

# **CATALOG Undocumented Orphaned Wells R&D Program Overview**

LANL-AE-2090-2115

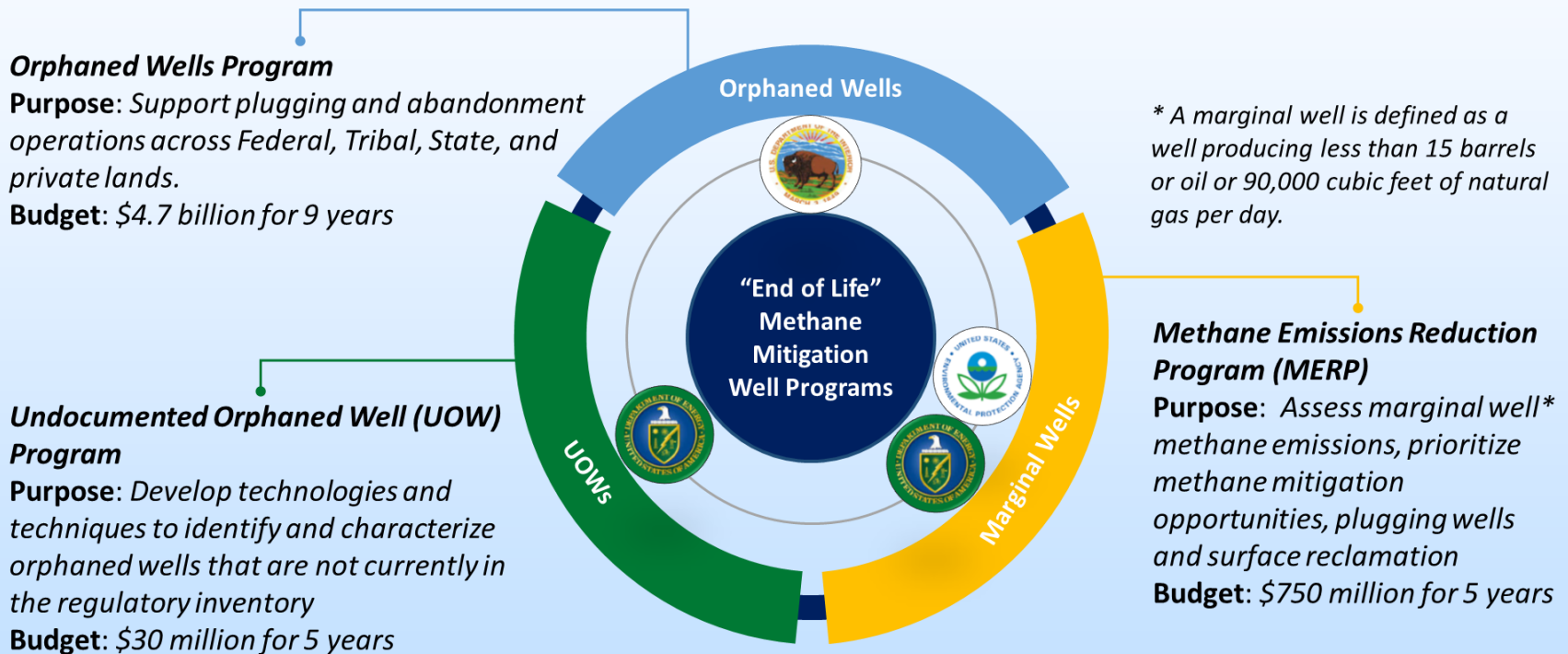
Hari Viswanathan

Los Alamos National Laboratory

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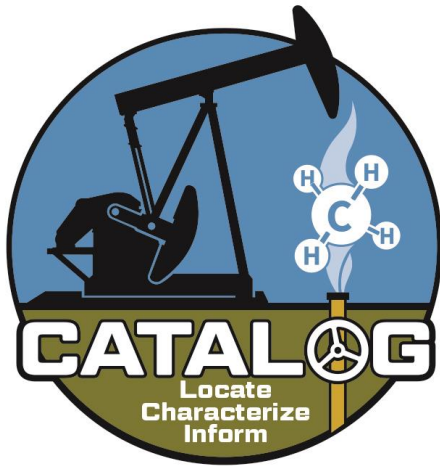
U.S. Department of Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
Resource Sustainability Project Review Meeting  
April 2-4, 2024

# Federal Action for End of Life Wells



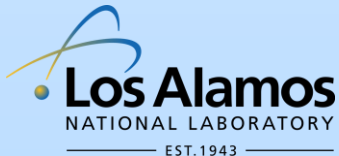
# Project Overview

- 5 Years \$30M BIL funding, FY 2023, 2024 Appropriations \$10M/yr
- October 1, 2023 – February 28, 2027



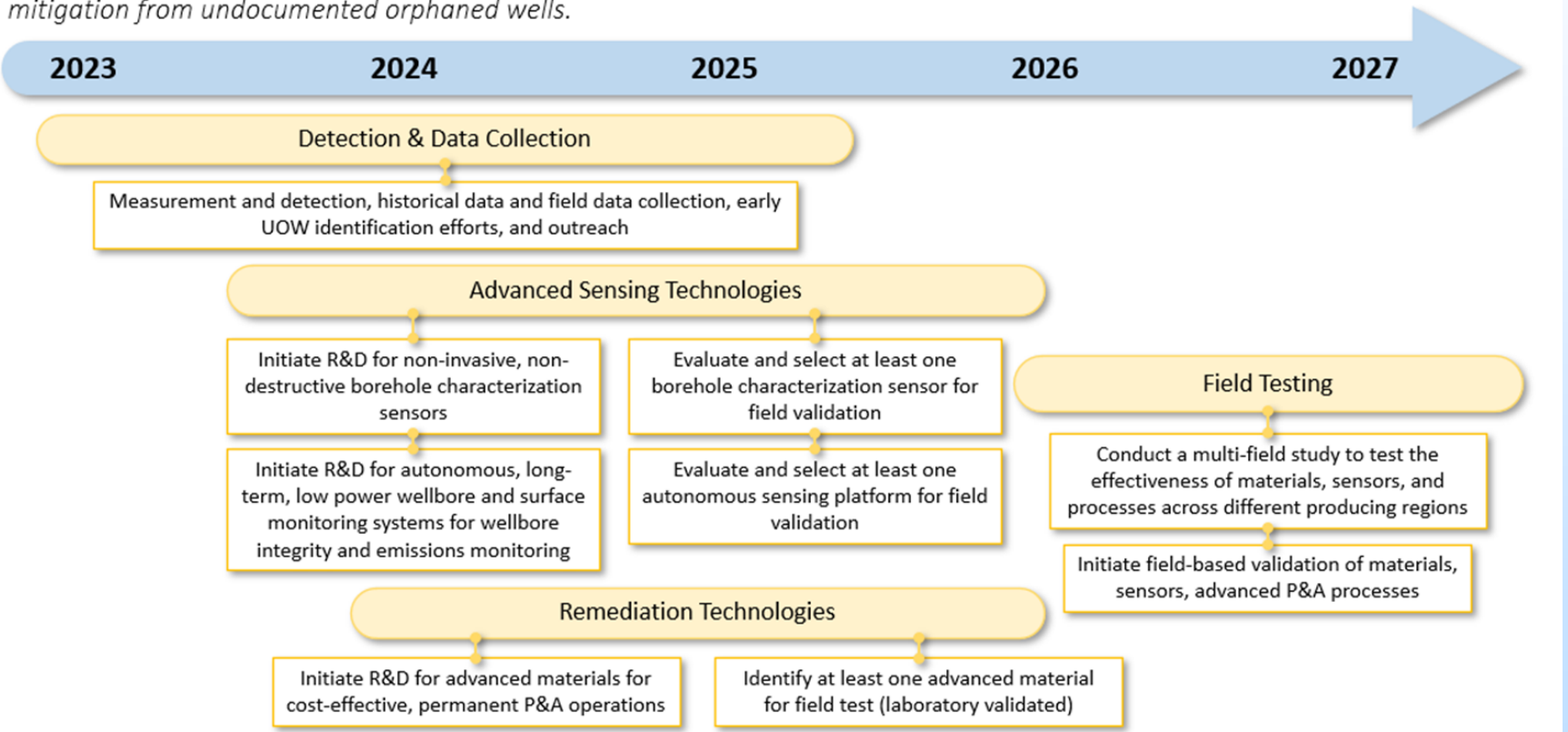
**Consortium  
Advancing  
Technology for  
Assessment of  
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Wells.**

