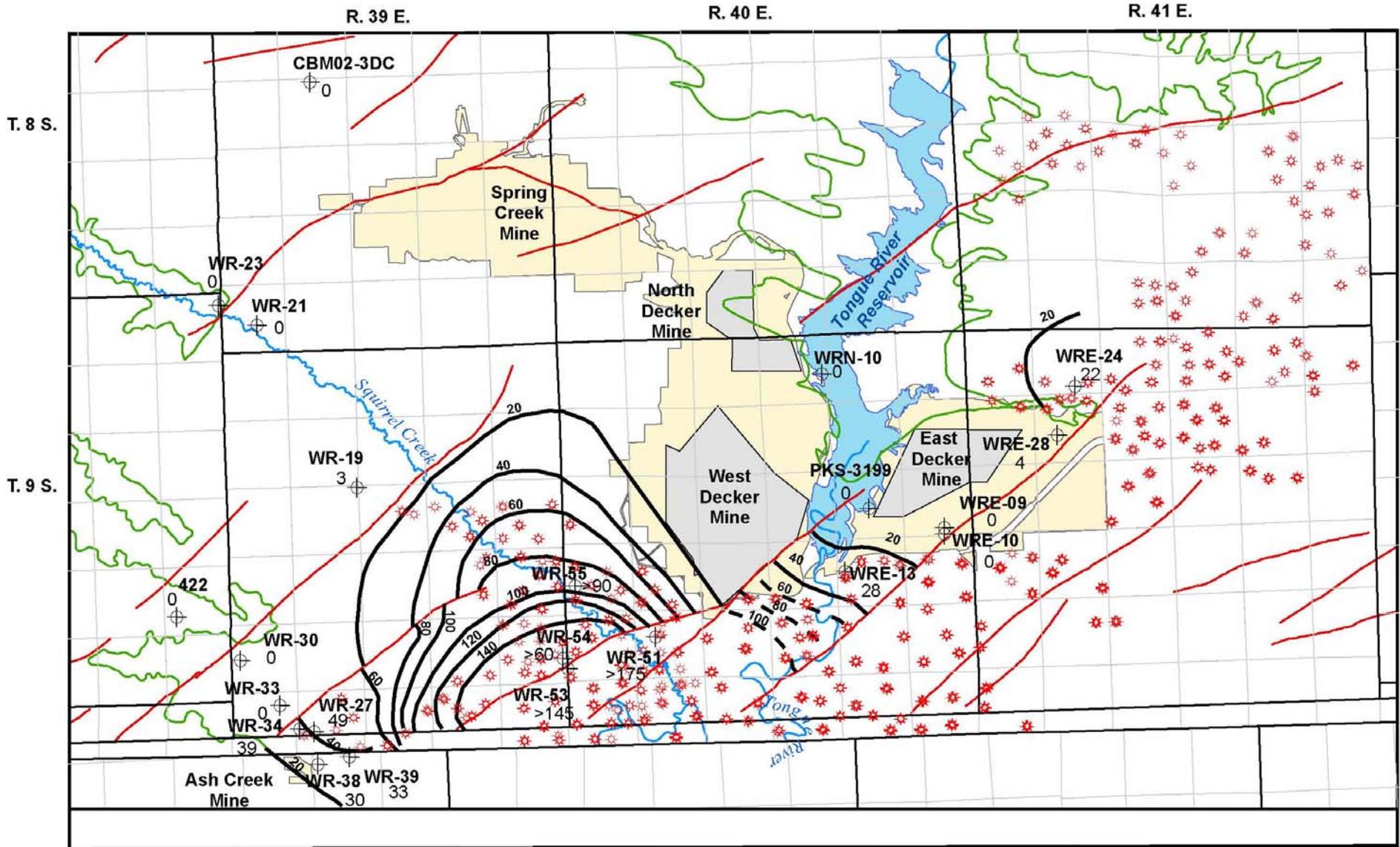
1798 ac-ft  
1115 gpm  
2.5 cfs

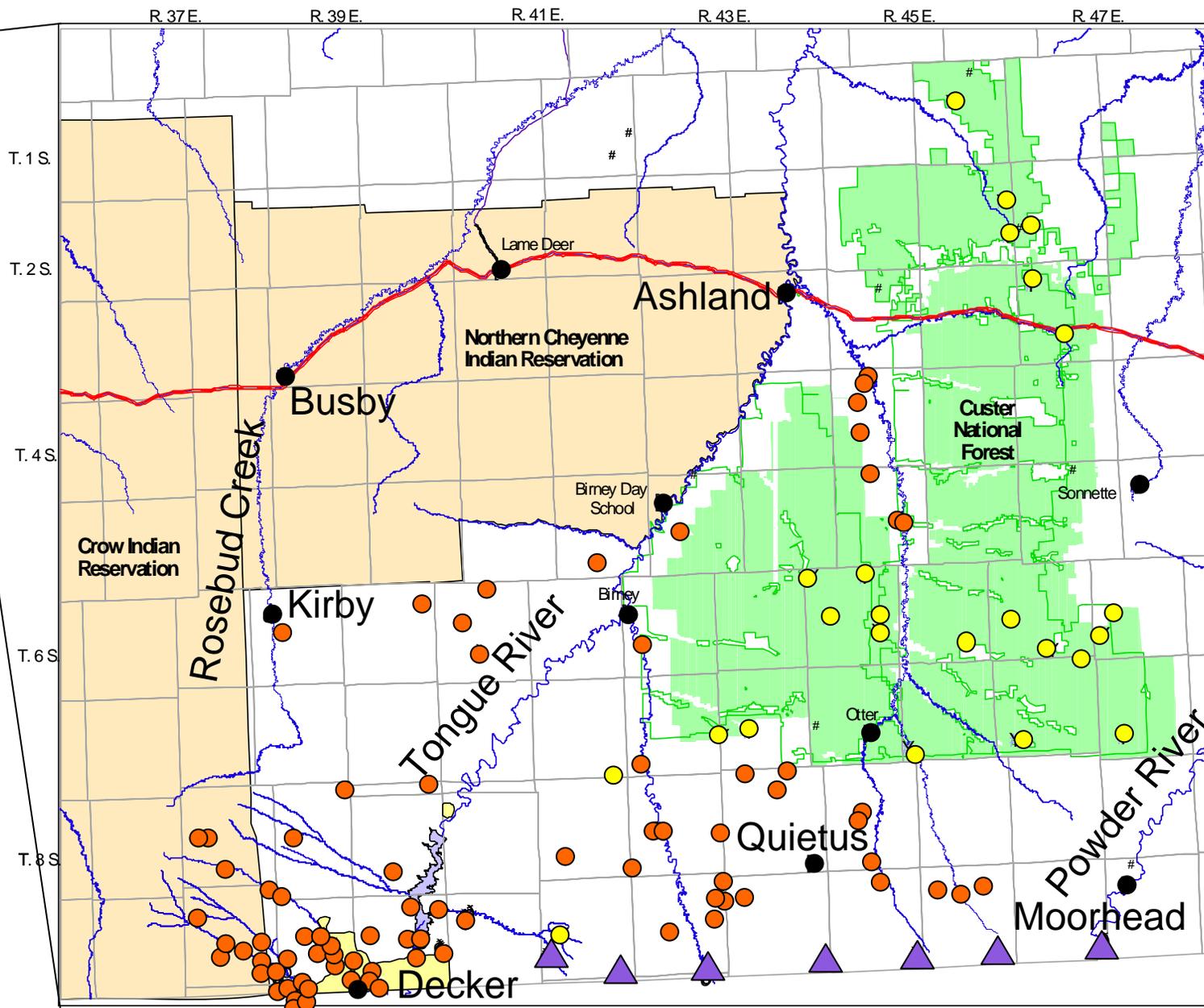
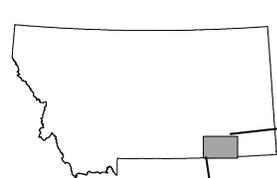
3736 ac-ft  
2316 gpm  
5.2 cfs



MT

WY





T.1.S.

T.2.S.

T.4.S.

T.6.S.

T.8.S.

R.37.E.

R.39.E.

R.41.E.

R.43.E.

R.45.E.

R.47.E.

