ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF DRILLING ONSHORE OIL AND GAS WELLS AND STUDYING THE SITE RESTORATION

By
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B.SC. Science (Chemistry), Ain Shams University, 1994
Master in Environmental Sci., Ain Shams University, 2003

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy In Environmental Science

Department of Basic Environmental Science Institute of Environmental Studies & Research Ain Shams University

APPROVAL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

The environmental effects of wastes (drilling muds & cuttings) generated from the drilling of onshore oil wells in southern western desert, were studied through analyses of different salts, total hydrocarbons and heavy metals. The aim was to determine their possible impacts on their environments due to disposal of these wastes.

These drilled wastes generated from the drilling of onshore wells indicated the presence of considerable amounts of salts and relatively low concentrations of leached petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals. The highest concentration of chlorides and sulphates were recorded in the cutting samples which reached 31.5 and 4.2 mg/g respectively..

Total and leachable hydrocarbon concentrations (after 5 and 10 days), were determined indicating that the highest value were 21.9 μ g/g and (5.88 and 31.19 μ g/l), respectively. Contrarily, the lowest values were 8.6 μ g/g and (0.91 and 1.30 μ g/l), respectively.

Seven heavy metal compounds: Ni, Ba, Cd, Cr, Pb, Ag and Zn were detected in five samples of drilling cutting wastes were collected from five active exploratory wells. Barium, Chromium, Zinc and Nickel were the abundant metals, while Cadmium was the least metal in the investigated cutting sediments of the different sites. Barium was detected in all leachable heavy metals with base water after 5 and 10 days with a concentration range from 2.6 to $7.8\mu g/g$. Silver (Ag) values were below the detectable levels except at only one station. Values of the other metals varied significantly from one station to another.

The solid wastes (drilling muds & cuttings) if properly managed can serve as raw materials for cement producing plants, bricks and expanded clay producing plants and can also be used in land restoration projects. Disposal of cuttings and drilling wastes into the onshore environment should be totally discouraged and litigated.

| LIST OF TABLES | V |
|--|----|
| LIST OF FIGURES | VI |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATION | IX |
| CHAPTER 1 | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| AIM OF STUDY | 1 |
| HISTORY OF OIL DRILLING IN EGYPT | 1 |
| CURRENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF OIL DRILLING IN EGYPT | 2 |
| DRILLING WASTES AND ITS EFFECTS | 4 |
| SITE RESTORATION | 6 |
| CHAPTER 2 | 7 |
| REVIEW OF LITERATURE | 7 |
| 2.1 Objective of Drilling Oil Wells | 7 |
| 2.2 Role of Drilling Mud Fluids | 8 |
| 2.3 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MUD | 10 |
| 2.3.1 Water – Base Mud | 16 |
| Classification of Water – Based Drilling Fluids: | 17 |
| Weighting Materials | 19 |
| 2.3.2 Oil Base Mud | 20 |
| 2.4 CHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF DRILL CUTTINGS | 22 |
| 2.5 Quantities of Mud Wastes Generated from Drilling | |
| OPERATIONS | 23 |
| 2.6 MUD POLLUTANTS | 26 |
| 2.6.1. Heavy Metals | 26 |
| 2.6.2 SALTS IN MUD | 29 |

