

Innovation and Adaptation of the Oil and Gas Industry Throughout Bakken Development

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Brad G. Stevens, P.E. Senior Research Engineer

Goal

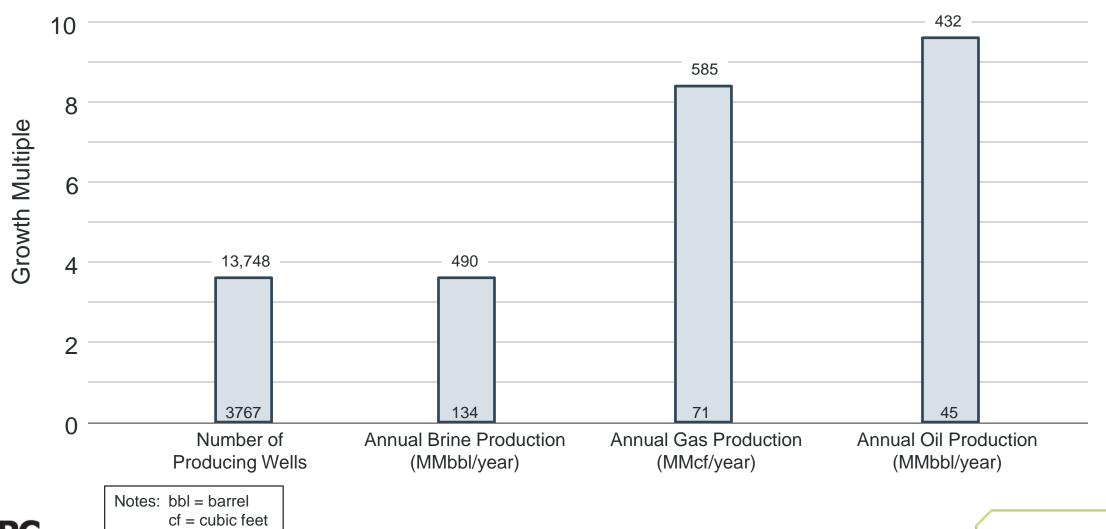
Highlight a few specific areas where the oil and gas industry, including regulators, have innovated and adapted to develop the Bakken Formation from 2007 through 2016.

Outline

- Background/statistics
- Well pads
- Well drilling and completion
- Well production
- Flaring
- Liquids gathering pipelines
- Spills



Background: Bakken Development by the Numbers 2007-2015

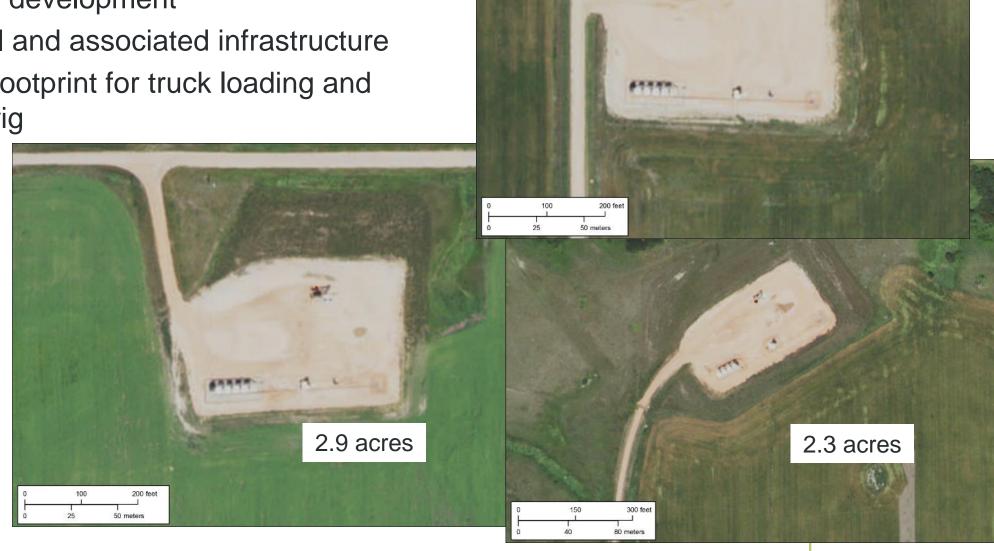




MM = million

Well Pads

- Early Bakken development
 - Single well and associated infrastructure
 - Minimum footprint for truck loading and workover rig