Lame Deer

Ashland

Northern Cheyenne  
Indian Reservation

Busby

Crow Indian  
Reservation

Rosebud Creek

Birney Day  
School

Custer  
National  
Forest

Somette

Kirby

Birney

Tongue River

Otter

Quietus

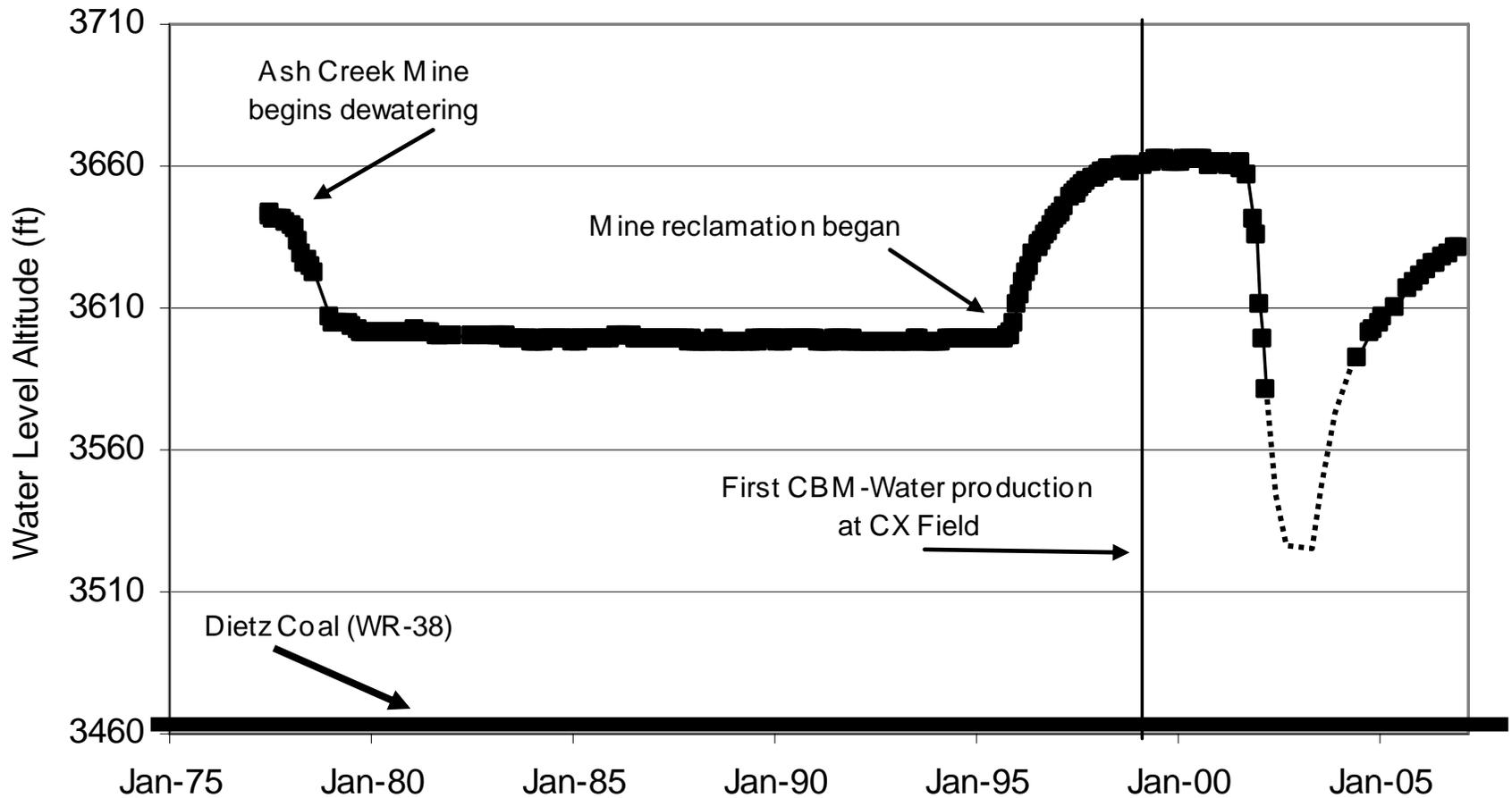
Moorhead

Decker

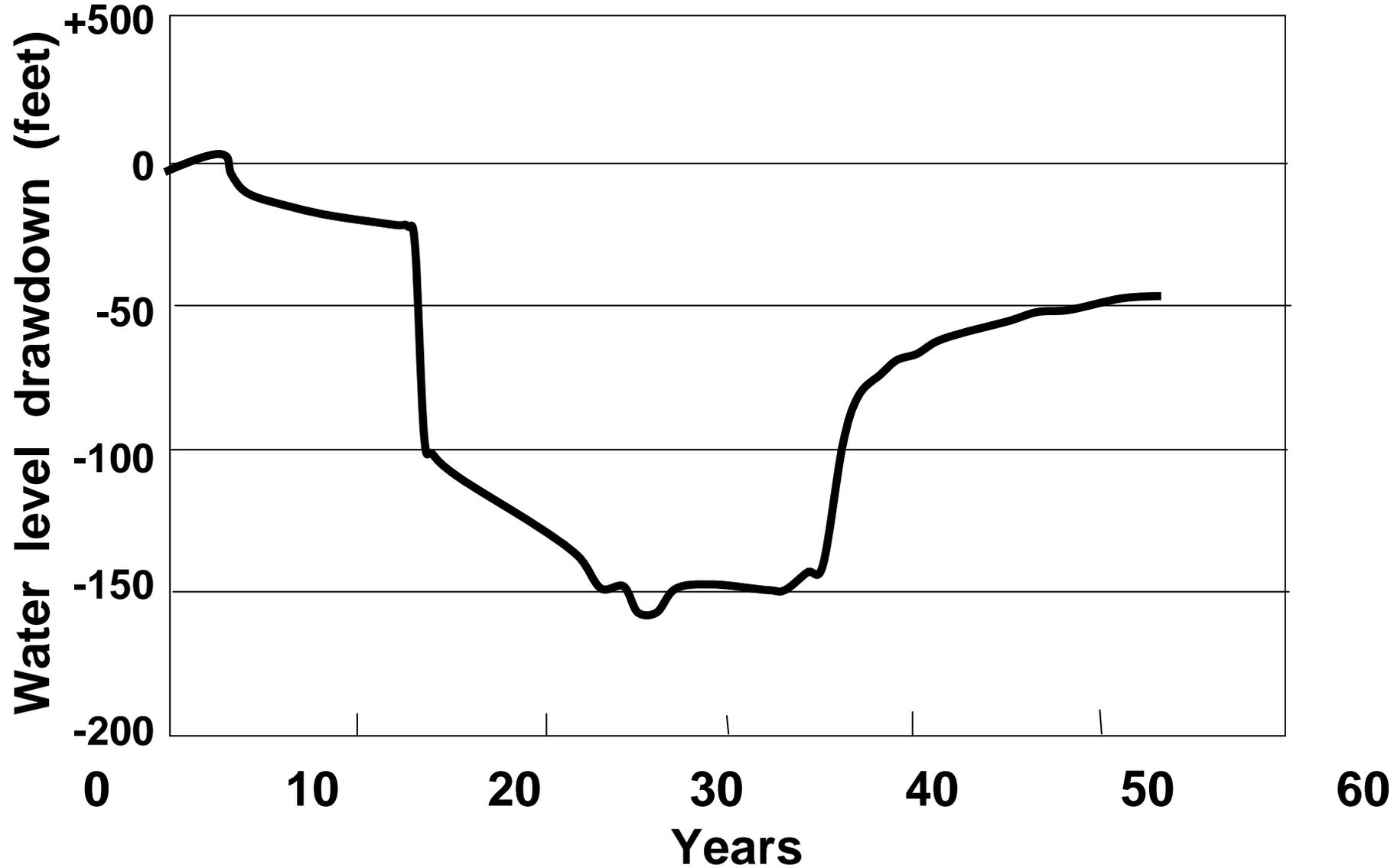
- Springs
- Wells
- ▲ State line wells

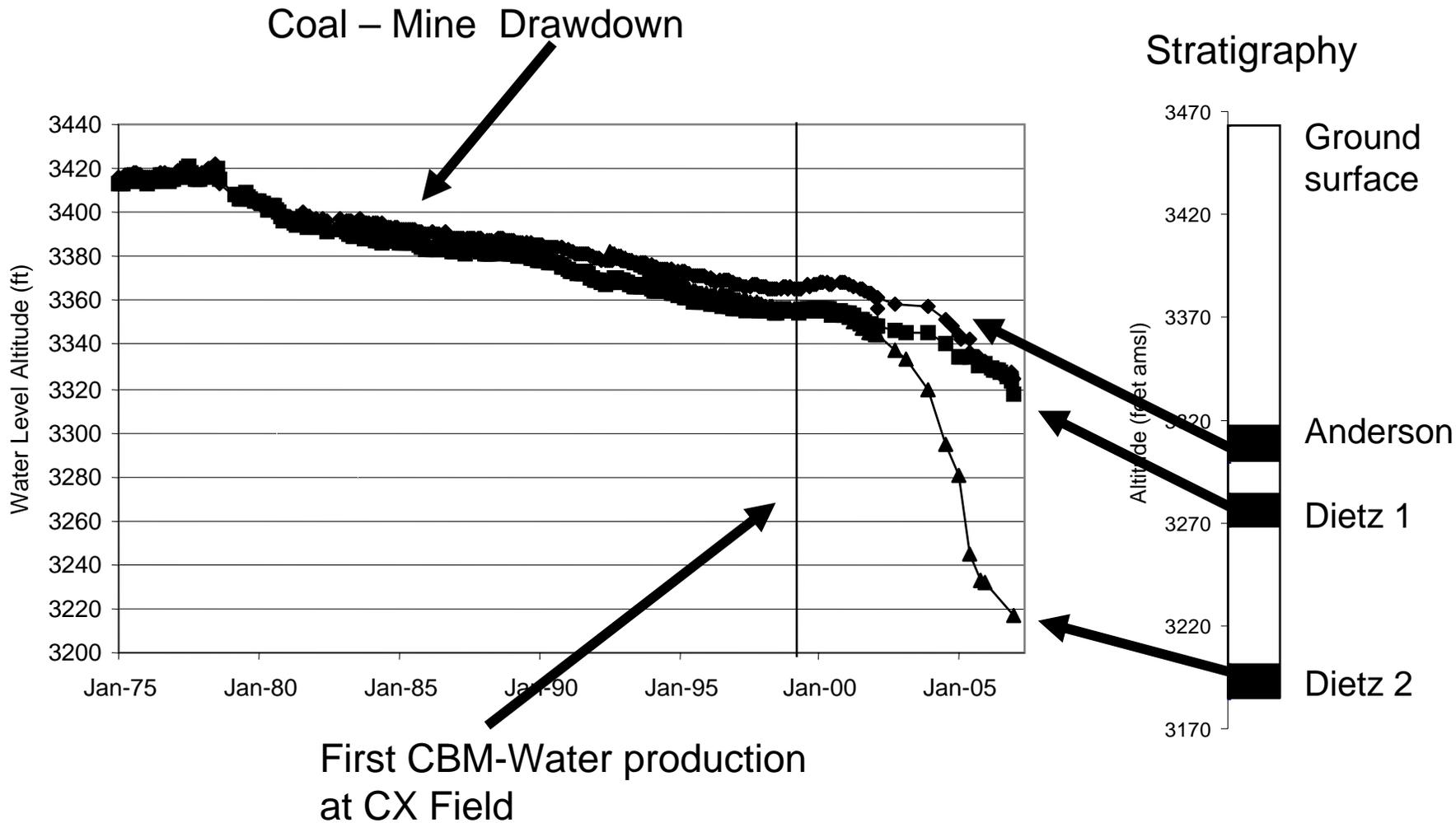


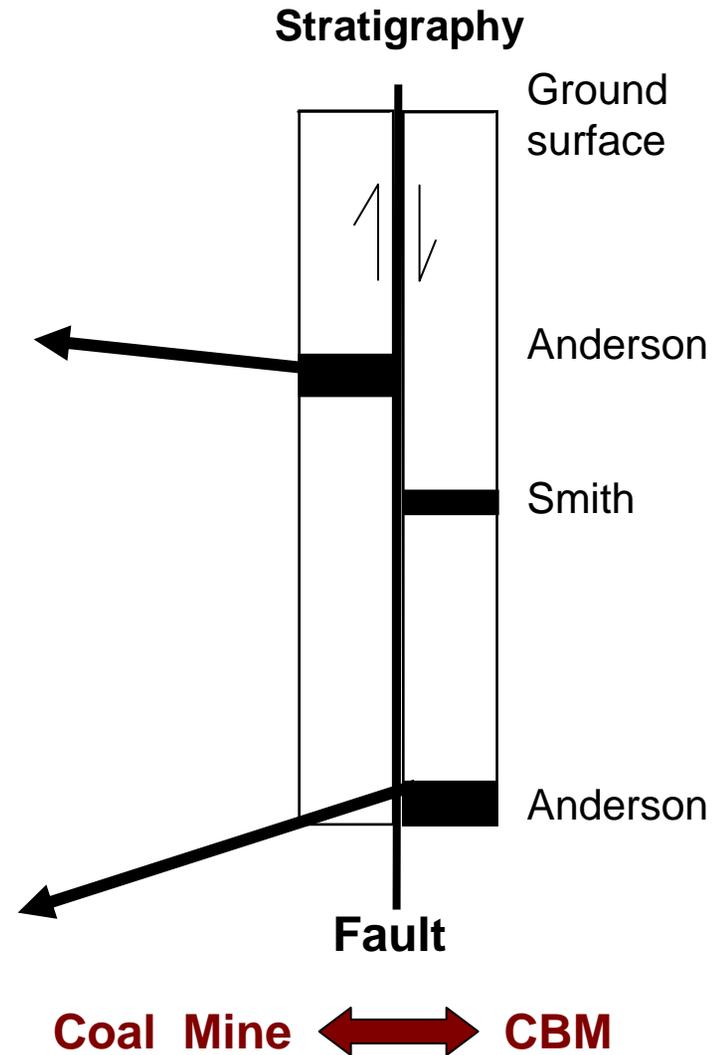
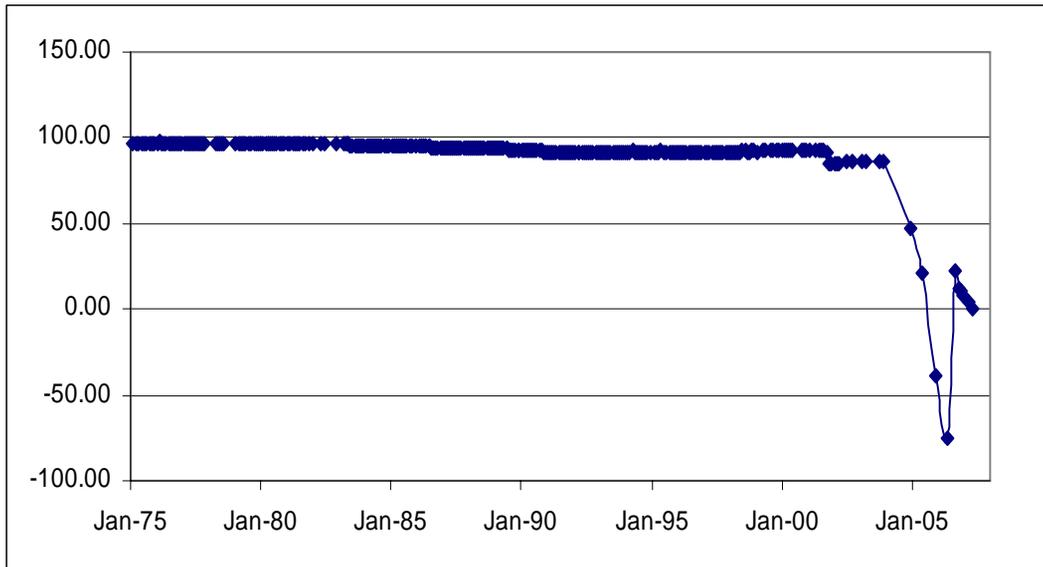
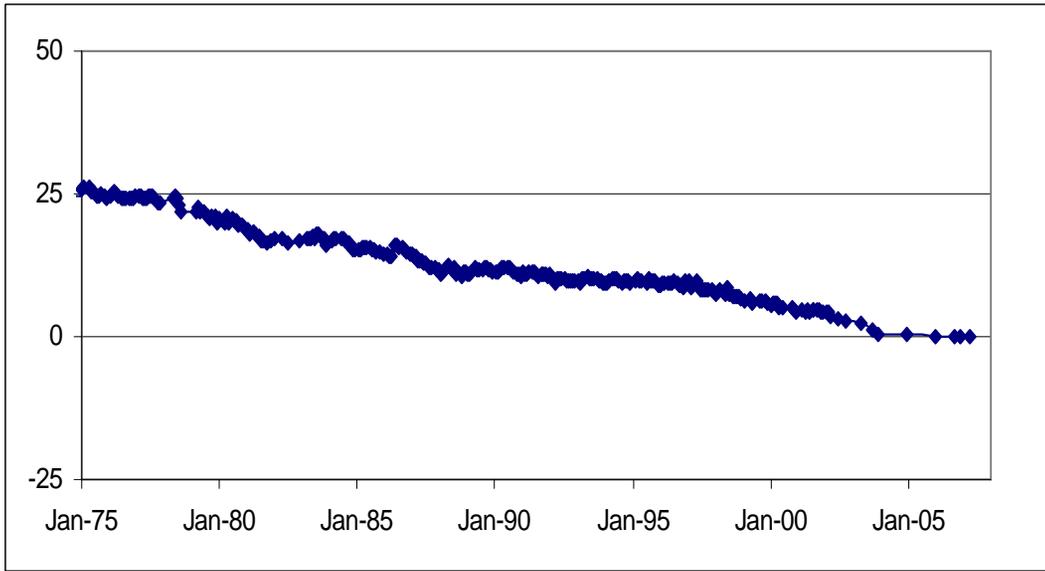
# Idealized water level response



