

California Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) Response to Aliso Canyon Gas Leak

Climate Action Team Public Health Workgroup Meeting

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Alan Walker

Supervising Oil & Gas Engineer



Porter 39A (relief well #1, in background) Relief Well #2 (foreground)



Agenda

- Introduction
- Impact
- Surface well control attempts
- Control-Cement-Confirm
- Safety Review
- California Underground Gas Storage Regulations
- Path forward



"Never waste a crisis."

- Winston Churchill

Key Events

10/1/1953 - Standard Sesnon 25 well spud 2/25/1954 - SS 25 completed as oil well 6/6/1973 - SS25 converted to gas storage

- Annual temperature and noise logs
- 2014 SoCalGas filed Storage Integrity Management Plan (SIMP) with CPUC

10/23/2015 - Leak noted near SS25 wellhead

12/4/2015 - Relief well #1 (Porter 39A) spud

2/12/2016 - SS25 controlled from P39A

2/13-14/2016 - SS25 cemented

2/15-18/2016 - SS25 confirmed sealed



Impact

- Governor declared State of Emergency
- Federal, state, and local agencies
- Well control operations >\$60 MM
- Significant Community Impact
 - Relocation cost >\$700 MM
 - ~8,000 residents relocated
 - 2 Elementary schools closed
 - Community groups activated
- Environmental: released ~ 5 Bcf methane
- Legal
 - Litigation cost TBD
 - >25 Class action lawsuits



State & Local Agencies Responded

- Governor Brown's State of Emergency, Jan 6
- Three orders by Supervisor of Oil and Gas and Feb 5 Emergency Regulations
- Other agency actions
 - Public Utilities Commission
 - Office of Emergency Services
 - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 - Air Resource Board (CARB and SWCAQD)
 - Fire (LA County and LA City)
 - Public Health Agencies
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration



Federal Agencies Responded

- Federal action
 - Secretary of Energy visit
 - National Labs: LBNL, LLNL, Sandia, Brookhaven
 - Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety
 - Jet Propulsion Lab



Participating Agencies















































AIR RESOURCES BOARD









Top Down Well Control

- Seven top down well control attempts
 - Heavy barite mud
 - Lost circulation materials
 - Ball sealers
 - Steel balls
 - Golf balls
 - Woody plugging agents
 - Junk shots
- Successive attempts eroded opening



CONTROL-CEMENT-CONFIRM

CONTROL: Well was controlled within 5 minutes of intercept with mud

· CEMENT:

- After 24 hours of stable pressures, cement from total depth (TD) to open reservoir perforations
- After 24 hours to cure, next cement stage from reservoir up to ~6,500 feet inside well
- After 24 hours, plug back relief well

CONFIRM:

- Shot fluid level no change in 60 minutes
- Temperature and noise log no unexplained anomalies & top of cement in tubing = 8199' MD
- Cement bond log annular TOC = 7610' MD
- Positive pressure test, held 900 psi for 70 minutes, loss = 0.75%



Heat Shields and Bridge



Safety Review General & Battery 1

- 114 gas storage injection and withdrawal wells
- 100% noise and temperature logs
- Transparency DOGGR website
 - News releases
 - Safety Testing and Review Requirements
 - Test Results of Aliso Canyon Wells
 - Emergency Orders and Regulations
 - Maps, every log used, reports
- Decision point
 - Plug and abandon permanently or
 - Plug in tubing and fluid in tubing and annulus
 < 12 months or
 - Conduct full suite of tests to return to injection and withdrawal



Safety Review Battery 2 & Resumption

- All injection and withdrawal wells
 - Casing inspection (HRVRT and/or USIT) and caliper log
 - Cement bond log
 - Positive pressure test
- SoCalGas may resume injection
 - All wells either P&A'd, isolated from the reservoir, or passed all tests – January 2017
 - After public workshop and comment period February 2017
 - Tubing only production, with minimal pressure on isolated annulus
 - If authorized by State Oil and Gas Supervisor
 - If approved by the California Public Service Commission
- CALIFORNIA
- 45 wells completed Battery 2, plan 20 to 25 more
- 40 to 45 planned for plug & abandonment

Proposed Regulations

- Approval Process
- Required Data
 - Risk Management Plans
 - Emergency Response Plans
 - Geology and Engineering
 - Casing Diagrams
 - Leak Detection Protocols
- Well Construction Standards
- Mechanical Integrity Testing
- Monitoring
- Inspections



Well Construction

The operator shall ensure that a <u>single</u> <u>point of failure</u> does not pose an immediate threat of loss of control of fluids and to make certain that integrity concerns with a gas storage well are identified and addressed before they can become a threat to life, health, property, or natural resources.



Risk Management Plans

Identify potential threats and hazards

- Ongoing verification of well mechanical integrity
- Corrosion monitoring and evaluation
- Protocols for evaluation of wells and facilities
- Ongoing verification of reservoir integrity
- Evaluation of geologic hazards and natural disaster threats
- Prioritization of risk mitigations efforts



Path Forward

- Improved interagency coordination with PHMSA, national labs, CPUC, CARB, etc.
- Protecting Our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety (PIPES) Act of 2016
- California Legislation
 - SB 380 Natural gas storage
 - SB 887 Natural gas storage wells
 - SB 57 (pending) Natural gas storage: moratorium
- Lessons learned applied to all gas storage facilities
- CARB regulation will supersede DOGGR regs

Public Workshops and Hearings

Department of Energy (PHMSA) Workshop – UGS Safety July 12-13-14, 2016 in Denver, CO

Northern California Workshop – DOGGR UGS Regulations August 9, 2016 in Sacramento, CA

Southern California Workshop – DOGGR UGS Regulations August 11, 2016 in Woodland Hills, CA

Aliso Canyon - Safety Review Hearings February 1 and 2, 2017 in Woodland Hills, CA

Formal Hearing on Final DOGGR Regulations
July 10 in Sacramento and July 12, 2017 in LA



Thank You

http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dog/Pages/AlisoCanyon.aspx

