Characterization of Groundwater and Surface-Water Quality within the Williston Basin

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Matrices and Water-Quality Constituents

> Matrices

- Groundwater
- Rivers and streams
- Lakes and reservoirs

Water-quality constituents

- Five primary constituents: specific conductance, total dissolved solids (TDS), pH, sulfate, chloride
- Ten secondary constituents (trace metals): aluminum, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, selenium, strontium, zinc



Water Quality of Produced Water

> Oil to water ratio is about 1:10 Constituents in produced water can be indicators of contamination to natural water MCL (maximum) contaminant level)

Comparison of TDS Concentrations



Comparison of Chloride Concentrations (mg/L)



Characterization of Groundwater

- Data from 4,724 (pH) to 5,831 (total dissolved solids) wells were summarized
- Large ranges were observed for all constituents:
 - Specific conductance: 2.9 to 807,299 µS/cm
 - Total dissolved solids: not detected to 174,000 mg/L
 - pH: 0.8 to 13.3 standard units
 - Sulfate: not detected to 35,418 mg/L
 - Chloride: not detected to 100,000 mg/L







Median specific conductance in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius

- Less than 2,500 2,500 - 5,000
- 5,000 10,000 10,000 - 82,700

Glacial Deposits

Lower Fort Union

Upper Fort Union

Upper Hell Creek

Lower Hell Creek

Fox Hills

- Values generally are smaller in Upper Middle Fort Union Cretaceous units and larger in the Lower Tertiary units.
- Williston Basin study area



Groundwater pH Water Years 1970 - 2014

Characterization of Groundwater: Trace Metals

- Fewer data available, 83-156 sampled wells.
- > Wells in the Quaternary had the most samples for the 10 trace metals.
- Most mean concentrations for trace metals were less than the USEPA primary MCL or SMCL, with the exception of aluminum, arsenic, iron and lead.



Characterization of Streams and Rivers

- Data from 188 (sulfate) to 316 (chloride) sites were summarized. As an example site, Yellowstone River near Sidney, Montana (USGS gaging station 06329500) was summarized.
- Large ranges were observed for Williston Basin sites:
 - Specific conductance: 1.08 to 13,300 µS/cm
 - Total dissolved solids: 10 mg/L to 19,100 mg/L
 - pH: 1.78 to 13.14 standard units
 - Sulfate: 5 to 7,900 mg/L
 - Chloride: 0.1 to 510 mg/L





Minimum





Sulfate concentration, in milligrams per liter Median





Water Year





Characterization of Streams and Rivers: Trace Metals

- Fewer data available, 45-63 sites with ten or more samples
 - Maximum detected concentrations exceed the USEPA primary MCL or SMCL for: aluminum, arsenic, iron, lead, selenium.





Characterization of Lakes and Reservoirs

- Data from 474 (sulfate) to 714 (pH) sites were summarized. In addition, 4 sites on Lake Sakakawea were summarized.
- Large ranges were observed for Williston Basin sites:
 - Specific conductance: 30 to 116,000 µS/cm
 - Total dissolved solids: 11 to 84,500 mg/L
 - pH: 0.8 to 13.3 standard units
 - Sulfate: not detected to 35,418 mg/L
 - Chloride: not detected to 100,000 mg/L







South Dakota

Montana

Wyoming

-100°



Total dissolved solids, in milligrams per liter Median



46°

48°

-108°







Upstream

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SIL







- Inconsistent collection and processing of data for large portions of the Williston Basin for detecting contamination from energydevelopment activities.
- Limited water-quality sampling sites in Montana and South Dakota portions of the Williston Basin.
- Limited data on effects of energy development on Lake Sakakawea.





- Data required for performing trend analysis.
- Further evaluation of groundwater depths for identifying aquifer units.
- Further evaluation of lake data by depth.