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# Milestones for UOWP

*Overall Objective: Develop advanced characterization, P&A materials, and long-term monitoring solutions for permanent emissions mitigation from undocumented orphaned wells.*



# Project Overview

## Relevant Appropriations Language

### Section H2 (a, b)

Conduct research and development activities in cooperation with the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission to assist the Federal land management agencies, States, and **Indian Tribes** in--

- (A) identifying and characterizing undocumented orphaned wells; and
- (B) mitigating the environmental risks of undocumented orphaned wells;

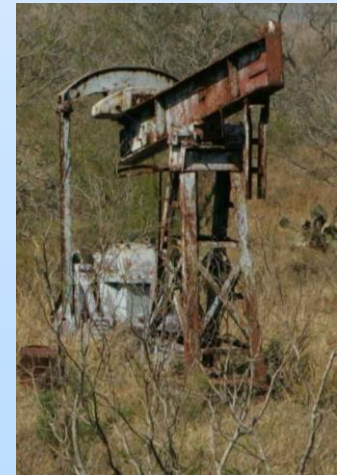
## Program Budget

DOE's Undocumented Orphaned Well Program will be executed over **5 years with \$30M** in appropriated budget.

## FY2023 Appropriations

Up to **\$10 million** to be spend on identification and characterization of undocumented orphaned wells.

IOGCC 2021 estimate of undocumented orphaned wells is between **310,000** and **800,000**.



# Key Partnerships and Stakeholders

## National Laboratories

- Data Analytics/Machine Learning (critical to disparate datasets)
- Well characterization (subsurface and surface)
- Experience with detecting and characterizing undocumented wells
- **NLs** will be critical in identifying existing and new technology pathways

## IOGCC (States)

- The **IOGCC** will collaborate with individual State Environmental Agencies to gain critical insight into best practices and technology development needs.
- The **IOGCC** will develop and maintain a list of critical points of contact within the **States** and assist in maintaining effective communications.

## DOI OWPO

- Understanding the technology needs and estimation of undocumented orphaned wells.
- Collaborate to ensure effective communications and project engagement.
- Conduct critical identification and characterization of undocumented orphaned wells.



Lawrence Livermore  
National Laboratory



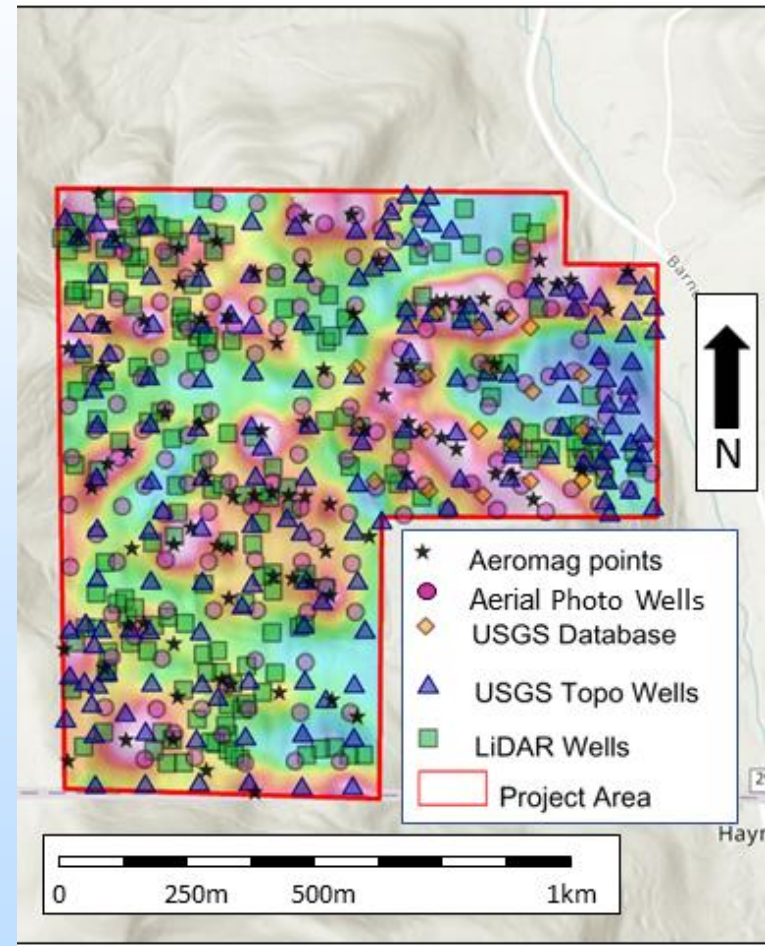
Los Alamos  
National Laboratory





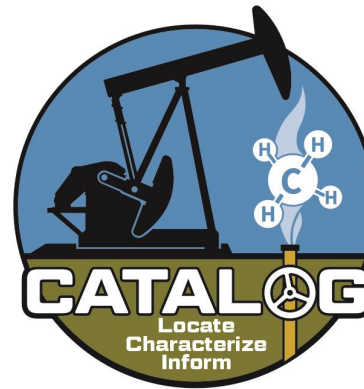
# No Silver Bullet for Finding Wells

- Various methods could be used to locate wells
  - magnetic survey, aerial or satellite photography, LiDAR, methane measurements, historical records
- No method works in all cases
  - Magnetics fail when the well casing is removed (~15,000 wells had casings salvaged during WW2 for the metal) and is challenging in steep terrain or tall vegetation
  - Methane measurements fail when the well is not emitting (emissions are highly transient)
  - Aerial/satellite photos could be obstructed by vegetation or construction