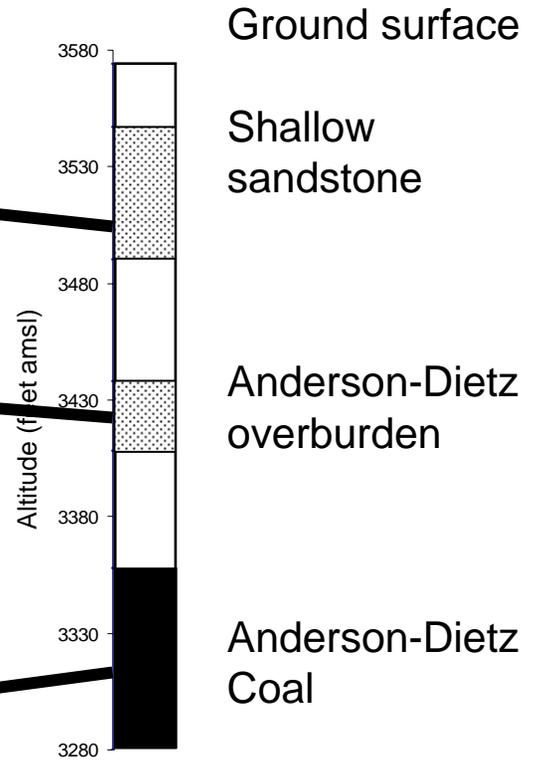
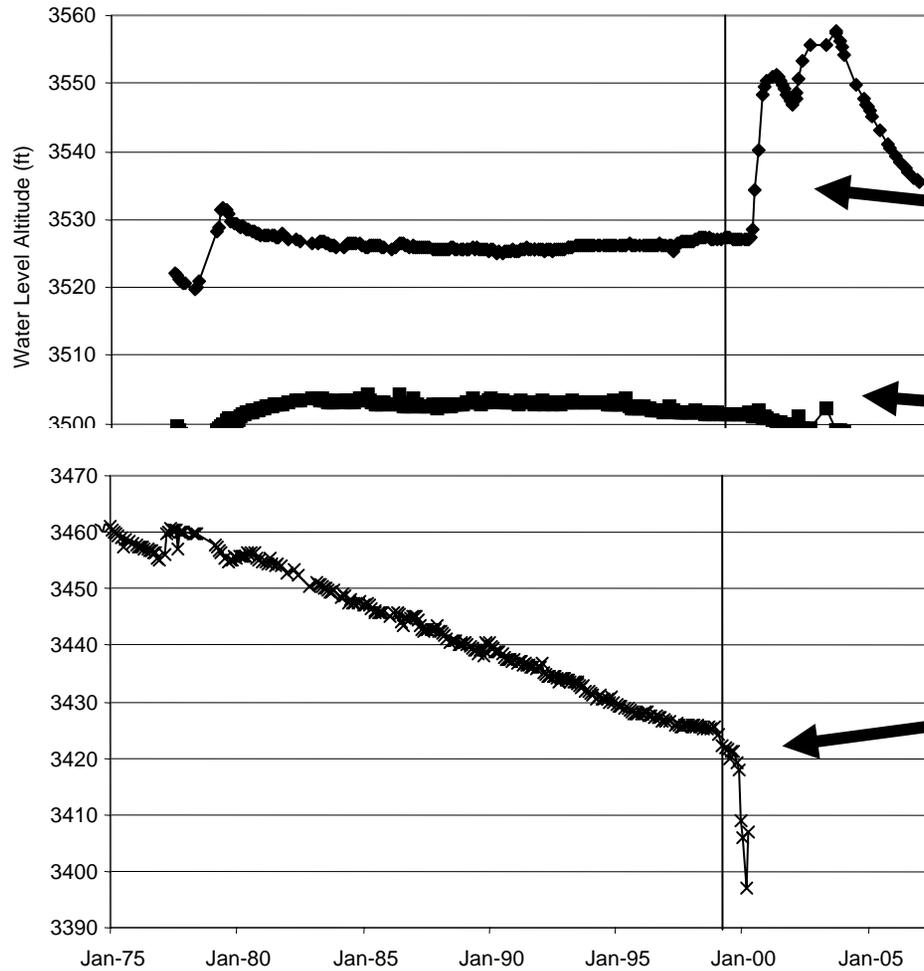
# Modeled drawdown Anderson Coal, in well field



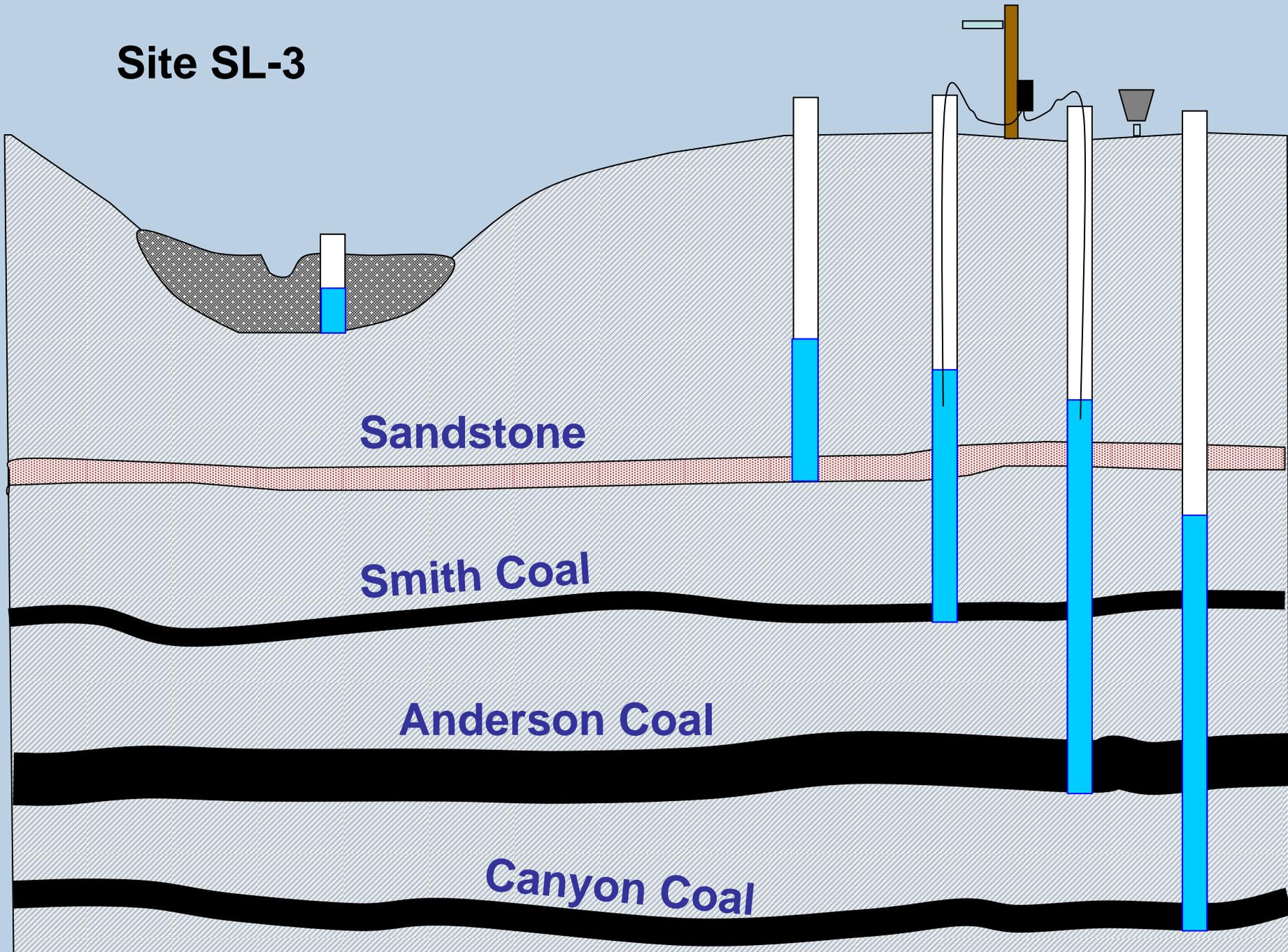


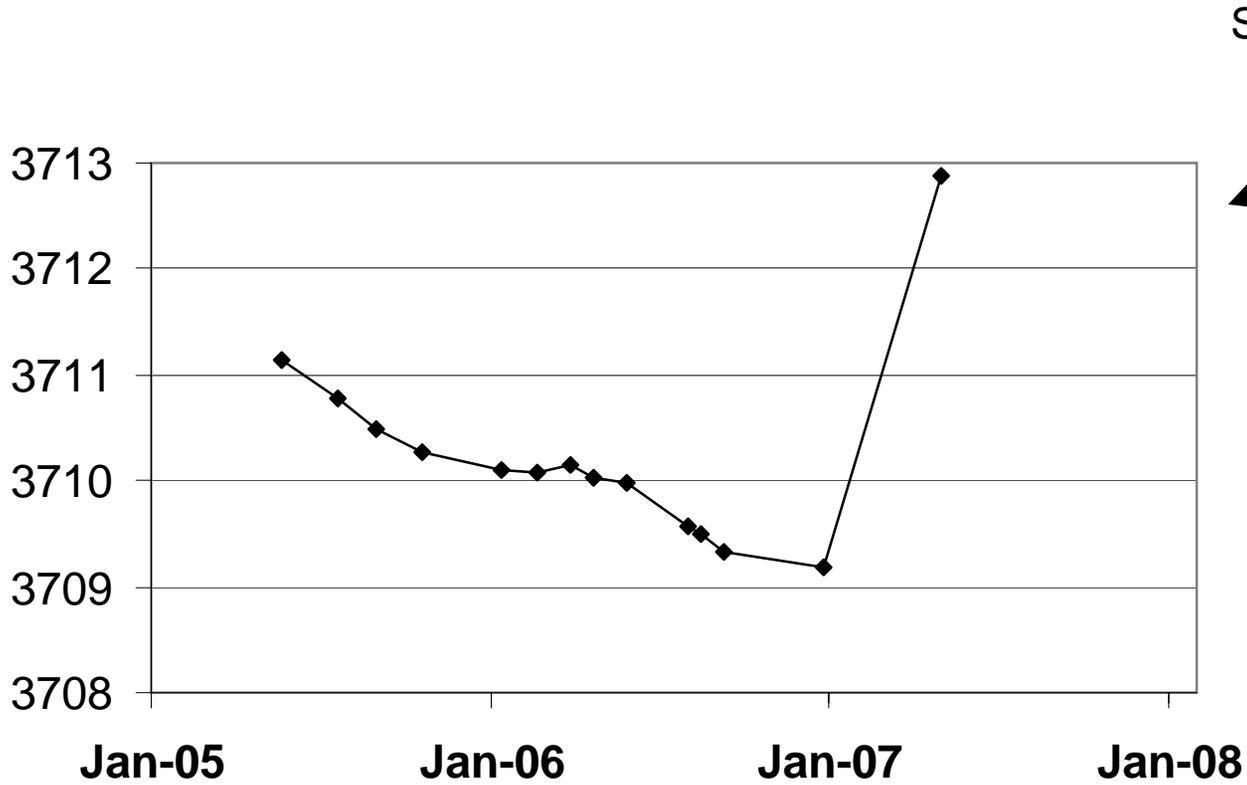


# Stratigraphy

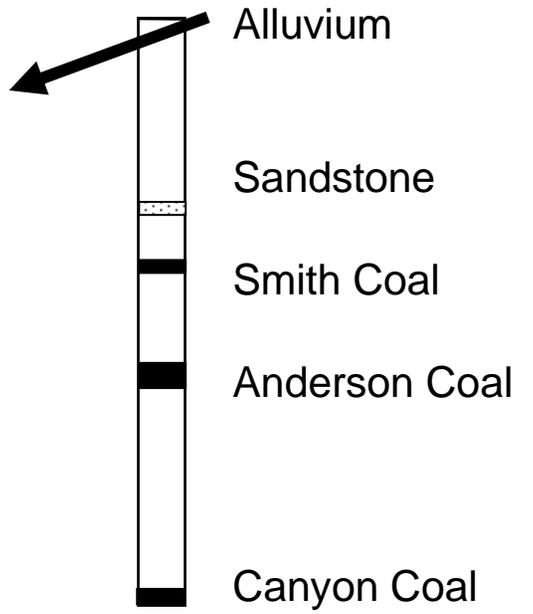


# Site SL-3

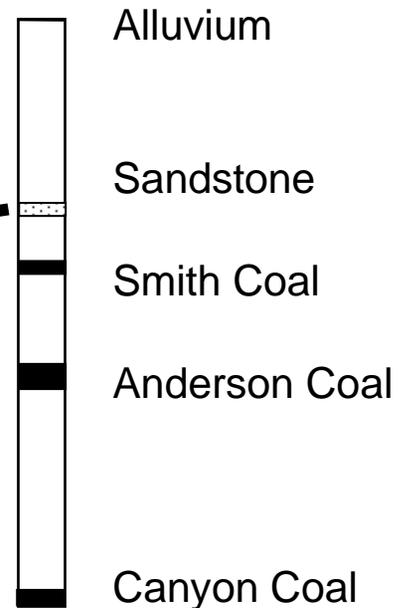
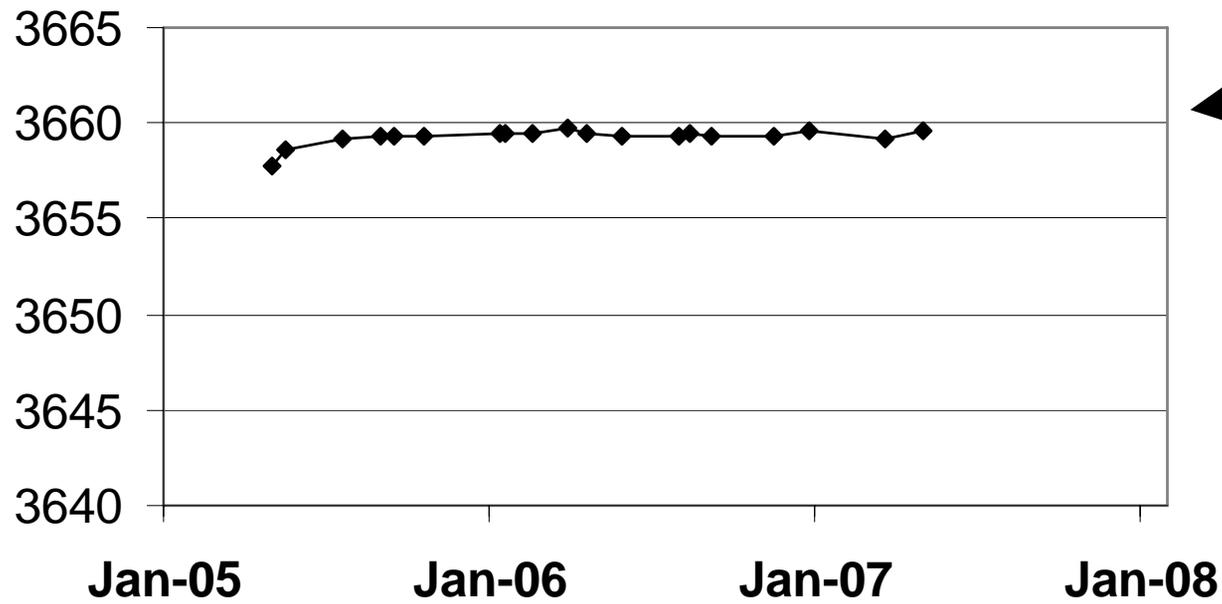