| 2.6.3 | . Hydrocarbons in Mud | 30 |
|-------|---|------------|
| 2.7 E | NVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WASTE MANAGEM | MENT30 |
| 2.8 C | OVERVIEW OF MUD/CUTTINGS WASTES TREATMENT | 33 |
| 2.8 | 8.1 Dewatering | 34 |
| 2.8 | 8.2 Thermal Desorption | 35 |
| 2.8 | 8.3 Solidification/Stabilization | 37 |
| 2.9 D | PRILL SITE RESTORATION | 39 |
| 2.9 | 9.1 Land Application | 43 |
| 2.9 | 9.2 Burial | 48 |
| 2.10 | REGULATIONS RELATED TO DRILLING OPERATIONS IN EGY | YPT AND |
| Wor | LDWIDE | 50 |
| CHAP | ΓER 3 | 59 |
| MATE | RIALS AND METHODS | 59 |
| 3.1. | STUDY AREAS | 59 |
| 3.2. | MATERIALS AND SAMPLING | 61 |
| 3.3. | WATER BASED ANALYSIS | 64 |
| 3.4. | DRILL CUTTING ANALYSIS | 66 |
| 3.4 | 4.1 Concentrations Determination of Some Salts In Cutting | Samples 67 |
| 3.4 | 4.1.1 Soluble Chloride and Sulfate Methodology | 67 |
| 3.4 | 1.2. Heat Treatment of Cuttings | 68 |
| 3.4 | 4.2.1- Moisture | 68 |
| 3.4 | 1.2.2. Total Organic Carbon | 68 |
| 3.4 | 1.3. Heavy Metals | 69 |
| 3.4 | 4.3.1. Leachable Heavy Metals | 69 |
| 3.4 | | 60 |
| | 4.3.2. Complete Digested Heavy Metals | 09 |

| 3.4.4.1. Leachable Hydrocarbon | 70 |
|---|----------|
| 3.4.4.2. Total Hydrocarbon | 72 |
| 3.4.5. Mechanical Analysis | 72 |
| 3.5. Statistical Analysis | 73 |
| CHAPTER 4 | 74 |
| RESULTS | 74 |
| 4.1 Analysis of Water Base Mud: | 75 |
| 4.1.1. Physical and Chemical Properties of Water Base Mud | Used for |
| Leachable Heavy Metals And Hydrocarbon | 75 |
| 4.2. Drill Cuttings | 76 |
| 4.2.1. Concentrations of Some Salts in Studied Cuttings: | 76 |
| 4.2.2. Heat Treatment of Cuttings | 79 |
| 4.2.2.1. Recorded Level of Moisture | 79 |
| 4.2.2.2. Recorded Level of Organic Matter | 79 |
| 4.2.3. Mechanical Analysis | 82 |
| 4.2.3.1. Distribution of Gravel, Sand and Mud: | 82 |
| 4.2.3.2. Structure of Grain in Cuttings | 86 |
| 4.2.4. Heavy Metals | 90 |
| 4.2.4.1. Recorded Level of Complete Digested Heavy Metals:. | 90 |
| 4.2.4.2. Leachable Heavy Metals | 91 |
| 4.2.5 Hydrocarbons | 110 |
| 4.3. Statistical Analysis | 114 |
| CHAPTER 5 | 117 |
| DISCUSSION | 117 |
| 5.1 Heavy Metals | 117 |

| 5.2 Hydrocarbons | 121 |
|--|-------------|
| 5.3 Salts | 121 |
| 5.4 Quantities of Drilling Wastes | 122 |
| 5.5 REGULATIONS | 123 |
| 5.6 Drill Site Restoration | 124 |
| 5.6.1 Waste Pits | 124 |
| 5.6.2 Waste Management | 127 |
| Pitless or Closed Loop Drilling | 130 |
| SOLIDIFICATION OF DRILLING WASTES | 131 |
| Burial | 132 |
| 5.6.3 SITE RESTORATION CASE STUDIES | 134 |
| CASE STUDY No.1: RESTORATION OF WELL SITE DRILLED IN | N RECLAIMED |
| LAND | 135 |
| CASE STUDY No.2: RESTORATION OF WELL SITE DRILLED IN | N DESSERT |
| Area | 140 |
| CHAPTER 6 | 145 |
| SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION | 145 |
| SUMMARY | 145 |
| CONCLUSION | 148 |
| REFERENCES | 150 |
| الملخص العربي | 1 |
| المستخلص | 1 |