3.1 acres



Well Pads (cont'd)

- Later Bakken development
 - Multiwell pad
 - ♦ Reduced footprint
 - ◆ Aggregation of infrastructure
 - Uniform permitting of spacing units
 - Energy corridors
 - Industry continues to pursue operational efficiencies by planning logistics for several multiwell locations (i.e., oil & gas production complex)





Well Drilling and Completions

	2007–2008	2015–2016
Drilling Time	32 days	18 days
Wells Drilled	8-10 wells/year/rig	22-25 wells/year/rig
Lateral Length	5000-10,000 feet	10,000 feet and greater
Fracture Stages	One stage	30-50 stages
Fracture Fluid Volume	15,000 bbl/well 140,000 bbl/well	
Proppant Used	1 million lb/well 6 million lb/well	
Fracture Fluid Makeup	Potable water	Potable, surface, saline waters
Lateral Spacing (same zone)	1320 feet	660 feet*
Heel/toe Setback	200 feet	<200 feet**

^{*} Continental Resources' Hawkinson project

Notes: bbl = barrels lb = pounds



^{**} Multicompany modeling effort

Well Production

	2007–2008	2015–2016
Daily Production – Oil	150,000 bbl/day	1,000,000 bbl/day
Initial Production (IP) – Oil	533 bbl	1260 bbl
Initial Production (IP) – Gas	329 Mcf	1615 Mcf
Initial Production (IP) – Water	431 bbl	1565 bbl
Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)-Oil	100-500 MBOE	500-1000 MBOE

