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To date Idaho Department of Lands Oil & Gas program has received no complaints about the current seismic operations. Program staff has observed operations regularly, both with and without prior notification to Dawson Geophysical. General feedback from the public contacted by Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) while in the areas of seismic exploration has been positive.

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Seismic Update-AJ Mondor

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RBDMS Update-Bobby Johnson

Idaho Department of Lands sent four employees to Ground Water Protection Council’s (GWPC) fall training on Risk Based Data Management Systems (RBDMS). The training was held in Virginia, November 2-4, 2014.

The Idaho delegation was made up of Brad Larsen, Senior IT Integration Analyst; Ed DeYoung, CDA GIS Manager; Elton Kelly, Database and Applications Manager; and Bobby Johnson, Oil and Gas Program Manager.

The training included information on the Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) new Energy Gateway, Well Traker, and discussion of upgrades for the base RBDMS.

The Energy Gateway system will use existing RBDMS platforms to push non-confidential information to EIA systems for key federal policy makers and lawmakers to analyze and disseminate.

The Well Traker module allows states to be more transparent to citizens by providing data to mobile device applications for IOS Apple, Windows and other cross platforms. It also puts crucial information at the finger tips of First Responders and other emergency personnel which allows better, more timely responses to emergencies.

Networking with other states gave the team insight into how others manage data and technology trends in the ever changing world of oil and gas exploration.
New Logo for the O&G Conservation Commission  by: Jedsplit Creative

The logo of the icon uniquely combines a natural gas flame, derrick, production casing, and gemstone garnet. Each element can be pulled out separately, while they come together to create one harmoniously functioning design. Most of these elements require no explanation, but the garnet has been integrated because they are much sought after and highly esteemed — also, since Idaho is the Gem State. Idaho’s oil and gas resources, like a garnet, are invaluable and should not be spoiled or wasted.

The icon’s shape is also reminiscent of an oil lamp. The long-lasting, burning flame comes from a deep source and sheds light. As regulatory agency with a lot of responsibility, being a strong leader that enlightens and guides the way is obviously very important.

The blue follows the color of the traditional natural gas icon, and is also consistent with the color of the Idaho state flag. Green has been used for the garnet/derrick to give a nod to the conservation element, and being of nature.

The text of the logo uses a more traditional serif font for “IDAHO OIL & GAS” while a more modern, sans serif is used in juxtaposition for “CONSERVATION COMMISSION”. The first line reads strong, trustworthy, and historical, while the second pairs nicely as light, airy, clean, and approachable. This balanced font pairing produces a good combination in line with the public appearance of the Commission.

“The Logo embodies the vision and uniqueness of the Commission and the citizens of Idaho”
Bobby Johnson

Meet the Idaho Oil & Gas Conservation Commission-Chairman Chris Beck

Chris Beck of Hayden Lake is serving an initial two year term on the commission representing water interests. Mr. Beck is the Mayor of Hayden Lake and has been involved extensively in public service since the mid-1990's. He is a registered professional engineer in Idaho and Washington with more than 30 years of experience as a geotechnical engineer. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees in geological engineering from the University of Idaho (Go Vandals!) and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.
In October, Chairman Chris Beck, Vice-Chairman Margaret Chipman, Deputy Attorney General Tyson Nelson, IDL Staff Deputy Director Patrick Hodges, RPA Bureau Chief Brandon Lamb, and Oil and Gas Program Manager Bobby Johnson flew to Bismarck, North Dakota to attend a hearing held by the North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division.

The goal was to observe how this agency handles monthly hearings with large number of dockets.

Idaho Commissioners and IDL staff attended the first day of scheduled hearings. Sixty-five dockets were scheduled to be heard by the panel on the first day with 121 dockets scheduled for the second and final day.

The North Dakota panel is made up of five people from the Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas division with a Deputy Attorney General as the hearing officer. The panel hears testimony and issues decisions on uncontested cases dealing with integration, unit declarations, deviations from rules and any other application to the Commission. The decisions made by the panel are generally issued within 30 calendar days.

Division Administrator Lynn Helms met with Idaho Commissioners and staff to explain issues North Dakota sees on a monthly basis and how its staff prioritizes workloads, how they address issues inherent to commissions, and federal lands leasing.

Mark Boeher, Underground Injection Control Manager, also met with the group to discuss the changes he has witnessed and procedures the panel has developed over his 25 year tenure.

IDL Regulatory staff members Brandon Lamb, and Bobby Johnson met with Dave Hviden, Field Operations Supervisor. They discussed training of inspectors, frequency of inspections and standard operating procedures.

The Idaho delegation visited an oil production site in Dickinson, North Dakota. It was an hour and a half drive to a different time zone in sub-zero temperatures.

The tour was led by Rick Hutchens, JR, District Supervisor who has been an inspector for almost 30 years. The staff observed an electric drill rig known as a type B drilling rig. It was in the process of drilling the second well on a development planned for eight boreholes on a horizontal 1280 acre spaced unit.

During the field visit the energy corridors were discussed for the resource play of the Bakken Shale. The energy corridor concept allows for an access road down the sectional or township line and well spacing in two mile directions on either side of that line to allow for orderly development. It also retains the visual aesthetics for landowners. This model places corridors four miles apart on the surface and allows for easy access to all well pads by operators and service persons in the field.

The group also visited the BOE (Bakken Oil Express) terminal for oil shipment by rail. The facility is automated and can fill up to 200,000 barrels per day into railcars. It also has a storage capacity of 642,000 barrels.

The Idaho contingent left the experience with greater knowledge, new friendships and a resource for information in the future.
Specialized Tools—PACKERS—Commissioner Jim Classen

After a well is drilled and a production pipe has been run and cemented in place, there is a need to isolate portions of the hole from one another. This is done by using packers or bridge plugs.

A packer is a removable tool that runs into the pipe to a designed depth and then activated to selectively seal off the lower portion of the hole from the upper portion of the hole. They are used when performing some kind of service in the well or during production using tubing from the productive zone up to the surface.

For service use, they can isolate zones to squeeze or pump cement to plug off holes in the casing, old perforations or to inject additional cement into the annulus between the edge of the hole and the outside of the production casing.

The tool is made up of metal ridges (slips) that can press against the inside of the casing and hard rubber cylindrical zones that effectively seal off any fluid flow. They can prevent sizeable pressure differences from leaking between zones.

The mechanical packers are typically set by allowing the weight of the drill string to push downward or by rotation or even lifting upward. Others can be set using hydraulic pressure increases or even small chemical charges. Packers are usually retrievable but sometimes permanently set in the casing. If the packer is retrieved, it can be reused.

Common Oil and Gas Terms—Oilfield Christmas Tree

An Oilfield Christmas Tree is an assembly of valves, spools, and fittings used for an oil well, gas well, water injection well and other types of wells.

Many times, the words Christmas Tree and Wellhead are interchangeable; however, a Wellhead and Christmas tree are entirely separate pieces of equipment.

A wellhead must be present in order to utilize a Christmas tree. No Christmas tree is used during drilling operations. Producing surface wells that require pumps frequently do not utilize any tree due to no pressure containment requirement.

A tree often provides a number of additional functions including: chemical injection points, well intervention means, pressure relief means, tree and well monitoring points. Those monitoring points include pressure, temperature, corrosion, erosion, sand detection, flow rate, flow composition, valve and choke position feedback, and connection points for devices such as down hole pressure and temperature transducer (DHPT).

The Oilfield Christmas Tree was named for its resemblance to a decorated tree.