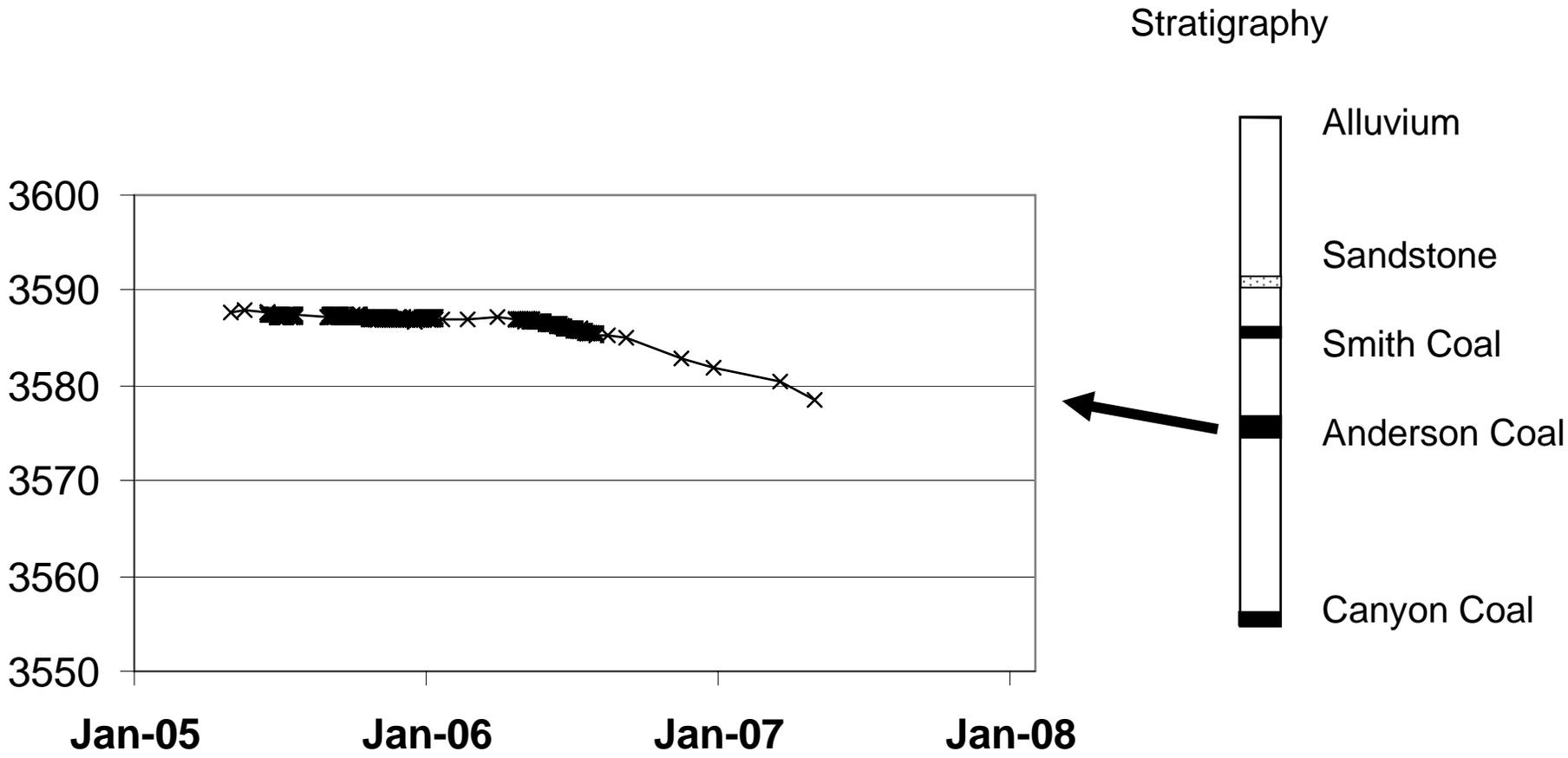
Stratigraphy

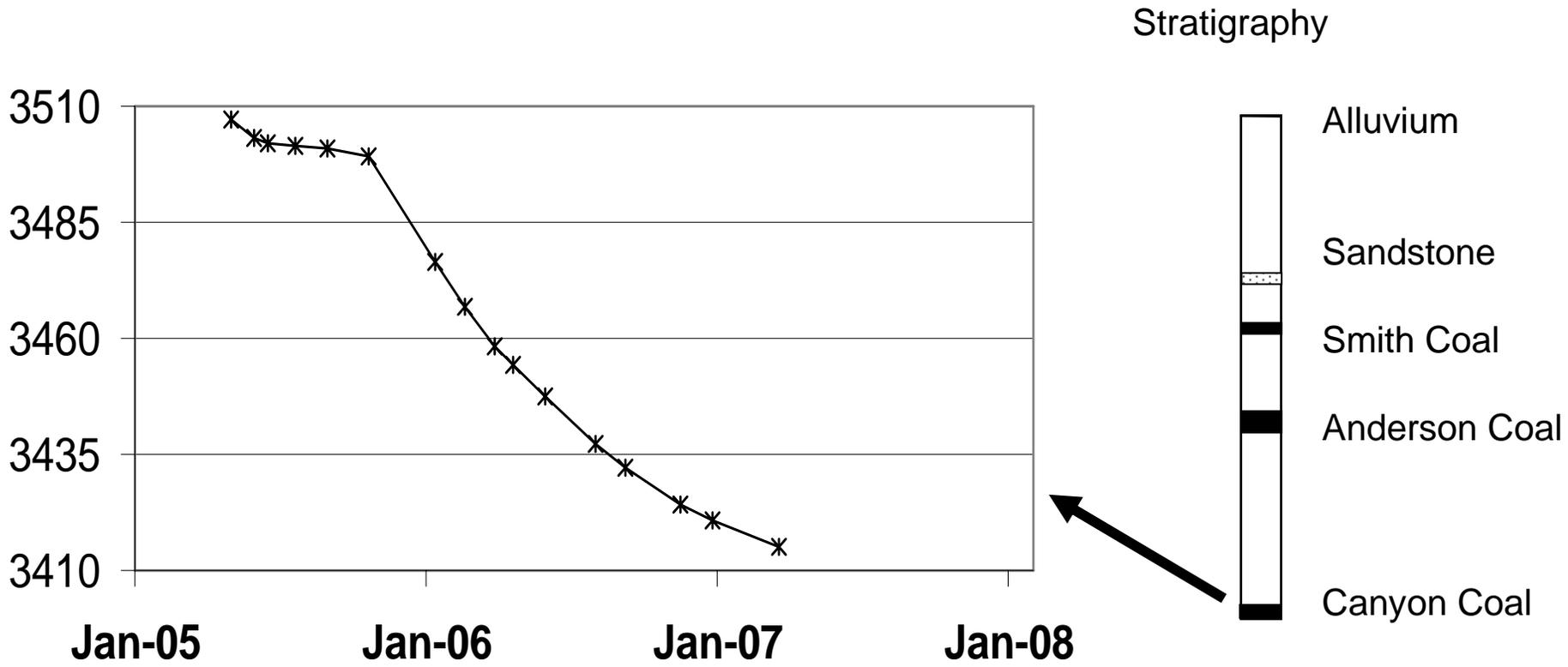


### Stratigraphy









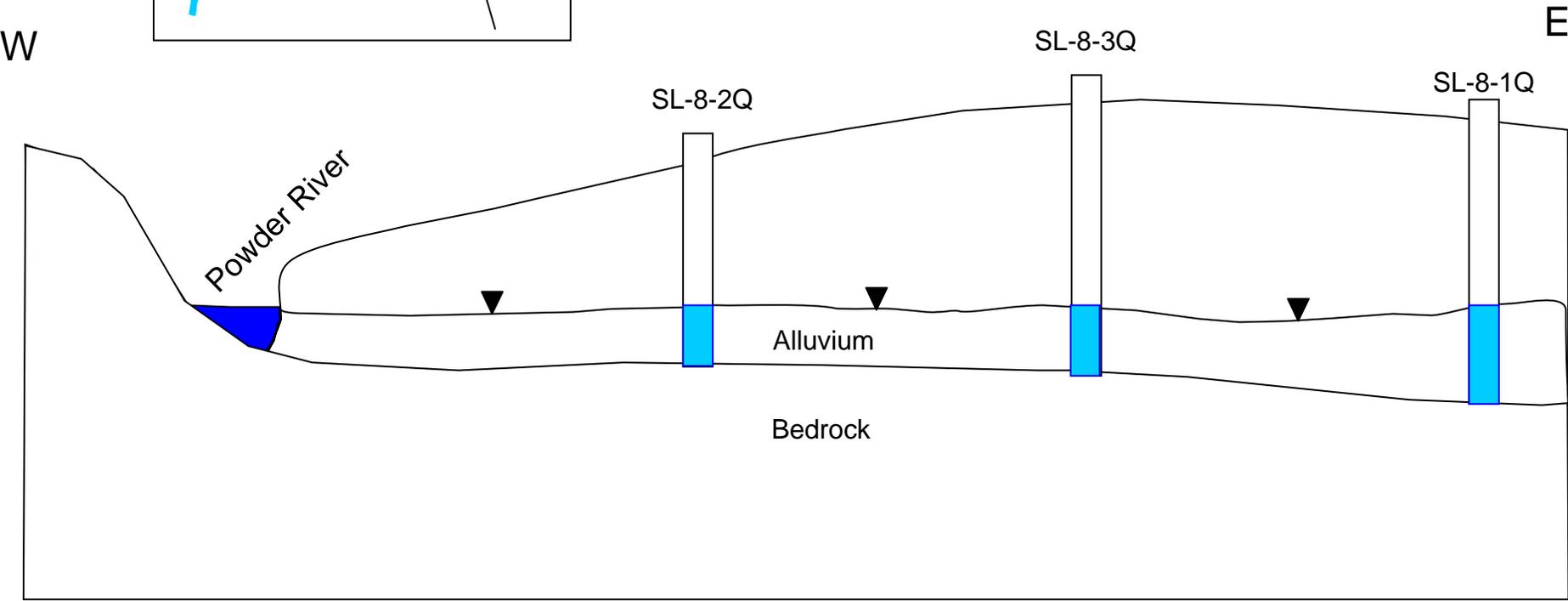
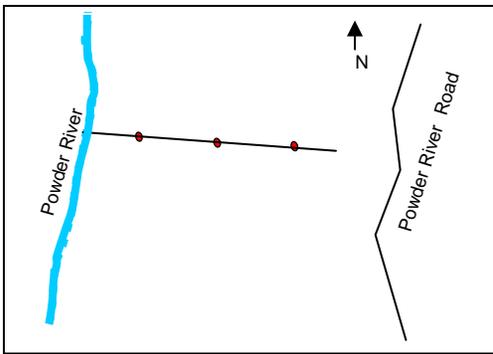
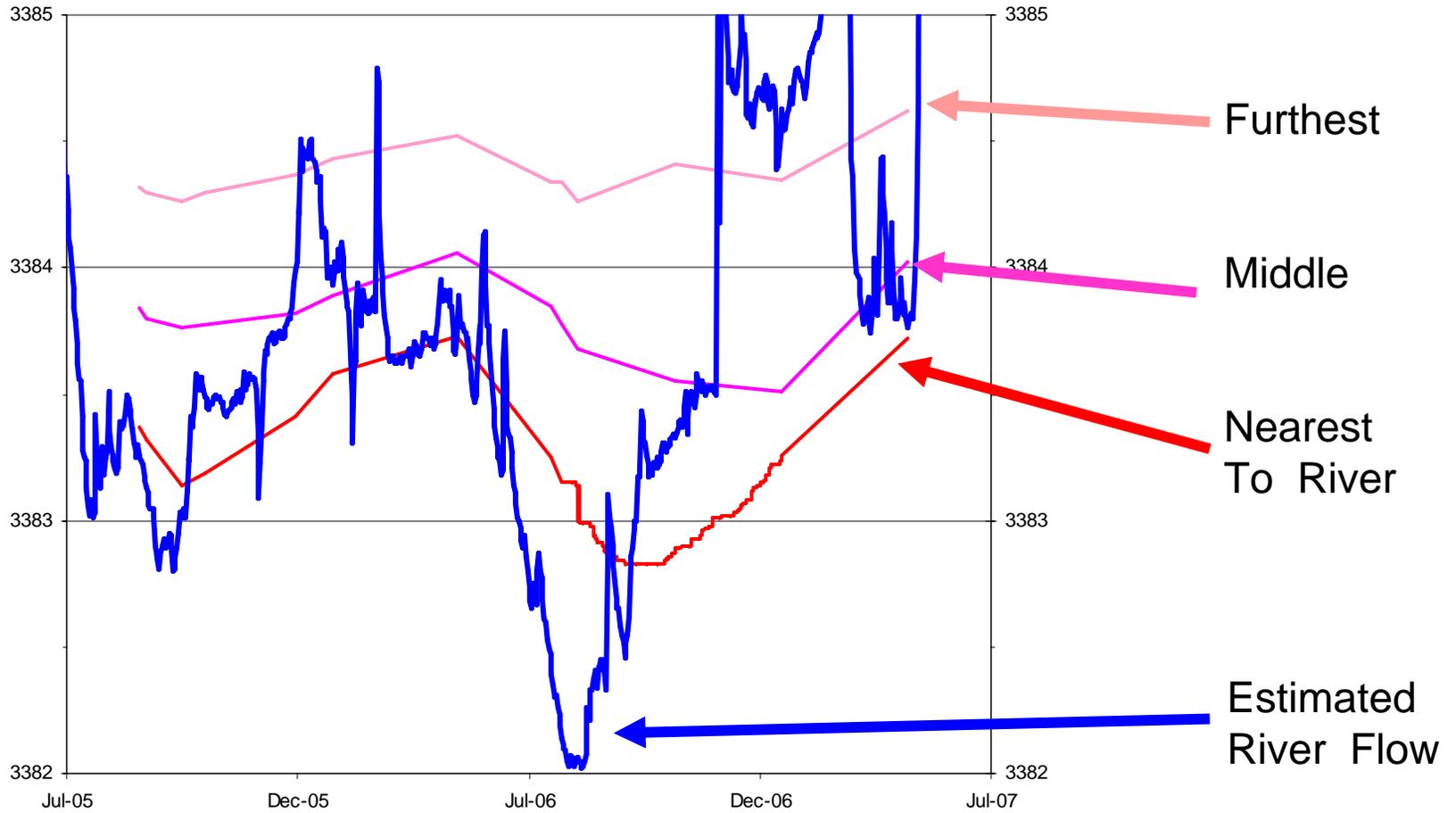


Figure 13. Cross section of alluvial wells south of Moorhead near the Powder River located in T09S R47E section 25. Ground water in the alluvium appear to flow parallel to the river. Water levels for this cross section were taken in January 2006. Vertical exaggeration is 58:1.