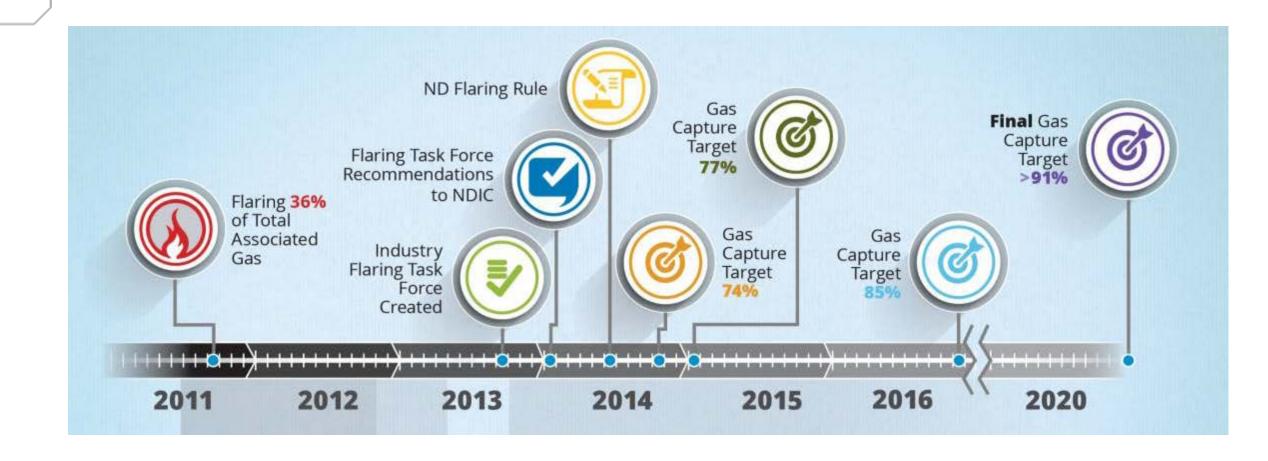
Notes: bbl = barrel

Mcf = thousand cubic feet

MBOE = thousand barrels of oil equivalent

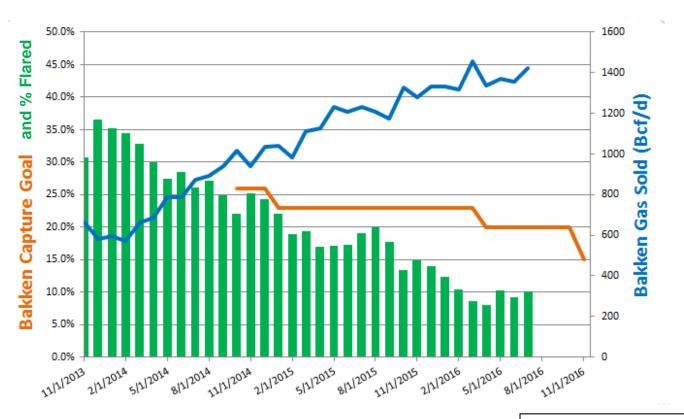


Flaring: Chronology of Flaring Reduction Efforts





Flaring – Meeting the Targets



- Infrastructure investment through 2016
 - \$13.6 billion
 - 1250 miles of pipe
- Number of gas plants is up 2.5 times
 - 8 plants in 2007 to 20 plants in 2015
- Gas-processing capacity is up over 7 times
 - 222 MMcfd in 2007 to 1599 MMcfd in 2015
- Producers, midstream operators and state worked together to accomplish flare reduction

Source: NDPC Flaring Task Force

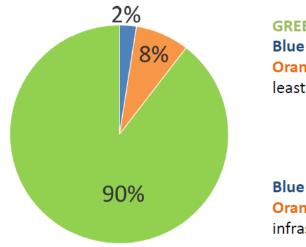
Notes: Bcf/d = billion cubic feet per day MMcfd = million cubic feet per day



February 2013 vs. November 2016

Solving the Flaring Challenge GREEN - % of gas captured and sold Red - % flared from wells with at least 1 18.3% mcf sold. Blue - % flared from "0" sales wells 11.3% 70.4% **Simple Terms** Red - Challenges on existing infrastructure Blue - Lack of pipelines Statewide Feb 2013 Data - Non-Confidential Wells

Solving the Flaring Challenge



GREEN - % of gas captured and sold Blue - % flared from zero sales wells Orange - % flared from wells with at least one mcf sold.

Simple Terms

Blue - Lack of pipelines Orange - Challenges on existing infrastructure

Nov 2016 Data - Non-Confidential Wells

Slides courtesy North Dakota Pipeline Authority https://northdakotapipelines.com/presentations/