List of Tables

| TABLE 3-1: SAMPLES LOCATION | 61 |
|--|-------|
| TABLE 4-1: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE WATER BASED | |
| USED FOR LEACHABLE HEAVY METALS AND HYDROCARBON | 76 |
| TABLE 4-2: CHLORIDE AND SULFATE CONCENTRATION AT THE CUTTING | |
| SEDIMENT OF THE STUDIED SITES | 77 |
| TABLE 4-3: THE PERCENTAGE OF GRAVEL, SAND AND MUD IN THE SAMPLE | ES 83 |
| Table 4-4: Total and leachable Nickel (Ni) | 92 |
| Table 4-5: Total and leachable Silver (AG) | 94 |
| Table 4-6: Total and leachable Zinc (Zn) | 97 |
| Table 4-7: Total and leachable Lead (Pb) | 99 |
| Table 4-8: Total and leachable Chromium (Cr) | . 103 |
| Table 4-9: Total and leachable Barium (Ba) | . 106 |
| Table 4-10: Total and leachable Cadmium (Cd) | .110 |
| Table 4-11: Total Hydrocarbon level ($\mu G/G$) at the cuttings of T | ГНЕ |
| SELECTED CUTTINGS | .112 |
| Table 4-12: Leachable Hydrocarbon level ($\mu G/L$) at the cuttings | S OF |
| THE SELECTED CUTTINGS AFTER 5 AND 10 DAYS | .113 |
| Table 4-13: Correlation coefficient between some physico-chem | ICAL |
| VARIABLES AND HEAVY METALS, HYDROCARBON OF THE STUDI | IED |
| CUTTING SEDIMENTS | 115 |

List of Figures

| Figure 3-1: Photo (1)"Drilling Wastes"6 | 62 |
|--|----|
| Figure 3-2: Photo (2))"Drilling Wastes"6 | 63 |
| Figure 3-3: Photo (3)"Drilling Wastes" | 63 |
| Figure 3-4: Photo (4)" Drilling Wastes"6 | 64 |
| Figure 4-1: Cocentration of Chloride in Cuttings Samples | 78 |
| FIGURE 4-2: COCENTRATION OF SULFATE IN CUTTINGS SAMPLES | 78 |
| FIGURE 4-3: VARIATION OF MOISTURE, ORGANIC MATTER AND ASH CONTENT OF | |
| S1 | 80 |
| Figure 4-4: Variation of moisture, organic matter and ash content of | |
| S2 | 80 |
| Figure 4-5: Variation of moisture, organic matter and ash content of | |
| S3 | 81 |
| Figure 4-6: Variation of moisture, organic matter and ash content of | |
| S4 | 81 |
| Figure 4-7: Variation of moisture, organic matter and ash content of | |
| S5 | 82 |
| Figure 4-8: Distribution of gravel, sand and mud in S1 | 83 |
| Figure 4-9: Distribution of gravel, sand and mud in S2 | 84 |
| Figure 4-10: Distribution of gravel, sand and mud in S3 | 84 |
| Figure 4-11: Distribution of gravel, sand and mud in S4 | 85 |
| Figure 4-12: Distribution of gravel, sand and mud in S5 | 85 |
| Figure 4-13: Grain size distribution of cuttings at studied sites | 86 |
| Figure 4-14: Grain size distribution of cuttings at station-2 | 87 |
| Figure 4-15: Grain size distribution of cuttings at station-3 | 88 |
| Figure 4-16: Grain size distribution of cuttings at station-4 | 89 |
| Figure 4-17: Grain size distribution of cuttings at station-59 | 90 |