# Priorities and Work Packages

1. Methane Detection and Quantification (Biraud talk)
2. Well Identification
3. Sensor Fusion and Data Integration with Machine Learning (Trueblood talk)
4. Well Characterization
5. Integration and Best Practices (Viswanathan talk)
6. Data Management
7. Records Data Extraction (Lackey talk)
8. Wells Database
9. Field Teams (Guiltinan talk)



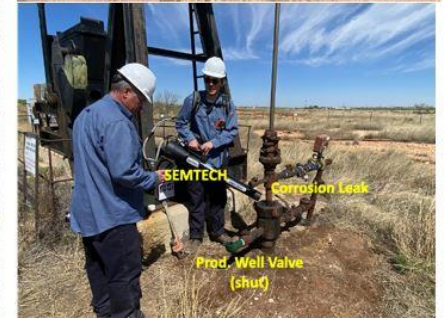
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# WP1: Methane Measurements

- Gas concentration and composition (ppm) measurements from orphan wells prioritized for plugging in Hillman Park, PA and Hobbs, NM
- Observed WellDone's protocols in NM
- Picarro backpack and RMLD deployed to detect CH<sub>4</sub> leaks.
- Deployed FLIR (NETL) used to find leakage point.
- Xplorobot LIDAR and SEMTEC HI-FLOW2 to quantify CH<sub>4</sub> leak rate at the well head.
- Leak rates range between 10 and 100 g/hr (relatively small)

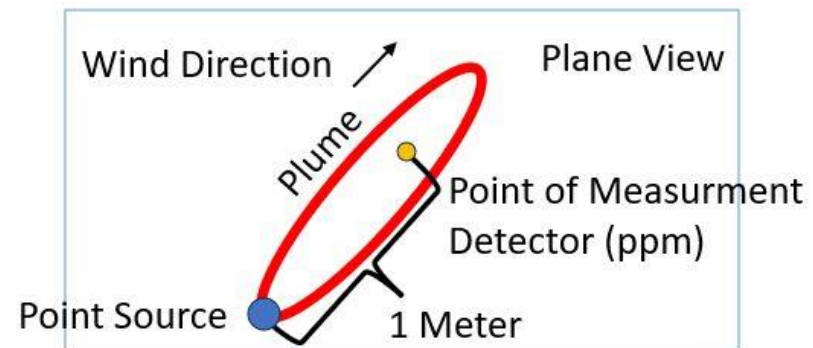
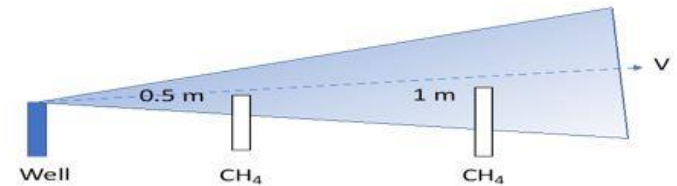


Hillman Park, PA

Hobbs, NM

# Cost-effective estimation of CH<sub>4</sub> emission rates from UOWS

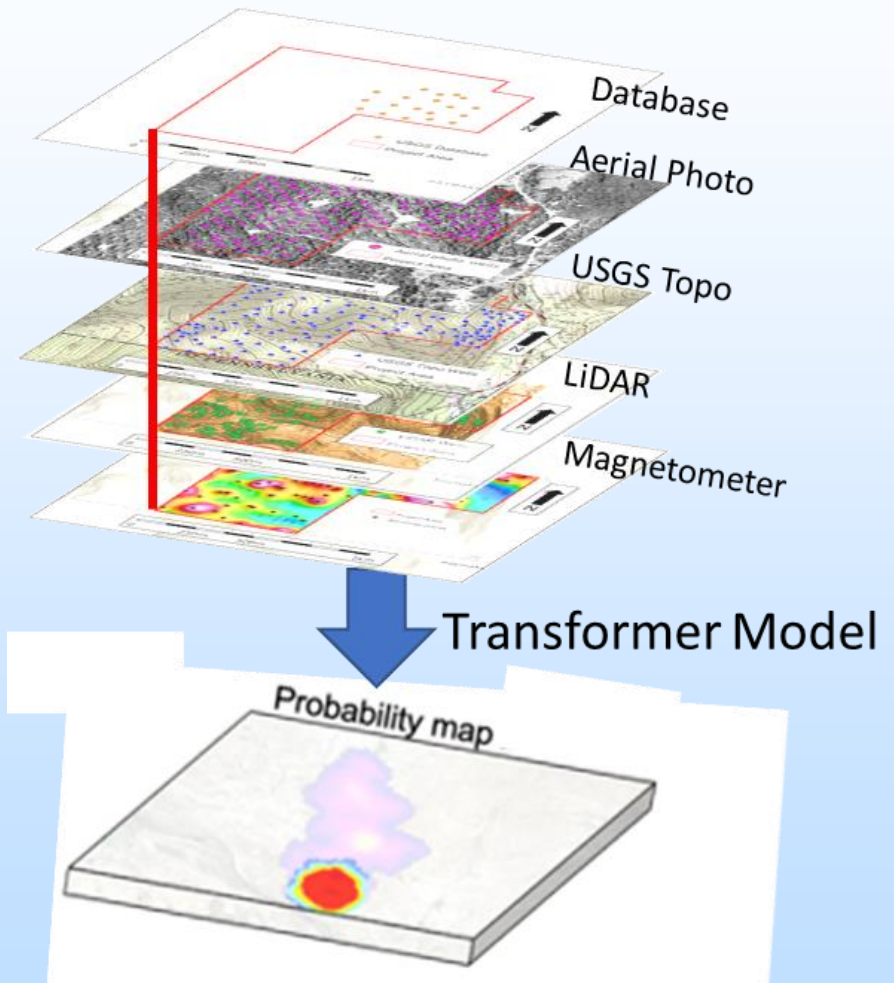
- The state-of-the-art uses a flux tower to estimate the emissions rate and costs about \$2500+ per well
  - Measuring methane emission rates before and after plugging and abandonment is a top priority for the White House – “How much methane did we keep out of the atmosphere?”
- We need to drive this cost down dramatically to efficiently use DOI’s \$4.7B budget
- White house asked CATALOG to develop a screening methodology to estimate flow rate from cheap concentration measurements:  
**defensible, simple procedure and cost effective**



- ppm sensitivity, calibrated, and compact CH<sub>4</sub> sensor (MOS or spectroscopic)
- Handheld anemometer