JJ Kringstad - North Dakota Pipeline Authority

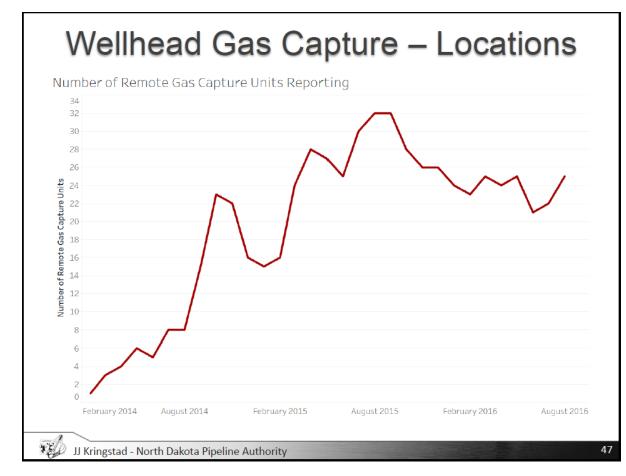
Statewide



North Dakota Pipeline Authority

Alternative to Gas-Gathering Infrastructure

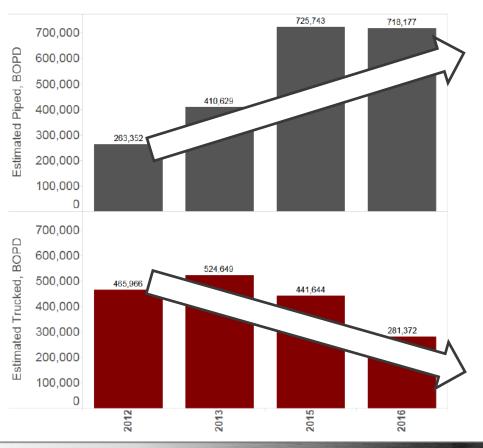
- Where pipeline constraints prevent full gas capture, mobile gas use technologies have helped reduce flaring.
- Technologies:
 - Gas-fired generators providing site power
 - Portable gas-processing plants remove NGLs (propane, butane, pentane)
 - Gas compression and liquefaction (CNG, LNG)
- Currently 25 locations using remote capture technology.



Slide courtesy North Dakota Pipeline Authority https://northdakotapipelines.com/presentations/



Liquids Gathering Pipelines



- Prior to 2016, gathering pipelines were largely unregulated
- In 2016, North Dakota studied the installation and operation of liquids gathering pipelines
 - Active engagement of pipeline operators, manufacturers, and regulators
- Today we have a robust set of regulations governing liquids gathering pipelines
 - Industry continues to investigate ways to improve pipeline operations



JJ Kringstad - North Dakota Pipeline Authority

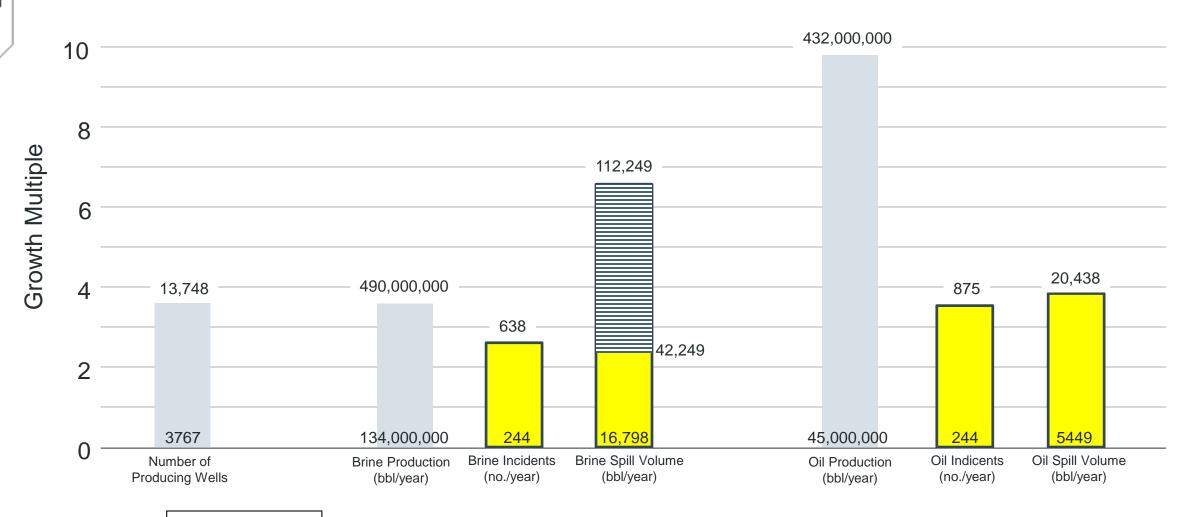
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Slide courtesy North Dakota Pipeline Authority https://northdakotapipelines.com/presentations/