# Powder River Alluvium

Alluvium Water Levels



Furthest

Middle

Nearest To River

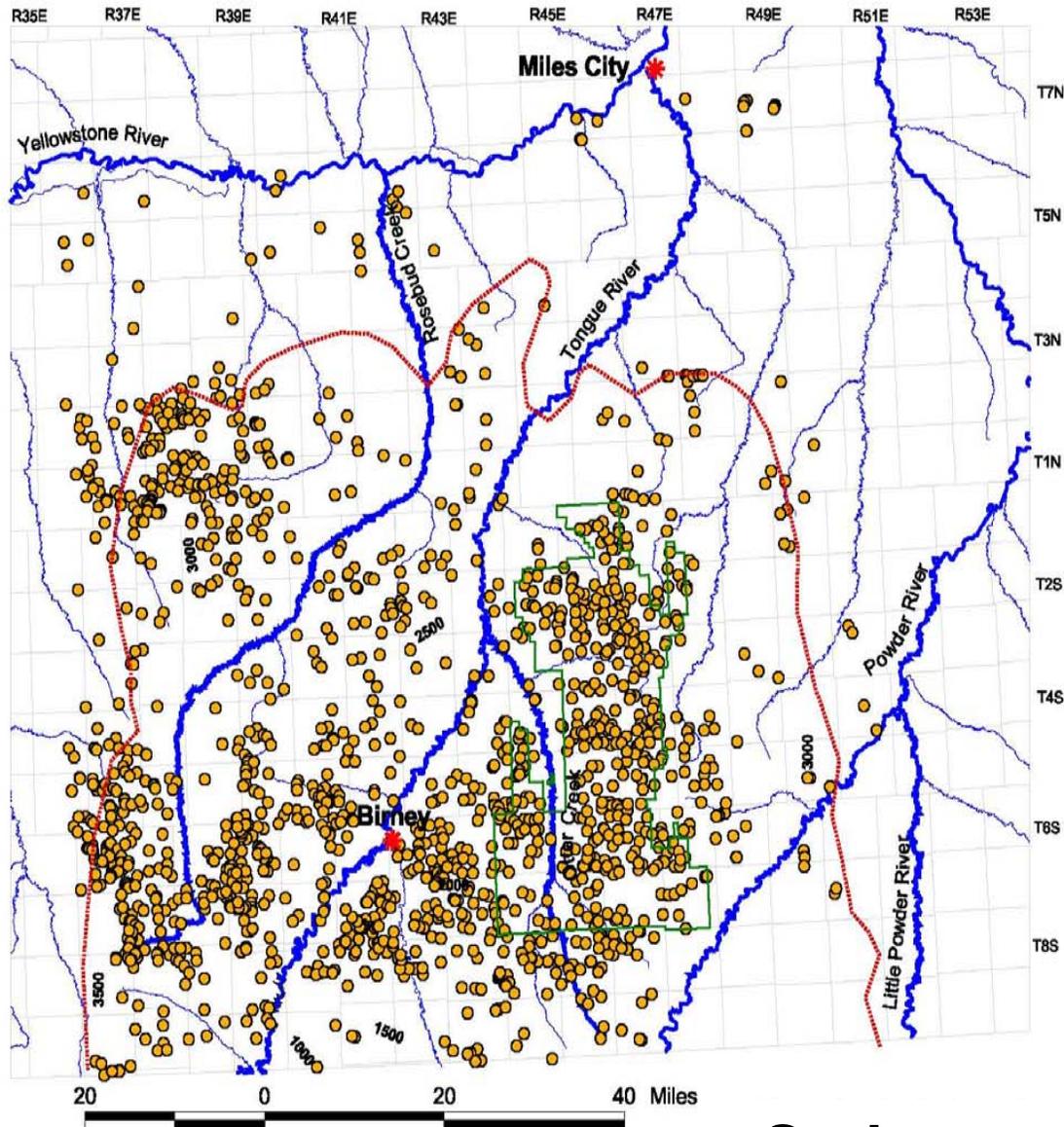
Estimated River Flow

# Coalbed Methane Regional Ground – Water Monitoring Network

## Use of results and data:

- Annual update on ground – water impacts ( and lack of impacts )
- Regulatory permitting assessments
- Exploration data ( sodium bicarbonate )
- Public knowledge
- <http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/>



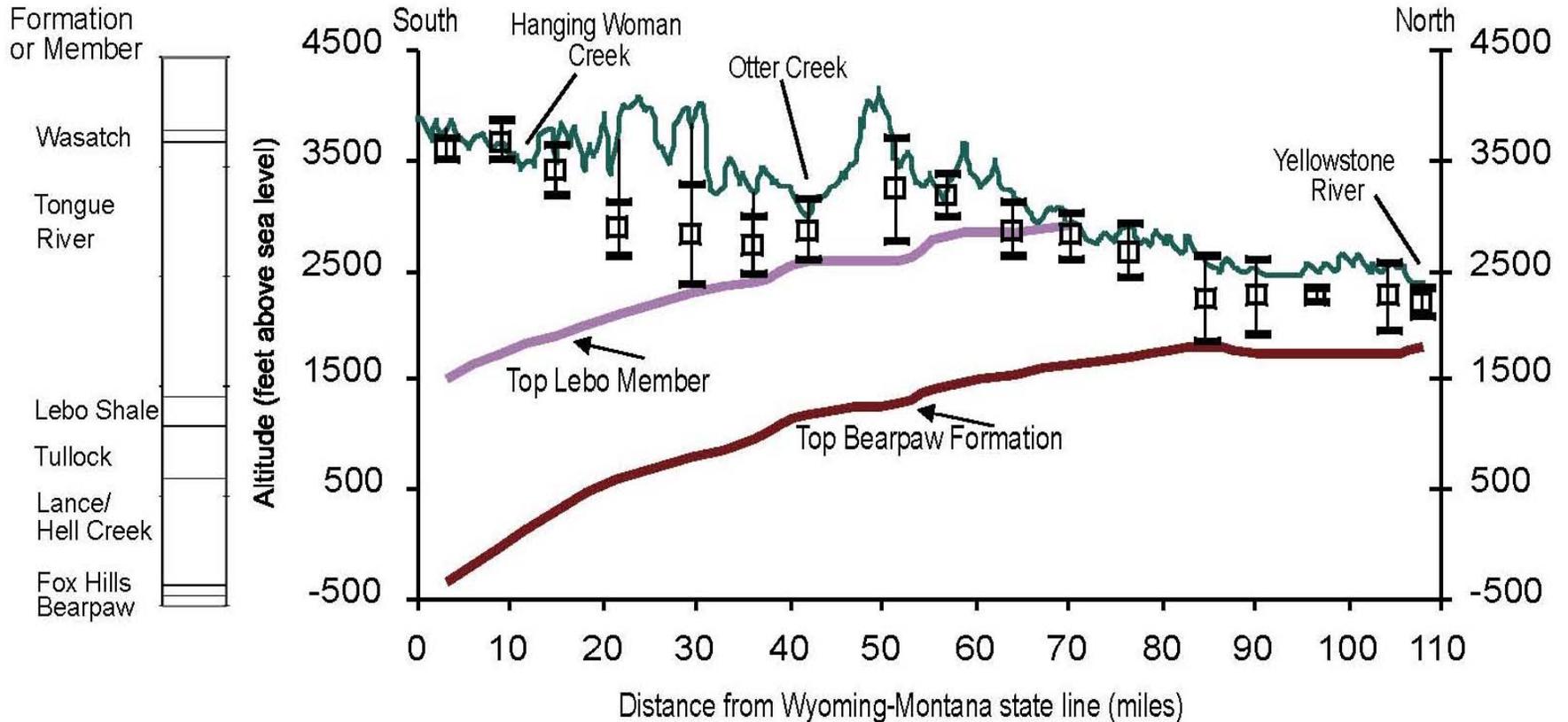


**Legend**

-  Approximate Lebo Shale Outcrop
-  Rivers and streams
-  Forest Service Boundary
-  Spring locations

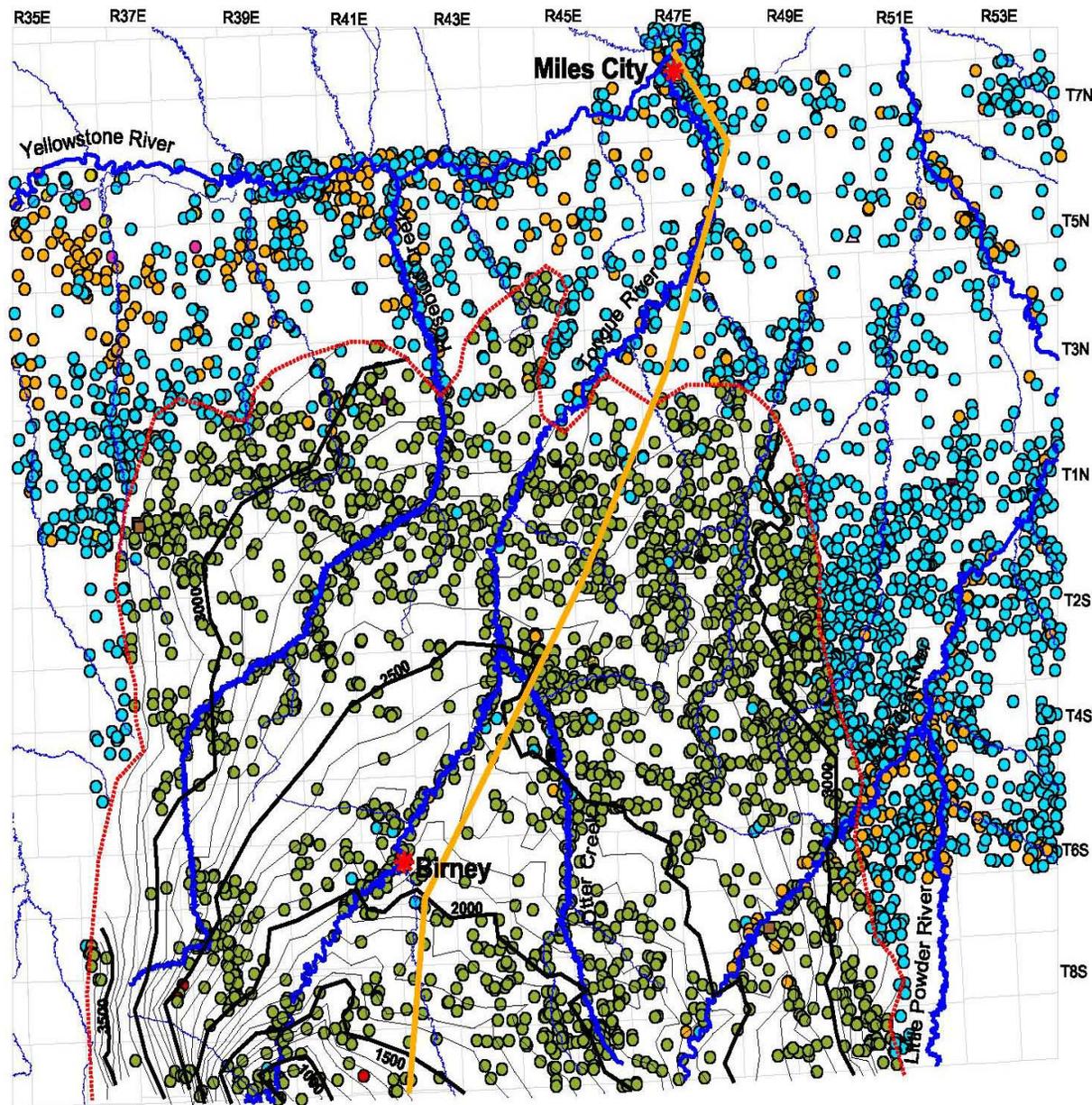
# Springs

# Stratigraphic intervals for water supply wells



**2,779 supply wells in the Tongue River Mbr**

**10 - 15 gpm typical**



### Legend

Numbers of private water wells with aquifer codes in the PRB.