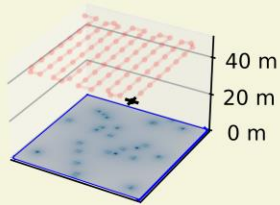
# WP3: Data Fusion

- Machine Learning models have shown impressive results in fusing data from different sources (e.g., text and images).
- Our approach suggests that having two data sources (compared to just a methane sensor) increases the accuracy of the model by a wide margin.
- Sensevier Transformer model is efficient and useful for edge computing
- Sensevier can be deployed on drones and other field deployable devices
- Can we train drones to collect the best data? (**autonomous discovery**)

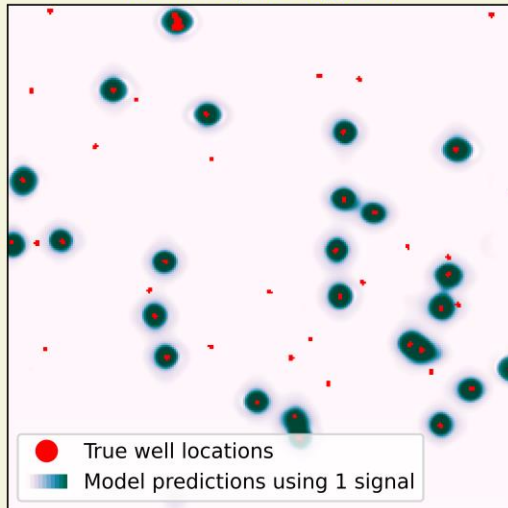


# Data Fusion

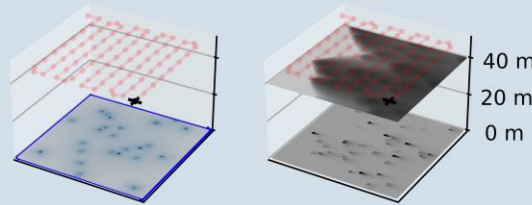
Magnetic Survey



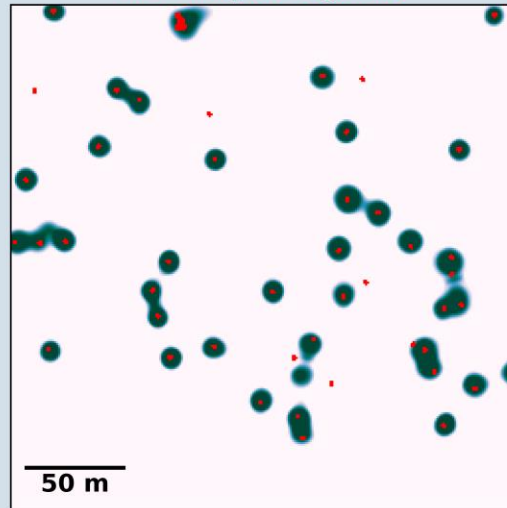
Well Map (1 signal)



Magnetic Survey + Methane concentration



Well Map (2 signals)



Santos, J. E., ..., Viswanathan, H. (2023). Development of the Senseiver for efficient field reconstruction from sparse observations. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 1-9.



# WP7: Automating Historical Records Extraction

8000-FH-000M0004a Rev. 8/2012

**Standard Survey Report** **Well Record**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

DEP USE ONLY

Well # 37-059-26839-00-00

Well Firm Name GREENE HILL

Well # 505340

Project Number N/A

County GREENE

USGS 7.5 min. quadrangle map Section

Well Orientation:  Vertical  Deviated from Vertical (Top & Side Views & Deviation Survey must be attached)

Well Type:  Gas  Oil  Combination Oil & Gas  CSM  Injection  Disposal

Drill Method(s):  Rotary - Air 7927  Rotary - Mud 9504  Cable Tool  Other

Drilling Started: 03/20/018 Surface Elev. 1312.8

Drilling Complete: 06/22/016 True Vertical Depth 7776 ft

Date Well Completed: 06/23/016 Total Measured Depth 16188 ft

Top Hole Drilling: 03/25/016 - 03/26/016 Bottom Hole Drilling: 05/19/016 - 05/22/016

Cement

Cement returned on surface casing?  Yes  No

Cement returned on coal productive casing?  Yes  No

Cement returned on intermediate casing?  Yes  No

Cement returned on production casing?  Yes  No

Casing String	Type/Class of Cement	Shelly-Tens P	Amount of Cement (cask)	CS	RS	ES	ES
Conductor	N/A / CLASS A	72"	0 / 489 / 489	8+	Leak: 1 Tab: 1		
Surface	N/A / CLASS A	72"	0 / 550 / 550	17.25	Leak: 1 Tab: 1		
Intermediate	CLASS A / CLASS A	72"	138 / 1218 / 1356	72+	Leak: 1 Tab: 1		
Production	CLASS H / CLASS H	72"	2160 / 1085 / 3245	72+	Leak: 1 Tab: 1		

Total 5200 cks

CASING AND TUBING

Hole Size	Pipe Size	WT. #/FT.	Grade Casing / Tubing Type	Welds - Amount in Well (ft)	CS	R	Hardware - Baskets / Packer / Centralizers (Total/String)	Date Run
30	26	86.6	A-500	N/A - N	40"	US	N/A	03/17/016
17-1/2	13-3/8	64.5	J-65	T - N	421"	US	Cement Baskets: 3 Float Shoe: 1 Float Collar: 1 Centralizers: 22 Cement Baskets: 0 CAP: 1 Centralizers: 239 Float Shoe: 1 Float Collar: 1 Trigger Toe Sub: 1	03/20/016
13-3/8	9-5/8	40	A-500	T - N	327"	CA	Centralizers: 66 - 377" Cement Baskets: 17 1/2" Float Shoe: 14 3/8" Float Collar: 14 3/8" Centralizers: 12 3/8" Cement Baskets: 12 3/8" CAP: 10 5/8" Float Shoe: 10 5/8" Float Collar: 10 5/8" Centralizers: 64 - 3209" Cement Baskets: N/A CAP: 10 5/8" Float Shoe: 27 1/2" Float Collar: 20 1/2" Centralizers: 8 1/4" Float Shoe: 6" Float Collar: 6" Trigger Toe Sub: 7 1/4"	04/02/016
8-1/2	5-1/2	20	P-110	T - N	1618"	US	Centralizers: 223 Float Shoe: 419" Float Collar: 375" Centralizers: 66 - 3277" Cement Baskets: 223 Float Shoe: 14 3/8" Float Collar: 14 3/8" Centralizers: 64 - 3209" Cement Baskets: N/A CAP: 10 5/8" Float Shoe: 27 1/2" Float Collar: 20 1/2" Centralizers: 698 - 16178" Float Shoe: 10 1/2" Float Collar: 16 1/4" Trigger Toe Sub: 16 1/4"	05/23/016