| Figure 4-18: Total Concentration of Nickel in cuttings samples93 |
|---|
| FIGURE 4-19: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE NICKEL (NI) WITH DISTILLED |
| WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS93 |
| Figure 4-20: Leachable Nickel (Ni) level in the cuttings samples after 5 |
| AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE94 |
| FIGURE 4-21: TOTAL CONCENTRATION OF SILVER IN CUTTINGS SAMPLES95 |
| FIGURE 4-22: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE SILVER (AG) WITH DISTILLED |
| WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS96 |
| FIGURE 4-23: LEACHABLE SILVER (AG) LEVEL IN THE CUTTINGS SAMPLES AFTER |
| 5 AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE96 |
| FIGURE 4-24: TOTAL CONCENTRATION OF ZINC IN CUTTINGS SAMPLES98 |
| FIGURE 4-25: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE ZINC (ZN) WITH DISTILLED |
| WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS98 |
| FIGURE 4-26: LEACHABLE ZINC (ZN) LEVEL IN THE CUTTINGS SAMPLES AFTER 5 |
| AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE99 |
| Figure 4-27: Total Concentration of Lead (Pb) in cuttings samples $\dots 100$ |
| FIGURE 4-28: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE LEAD (PB) WITH DISTILLED |
| WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS |
| FIGURE 4-29: LEACHABLE LEAD (PB) LEVEL IN THE CUTTINGS SAMPLES |
| AFTER 5 AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE |
| FIGURE 4-30: TOTAL CONCENTRATION OF CHROMIUM (CR) IN CUTTINGS |
| SAMPLES 104 |
| FIGURE 4-31: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE CHROMIUM (CR) WITH |
| DISTILLED WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS104 |
| FIGURE 4-32: LEACHABLE CHROMIUM (CR) LEVEL IN THE CUTTINGS |
| SAMPLES AFTER 5 AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE |
| FIGURE 4-33: TOTAL CONCENTRATION OF BARIUM (BA) IN CUTTINGS |
| |
| SAMPLES |

| FIGURE 4-34: CONCENTRATION OF LEACHABLE BARIUM (BA) WITH |
|--|
| DISTILLED WATER / 0.1N HCL AFTER 10 DAYS |
| FIGURE 4-35: LEACHABLE BARIUM (BA) LEVEL IN THE CUTTINGS SAMPLES |
| AFTER 5 AND 10 DAYS, USING WATER BASE |
| Figure 4-36: Total Hydrocarbon level ($\mu G/G$) in the cuttings |
| SAMPLES 112 |
| FIGURE 4-37: LEACHABLE HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION IN THE CUTTINGS |
| OF SELECTED SITES AFTER 5 AND 10 DAYS |
| FIGURE 5-1: PHOTO SHOWS "OVERVIEW OF RESTORED WELL SITE LOCATION" |
| |
| FIGURE 5-2: PHOTO SHOWS "RESTORED WELL SITE LOCATION AND THE LAND |
| TENANT" |
| FIGURE 5-3: PHOTO SHOWS "REINFORCED ACCESS ROAD BY USING DRIED |
| CUTTINGS" |
| Figure 5-4: Photo shows "from left, the land tenant, |
| ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST, REPRESENTATIVE OF LAND |
| RECLAMATION AUTHORITY AND REPRESENTATIVE OF OIL COMPANY" |
| 140 |
| FIGURE 5-5: PHOTO SHOWS "ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST AND |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF OIL COMPANY" |
| FIGURE 5-6: PHOTO SHOWS "DRIED CUTTINGS CAN BE USED FOR ROADS |
| IMPROVED OR BACKFILLED AGAIN INTO PIT " |
| FIGURE 5-7: PHOTO SHOWS "REINFORCED ACCESS ROAD BY USING DRIED |
| CUTTINGS" 144 |

List of Abbreviation

APHA American Public Health Association

API American Petroleum Institute

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

E&P Exploration and Production

EC Electrical Conductivity

EGPC Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation

EIA Energy Information Adminstration

EPI Environmental Performance Indicators

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

EPI Environmental Performance Indicators

GOS Gulf of Suez

IWMP Integrated Waste Management Plan

OBM Oil Base Mud

Offshore Marine Activities

OGP Oil & Gas Producers

Onshore Activities on Land

PAHs Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCA Principal Correspondence Analysis

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

List of Abbreviation

S/S Solidification/Stabilization

SAR Sodium Adsorption Ratio

SPIGEC Saskatchewan Petroleum Industry Government

Environment Committee

TDU Thermal Desorption Units

TFM Total Fluid Management

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

USCOTA U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment

W.D. Western Desert

WBM Water Base Mud

CPCB Central Pollution Control Board