- Wasatch Formation (3)
- Tongue River Member (2779)
- Tullock Member (2905)
- Fox Hills, Hell Creek, Lance, Undifferentiated (654)
- Bearpaw (4)
- △ Pierre Shale (2)
- Judith River Formation (16)
- Shannon Sandstone (5)
- Lakota (2)
- Morrison Formation (1)
- Madison Formation (5)
- Winnipeg Formation (1)

▬ Approximate Lebo Shale Outcrop

▬ Structure Contour on top of the Lebo Shale (altitude feet)

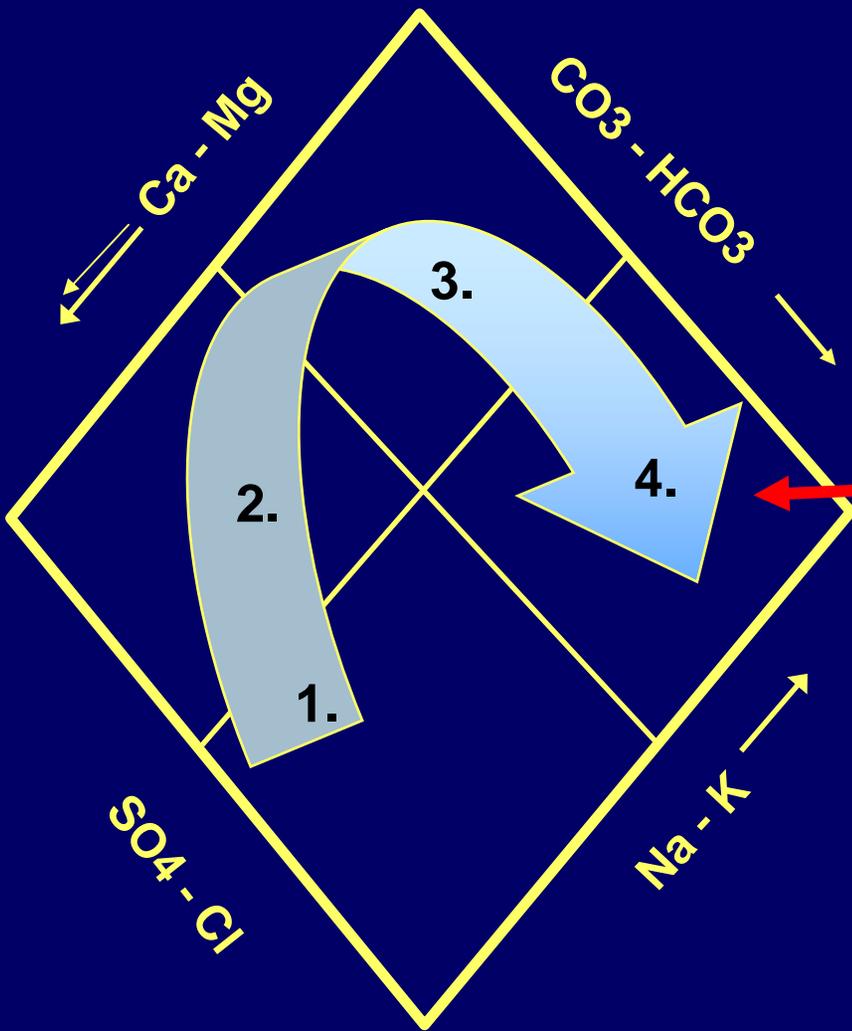
— Cross Section Trace

▬ Rivers and streams



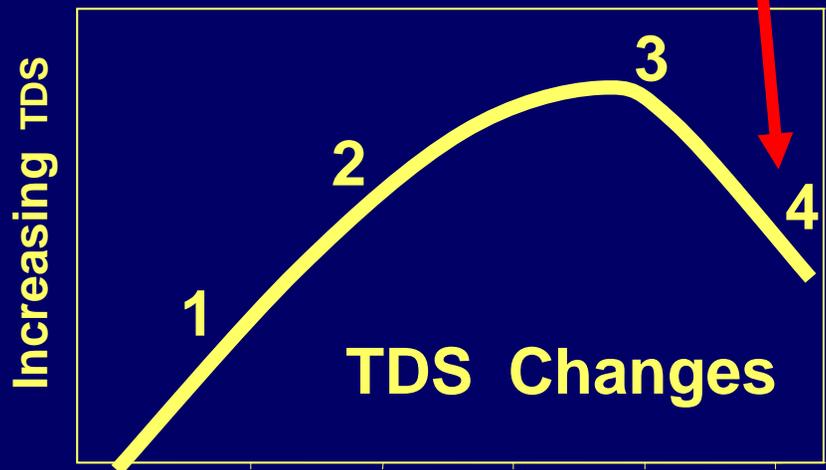
# Water – supply wells

# Primary changes on ground - water quality in the Fort Union Formation



1. Salt Dissolution
2.  $\text{FeS}_2$  Oxidation
3. Cation Exchange
4. Sulfate Reduction

CBM Produced Water



# GROUND - WATER QUALITY ALONG FLOW PATHS IN THE FORT UNION FORMATION

Calcite  
dissolution

Sulfide  
oxidation

Ion  
Exchange

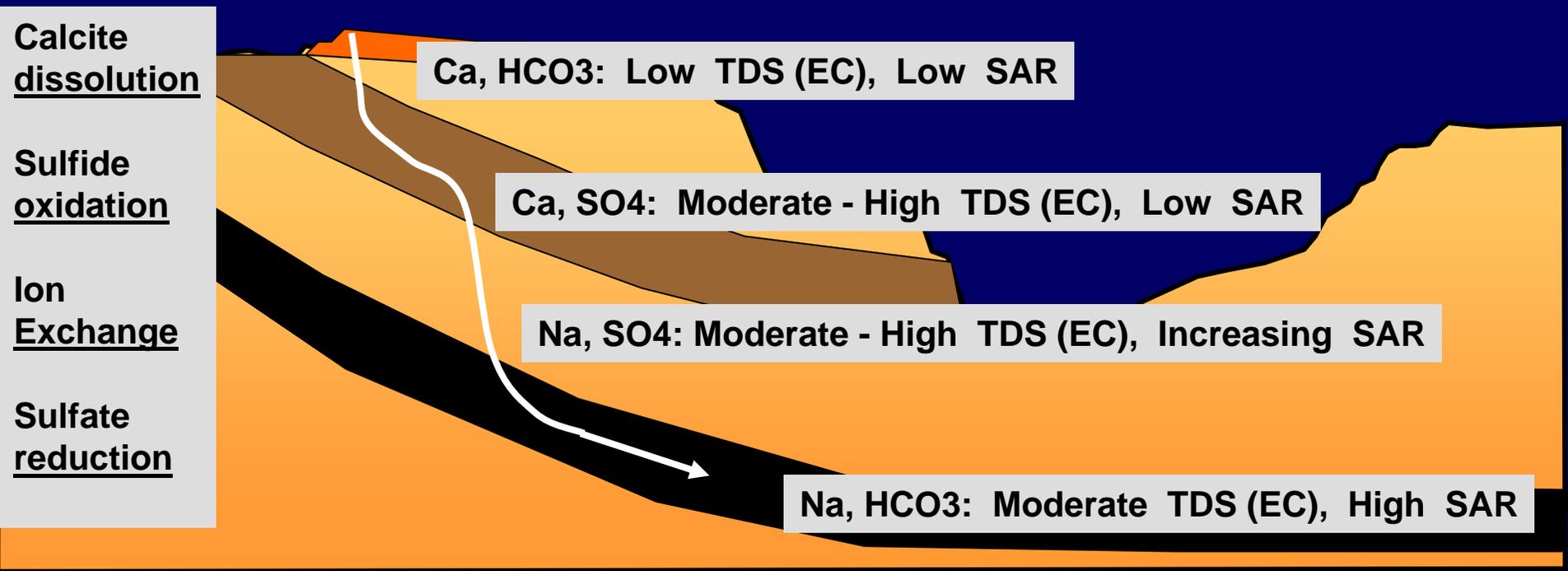
Sulfate  
reduction

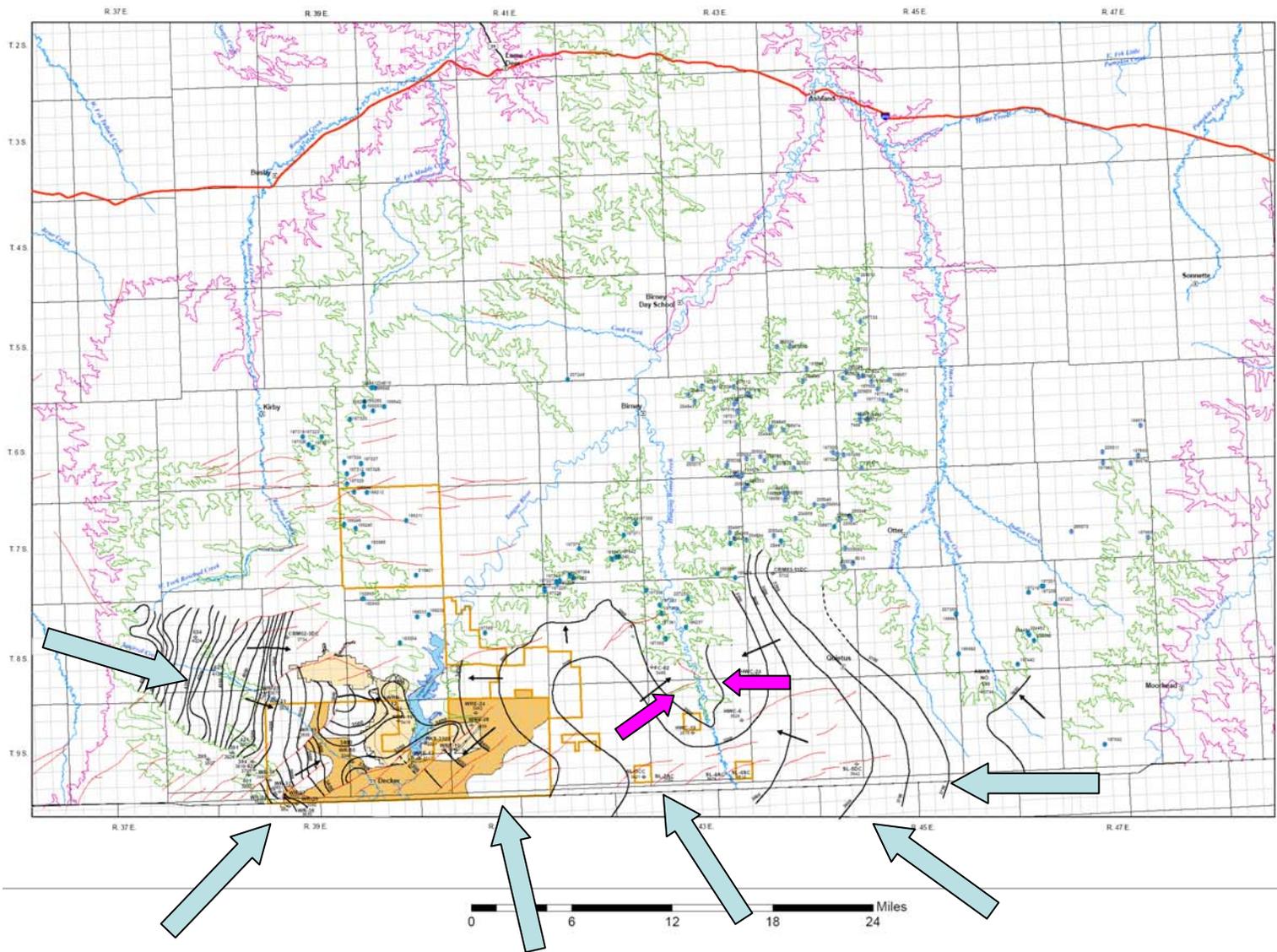
Ca, HCO<sub>3</sub>: Low TDS (EC), Low SAR