If any casing is welded, provide the name(s) of the welder(s): N/A

## 1. Document image

## 2. Semi-structured text

We have had early success extracting well characterization information from image-based documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT

red Well  
on  
e": 39.896986  
de": -80.3174  
7776}

We have developed a tool that has had early success extracting well characterization information from image-based documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT

# WP8: UOW Database

## Updatable, Relational Database

### Purpose

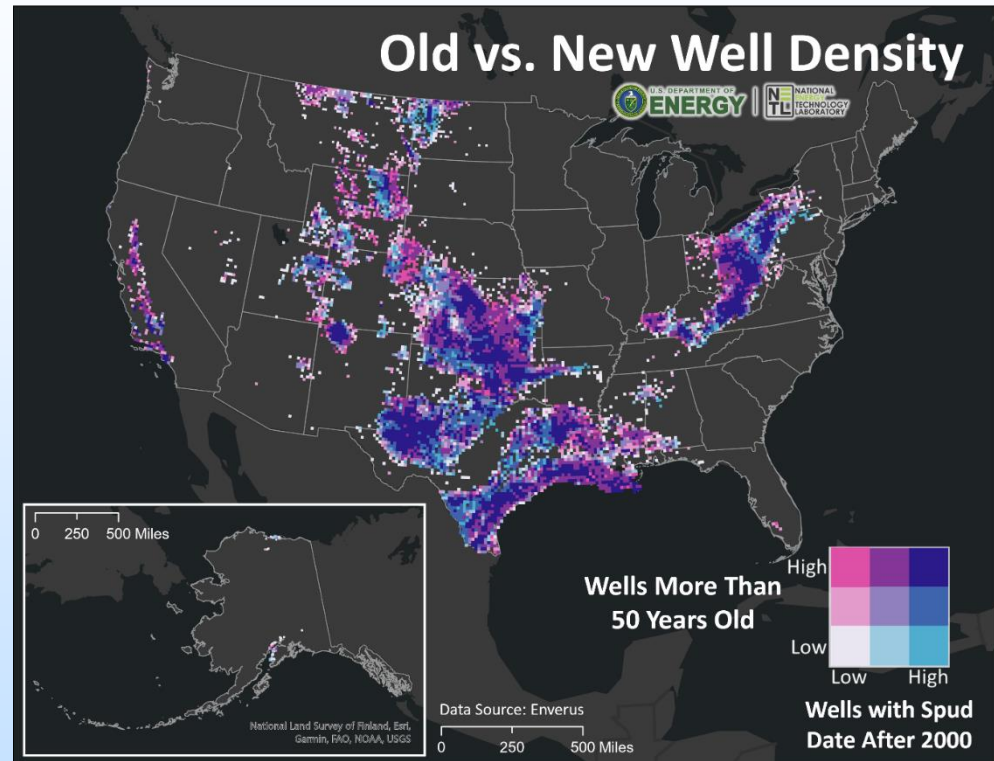
- Limit identifying known wells
- Framework for ML

### Sources

- States, Tribes, Private, DOI, GWPC, NGOs

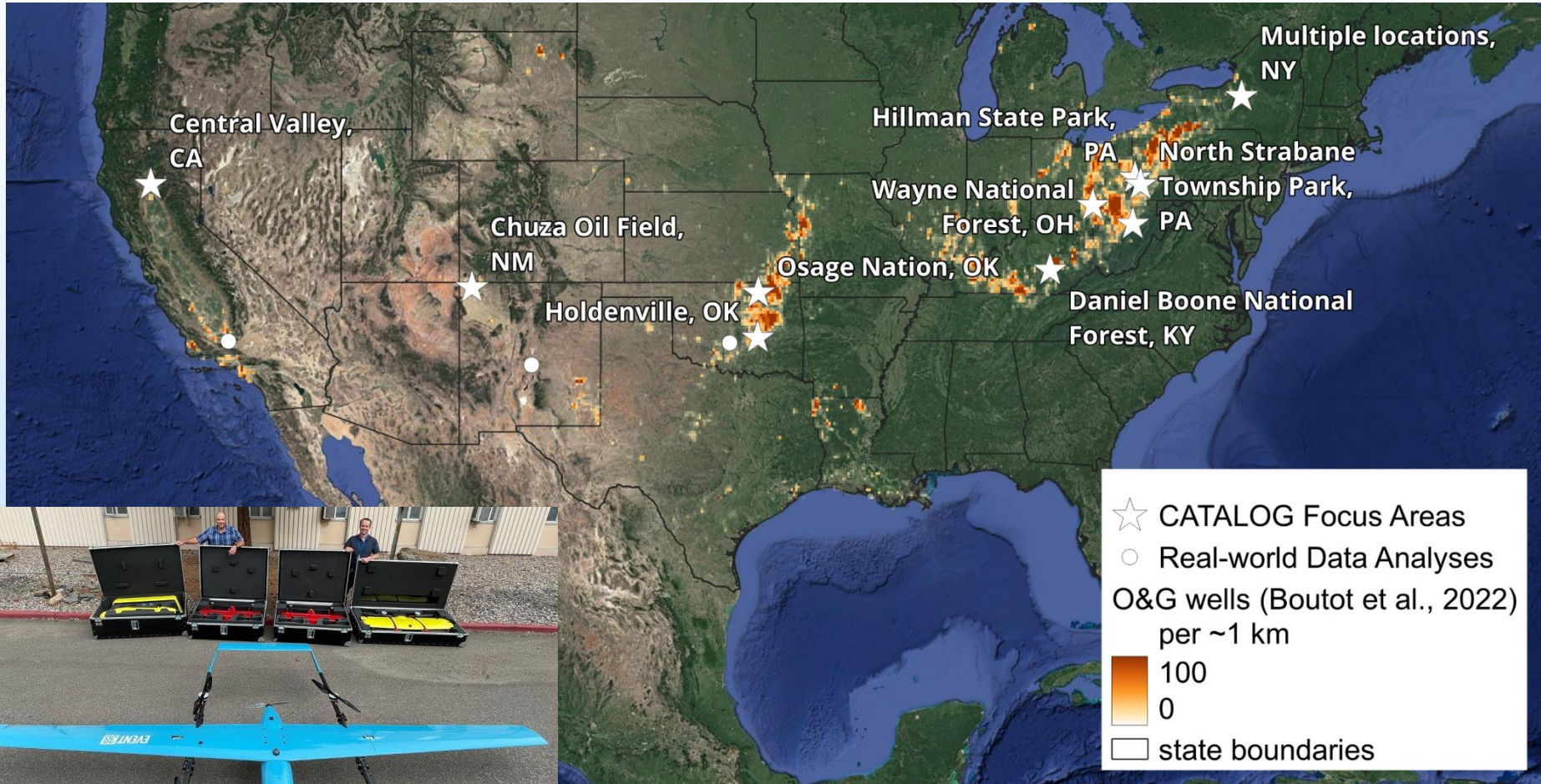
### Attributes

- Comparison and ranking via sources etc.
- Evergreen
- Tag back to managing agency.
- Framework for additional well data