Notes: BOPD = barrels oil per day



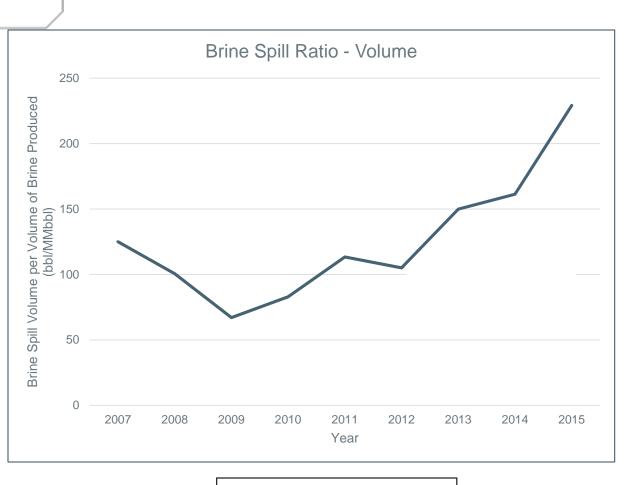
Spills Statistics (2007 vs. 2015)

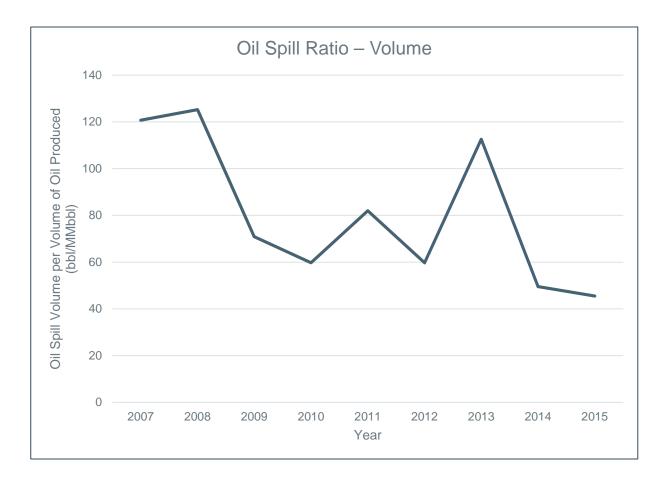




Notes: bbl = barrel

Spills Analysis (2007–2015)







Notes: bbl = barrel

MMbbl = million barrels

Spill Remediation Innovations

 Increased attention to pipeline construction, pipeline monitoring, and operations to reduce the occurrence and severity of leaks and spills.

Use of novel techniques and tools to remediate oil and brine releases:

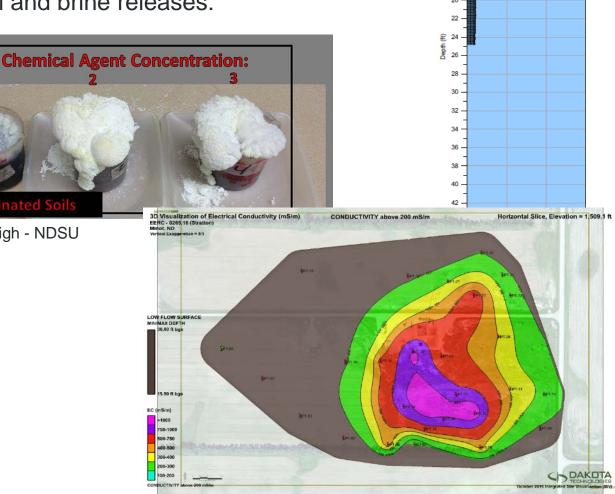
Electrokinetics

Crystallization inhibitors

Real-time EC measurement



Source: Dustin Anderson





CONTACT INFORMATION

Energy & Environmental Research Center University of North Dakota 15 North 23rd Street, Stop 9018 Grand Forks, ND 58202-9018

www.undeerc.org

701.777.5293 (phone) 701.777.5181 (fax)

Brad G. Stevens, P.E. Senior Research Engineer bstevens@undeerc.org