Ca, SO<sub>4</sub>: Moderate - High TDS (EC), Low SAR

Na, SO<sub>4</sub>: Moderate - High TDS (EC), Increasing SAR

Na, HCO<sub>3</sub>: Moderate TDS (EC), High SAR



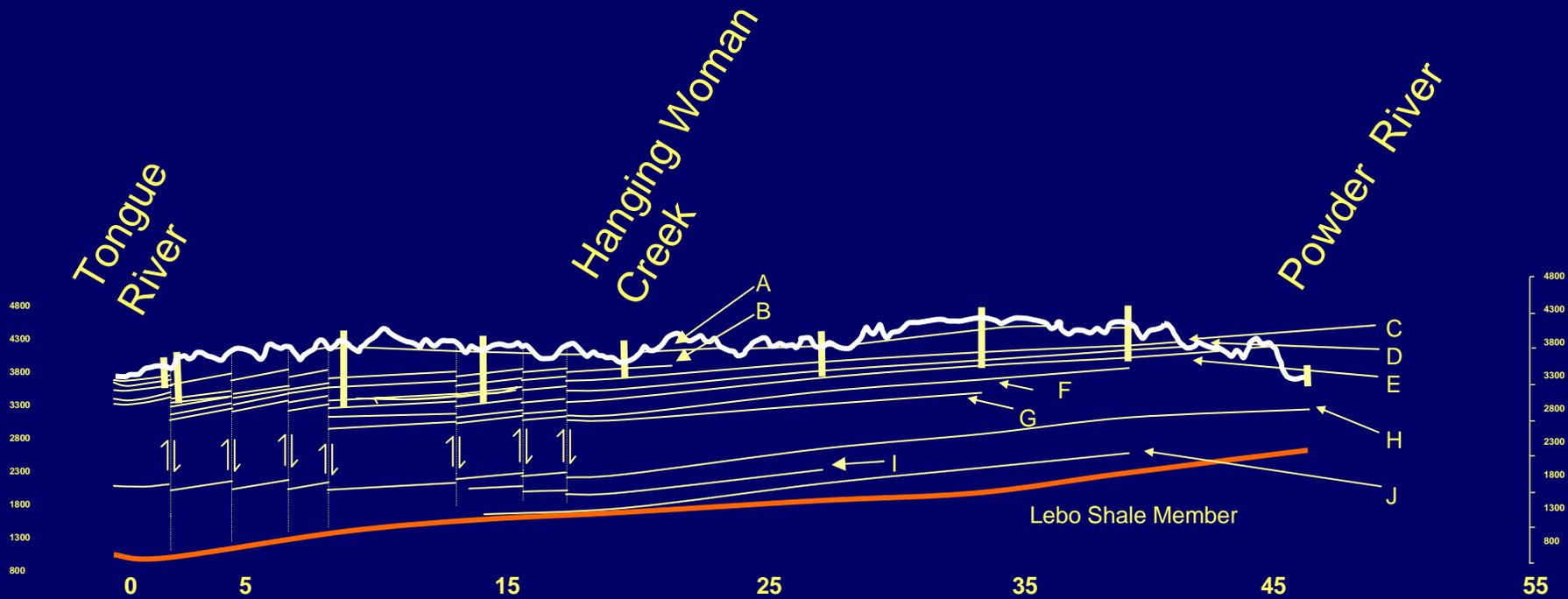


**Plate 2. Potentiometric surface for the Dietz coal bed in the southern portion of the Powder River Basin, Montana.**

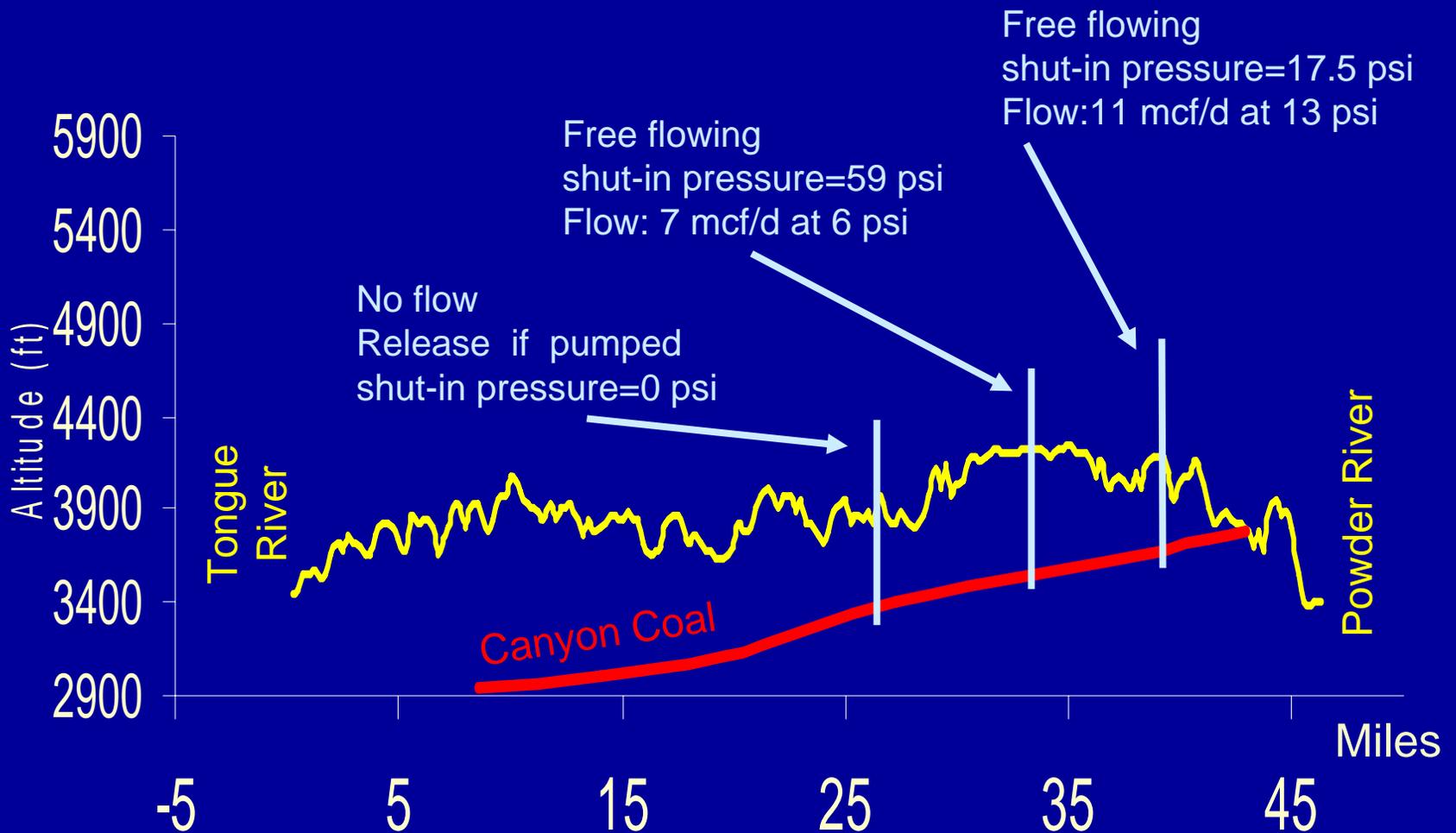
Explanation	
	Potentiometric surface, dashed where inferred (in ranges 37 and 38 east, modified from Hedges and others, 1998)
	Approximate direction of ground-water flow
WR 39 197319	Well name, water-level altitude (ft) (Late 2006)
	Spring with Dietz coalbed association GWIC Identifier Number
	Anderson coal outcrop
	Knobloch coal outcrop
	Faults
	Mine area, includes active, permitted and reclaimed
	Mine pit boundary
	CBM field
	CBM production or exploration area (12/31/2006)



# Cross section along the Montana – Wyoming state line

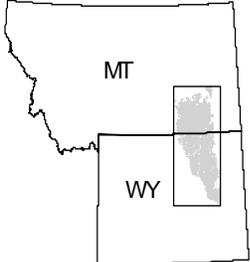
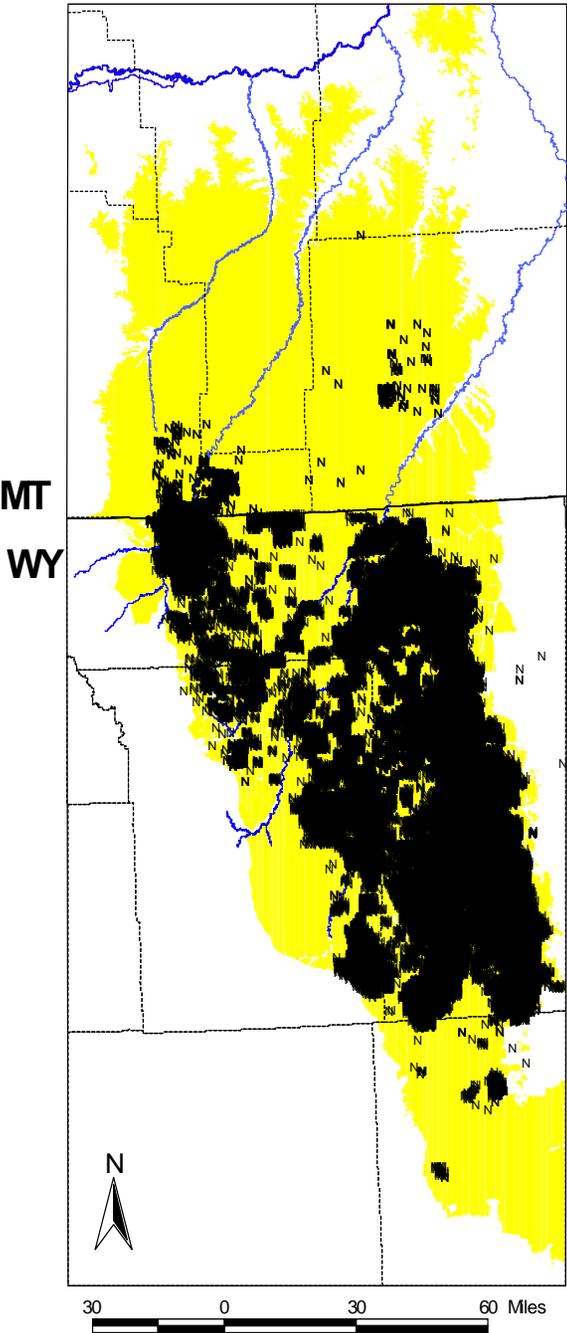


Coal beds identified in cross section	
A	Roland
B	Smith
C	Anderson
D	Dietz
E	Canyon
F	Carney Coal
G	Wall Coal
H	Knobloch
I	Roberts Coal
J	Kendrick



Cross section along the MT-WY state line.  
 Freely flow methane gas from monitoring wells.  
 Gas pressure decreases toward the outcrop.  
 Gas flow rate increases towards the outcrop.

N Location of CBM wells and permits in the Powder River Basin





W

E

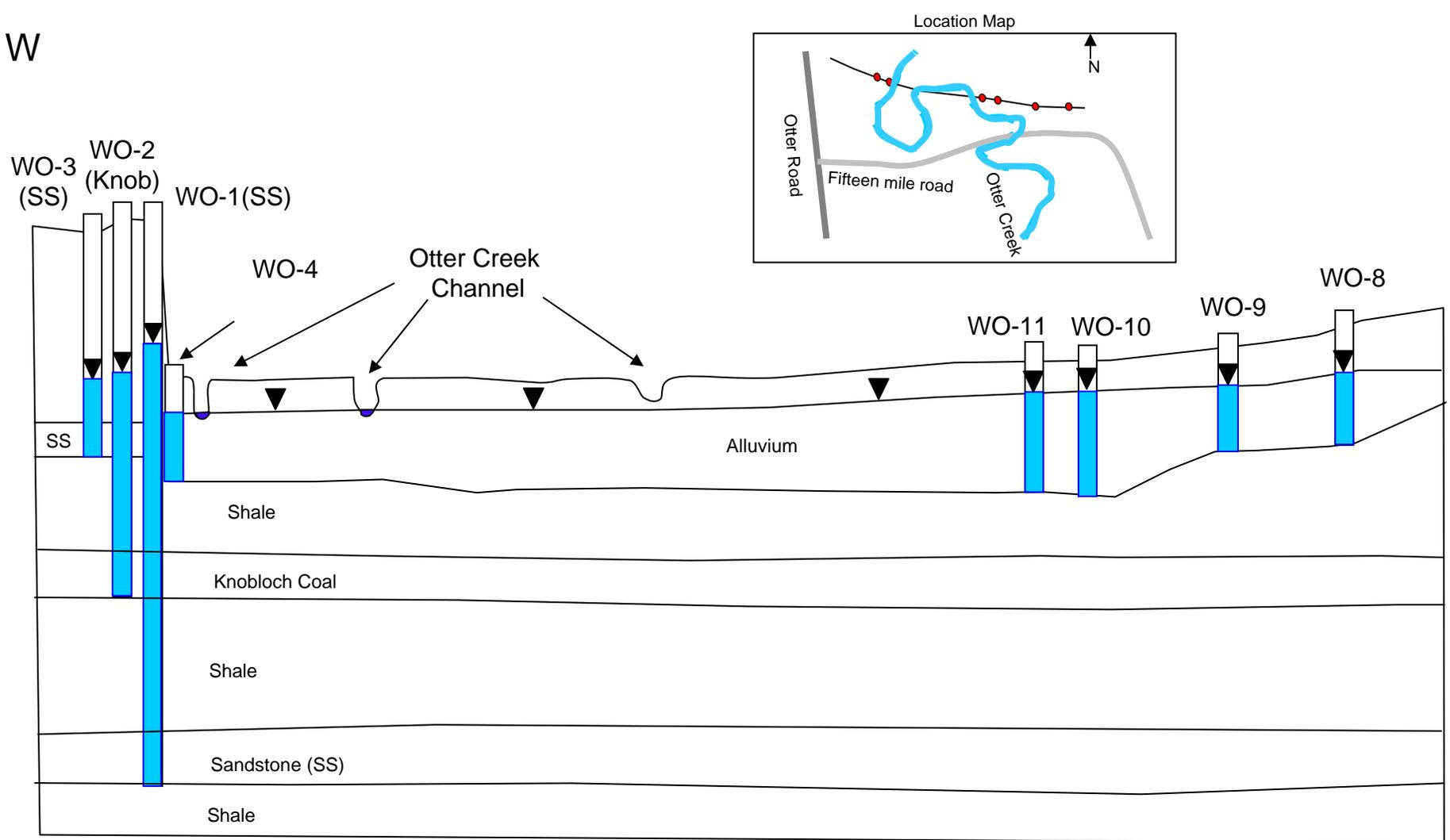


Figure 8. Geologic cross section for the Otter Creek alluvium and bedrock wells located in T05S R45E sec 23. Water levels in the alluvium are lower than the underlying bedrock aquifers. The water levels in the bedrock wells completed in stratigraphically deeper units are higher than those in shallower units. The water levels for this cross section were taken in December, 2006. Vertical exaggeration is 9.6:1.

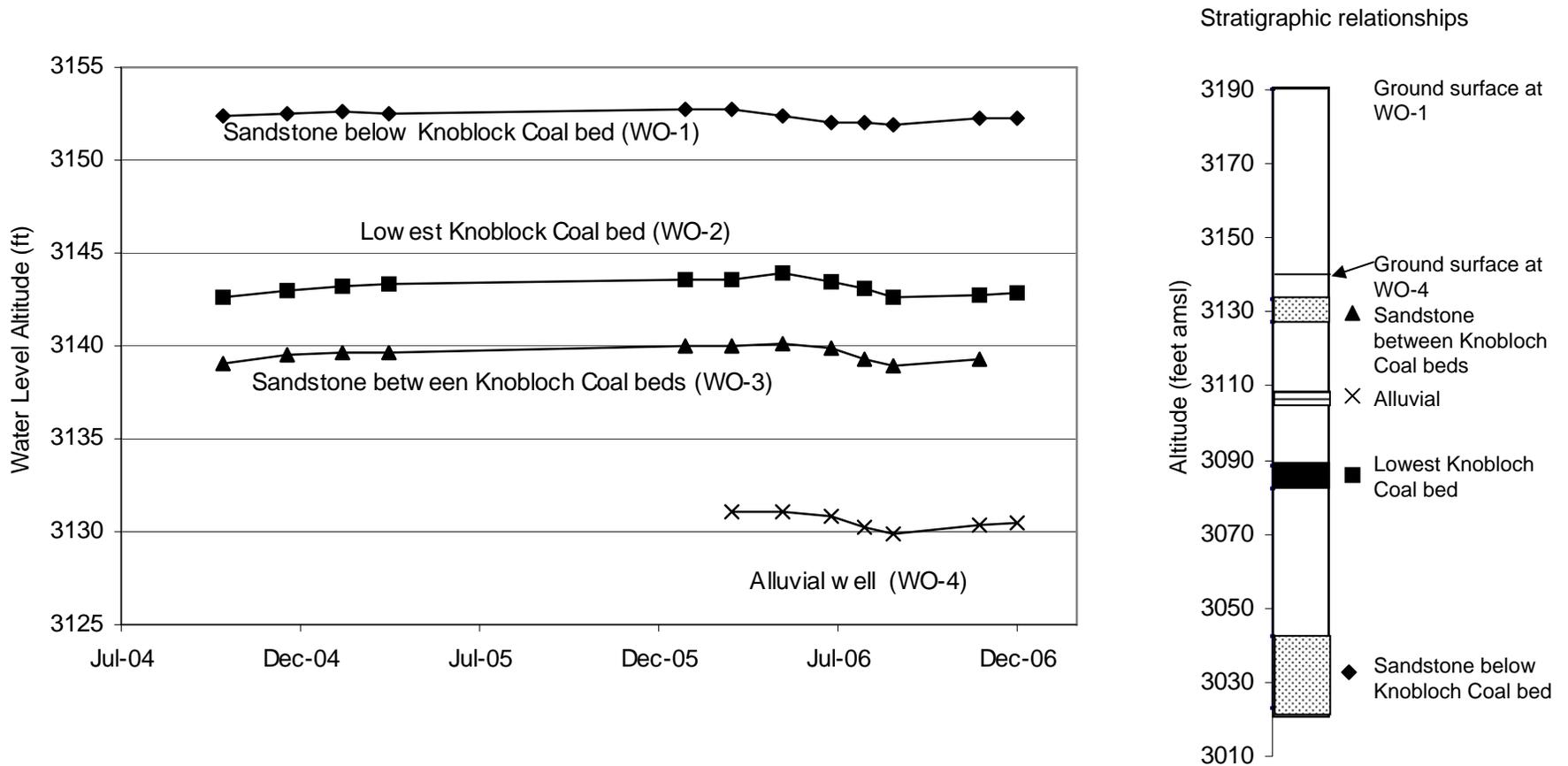


Figure 9. Bedrock aquifers at the Otter creek area have an upward vertical gradient, flowing wells are common in the area. The alluvial well appears to show the general seasonal water year cycle.