# WP9: Field Activities



# Osage County Field Study

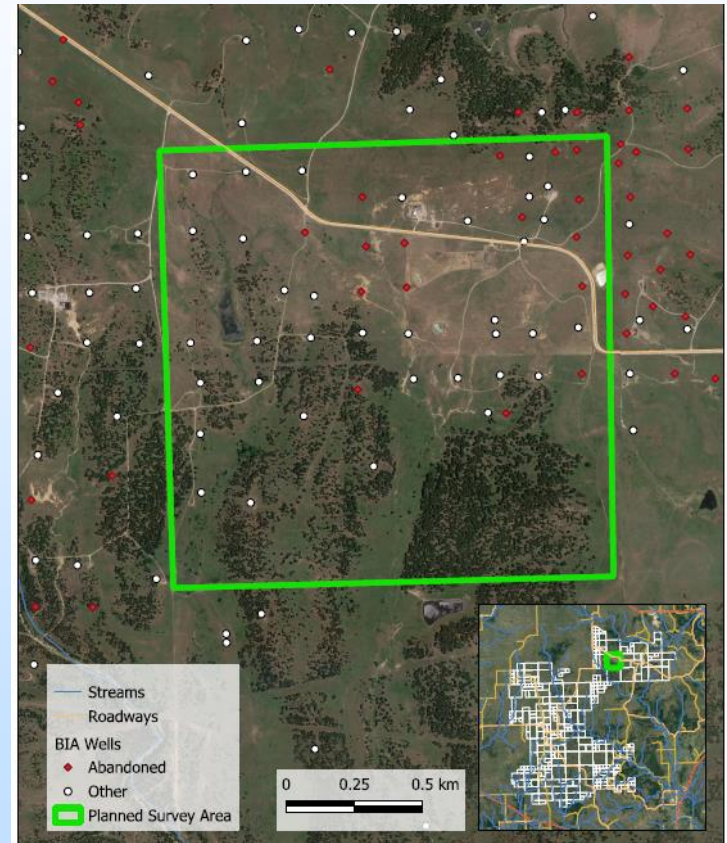
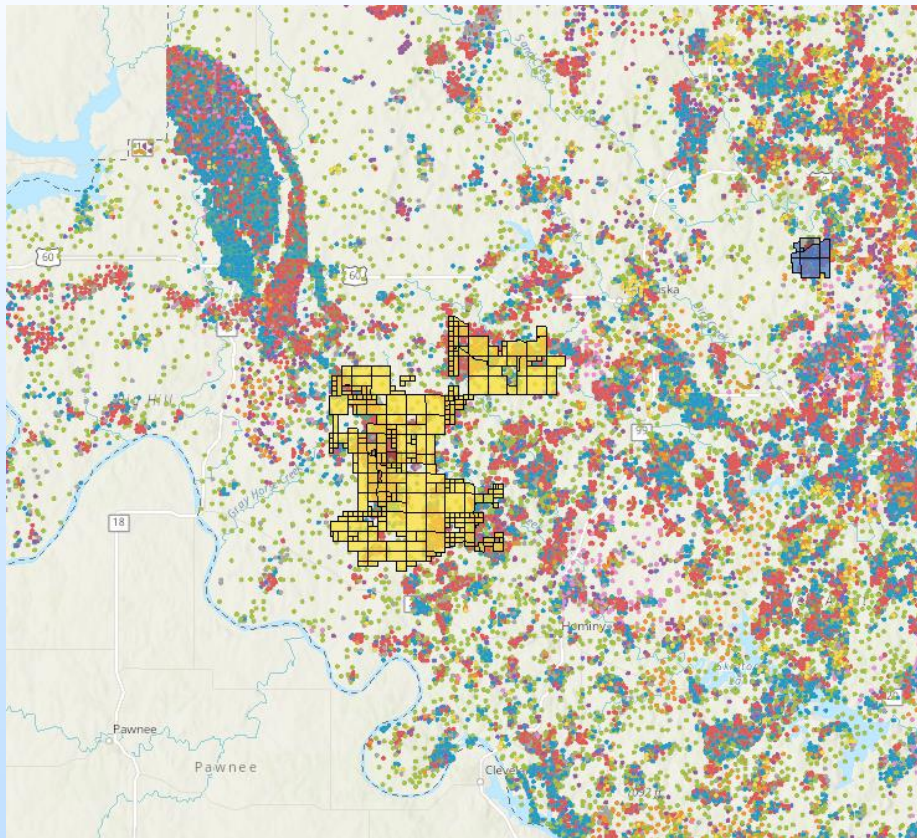
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- August of 2023 DOE and the Osage Nation signed a Memorandum of Understanding
- Support Osage DOI Orphan Well Program Office Grant
- Advances CATALOG goals
- First field visit in late October 2023

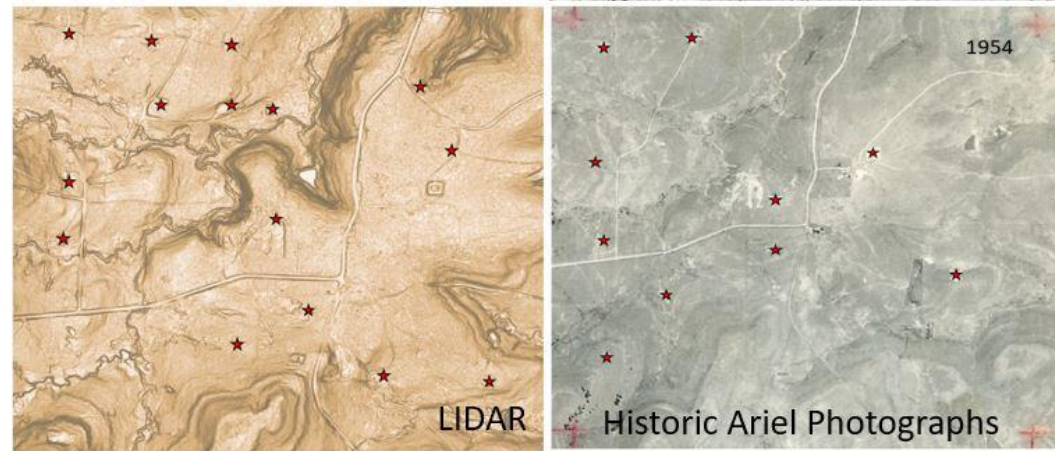
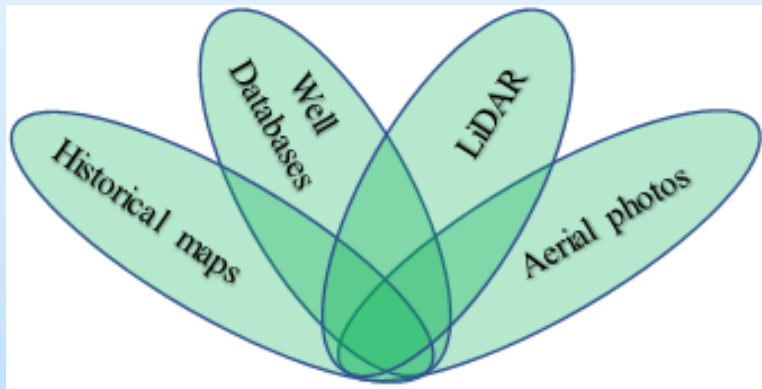
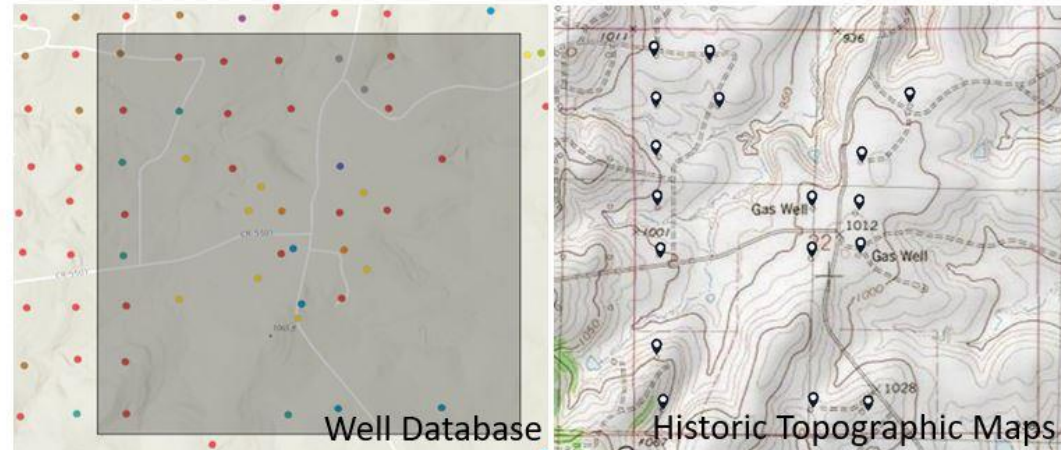
**Engagement of the Osage is the key to making this successful**



# First Site: Osage Nation Ranch

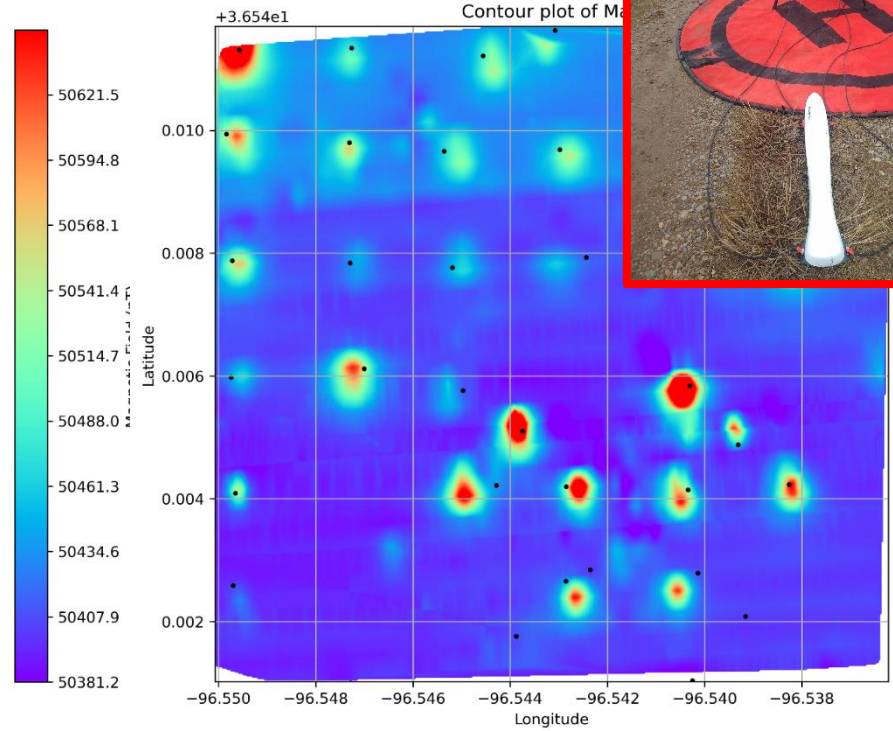
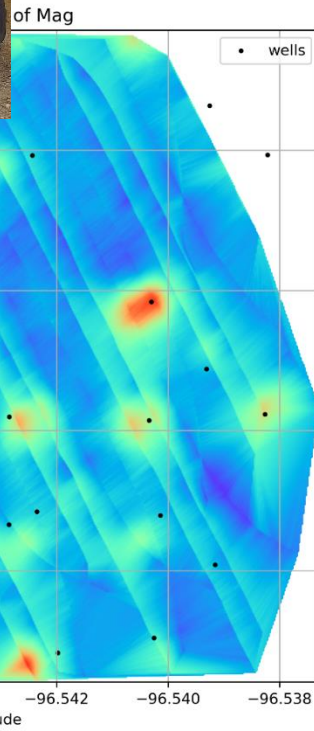