Note the vertical scales of the stratigraphic relationship and the hydrograph are different.

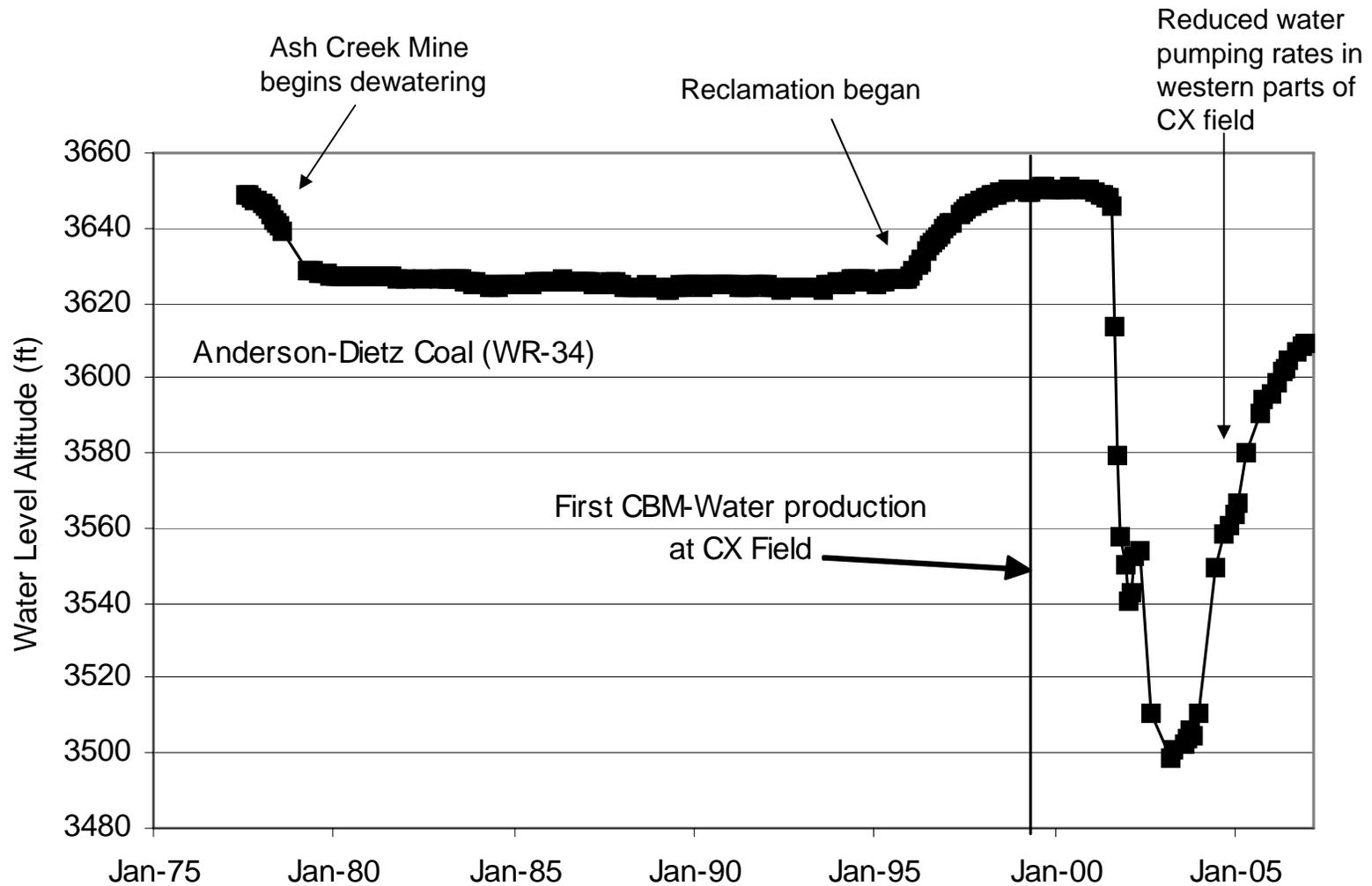
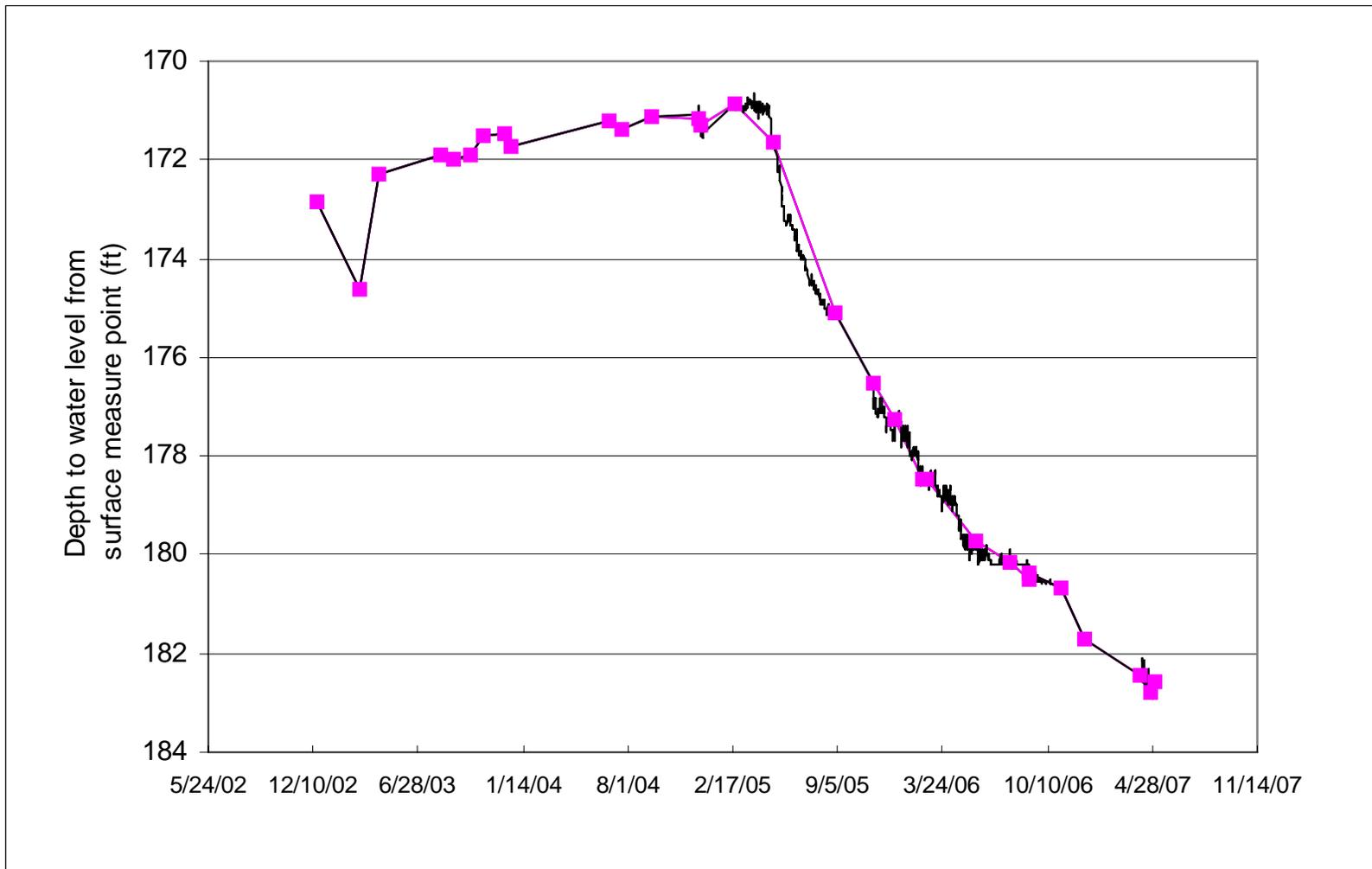


Figure 22. Water levels in the combined Anderson and Dietz coal (WR-34) in the Squirrel Creek area respond to both coal mining and coalbed methane production. The water level recovered during 2004 in response to water production decreases in this portion of the CX field.

# Wall Coal well CBM02-4WC

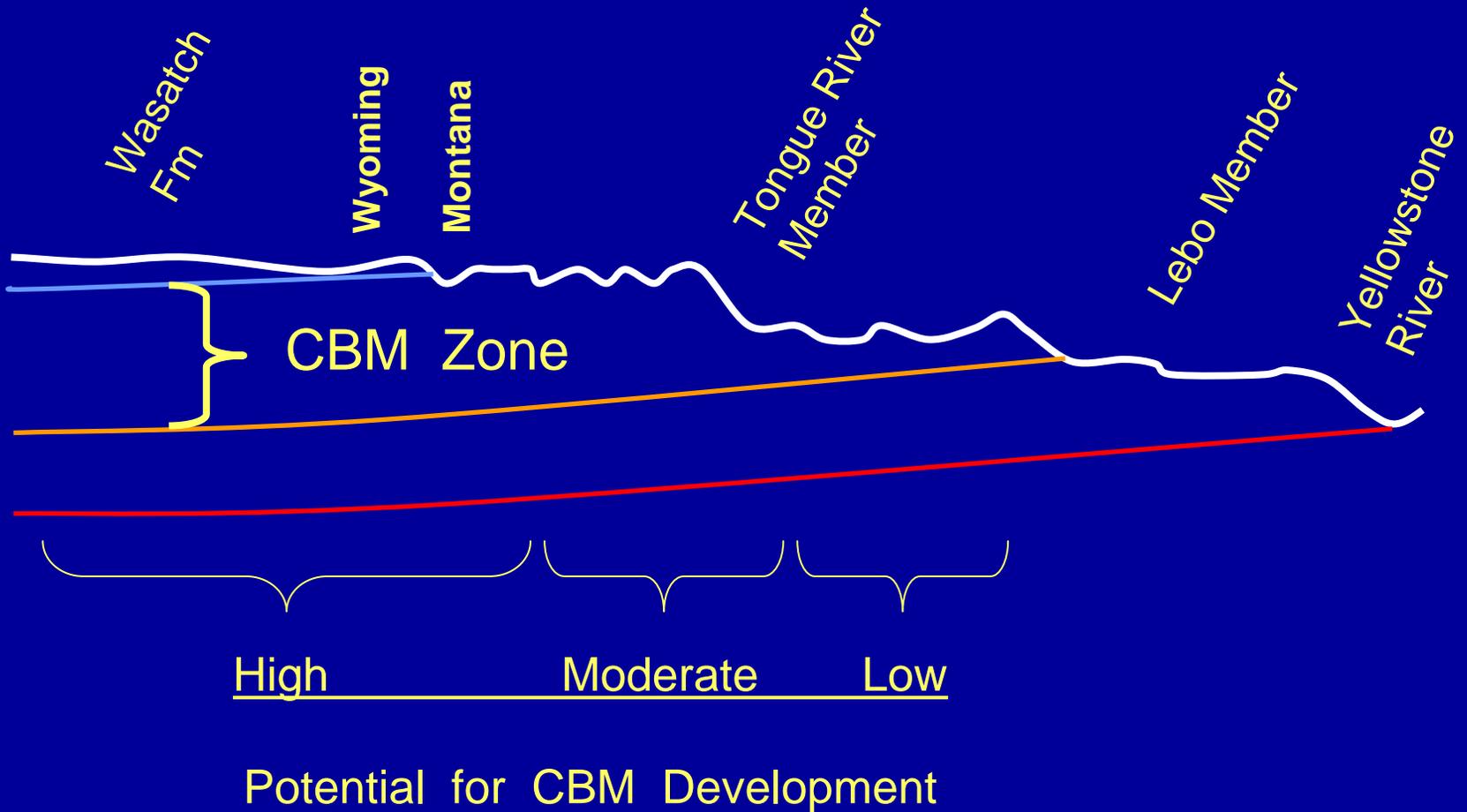


# Powder River Basin, Montana

## Cross Section 3 South to North

South

North





# Montana Coalbed Methane Regional Ground – Water Monitoring Network

Regular site visits and measurements at -

Springs : 28

Monitoring Wells : 200

All data available to you at

<http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/>