# GIS Layer Data to Find Wells

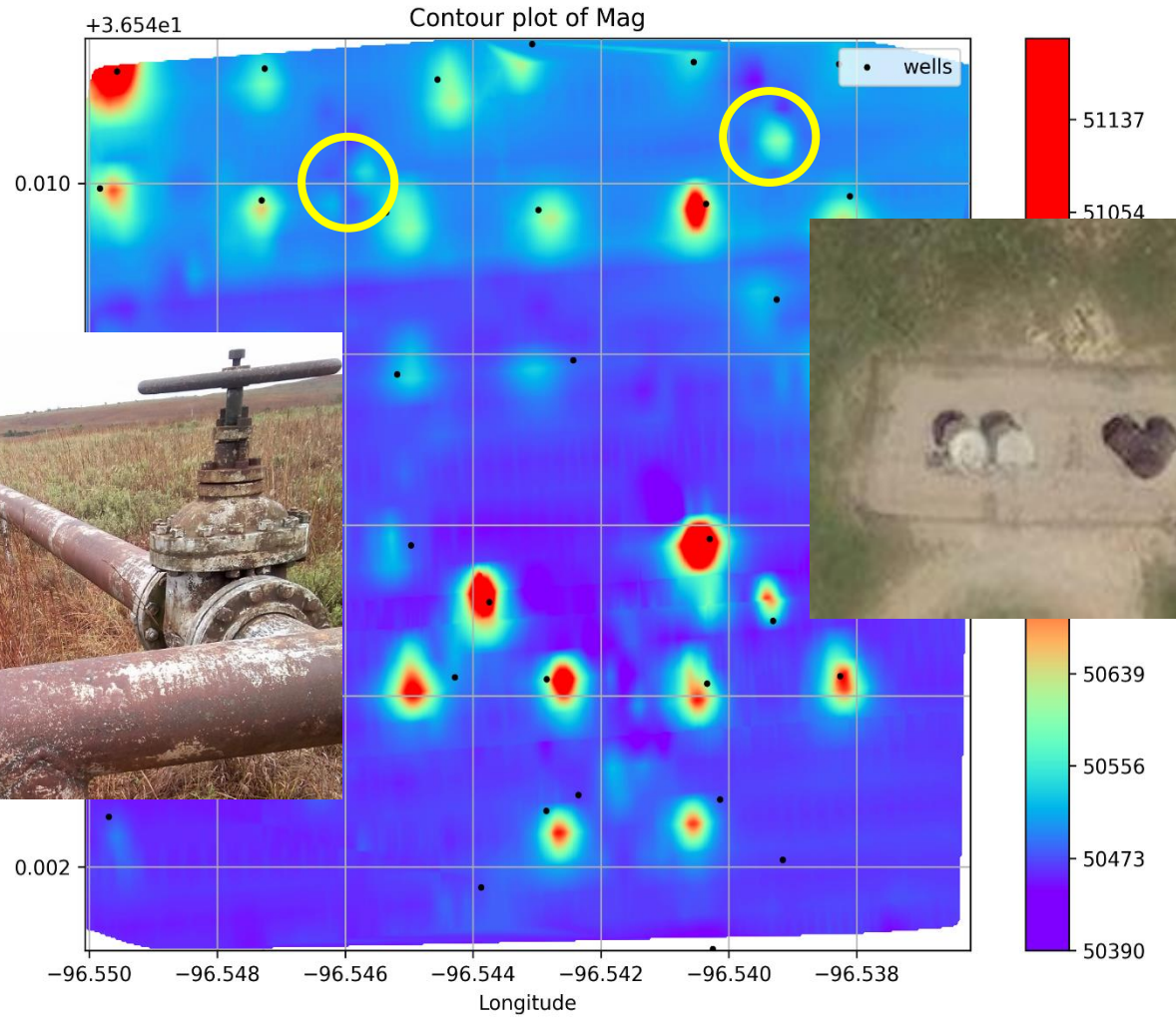




# Magnetic Data UAVs

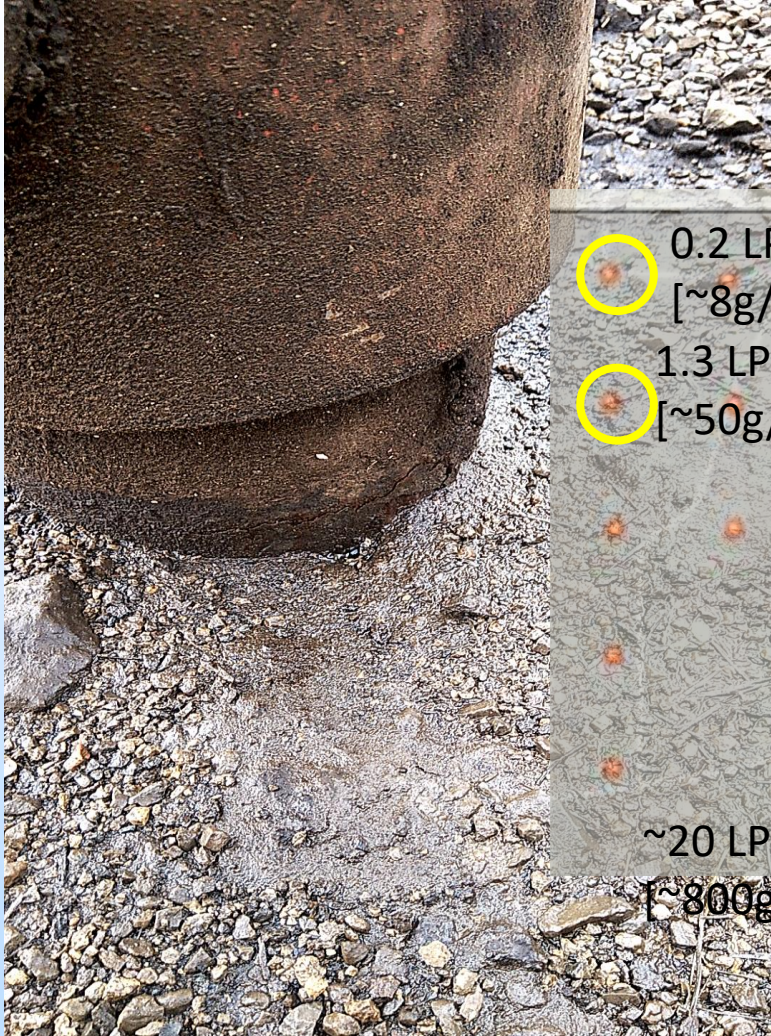


# Magnetic Data Infrastructure





# Leaky Well Examples



0.2 LPM  
[~8g/hr]

1.3 LPM  
[~50g/hr]



~20 LPM  
[~800g/hr]

# Outreach and Workforce Development Efforts or Achievements

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- Outreach
  - Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission to interface with states
  - Osage Nation field study
  - Navajo Nation field study
  - Forest Service and Texas Railroad Commission
  - Interagency meetings with DOI for methane mitigation protocols
  - Presented at AGU, AAPG, SEG
- Workforce Development
  - Numerous students and postdocs at each of the 5 national labs
  - Collaborating with academics such as Mary Kang and exchanging students

# Summary

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We are developing best practices for the states to employ to locate and characterize undocumented orphan wells

- Different areas in the US have different challenges: topography, vegetation, city vs unpopulated areas
- With 300,000 – 1,000,000 wells at least, we must prioritize wells to plug and abandon based on emissions and other environmental risks
- Next you will see more details on our activities



# Organization Chart

## Program Leads

Tim Reinhart (DOE Division Director)  
Andrew Govert (DOE Sr. Program Manager)  
Liz McNamara (DOE Program Manager)  
Hari Viswanathan (LANL, Technical Lead)



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## Work Package Leads

1. Methane Detection and Quantification (Biraud, LBNL)
2. Well Identification (Weiss, SNL)
3. Sensor Fusion and Data Integration with Machine Learning (Trueblood, LLNL)
4. Well Characterization (Delorey, LANL)
5. Integration and Best Practices (Pekney, NETL)
6. Data Management (Bauer, NETL)
7. Data Extraction (Lackey, NETL)
8. Wells Database (Bauer, NETL)
9. Field Teams (Downs, SNL)

# Gantt Chart

*Overall Objective: Develop advanced characterization, P&A materials, and long-term monitoring solutions for permanent emissions mitigation from undocumented orphaned wells.*

