

Adaptive Watershed Management of the Southern Athabasca Oil Sands (in-situ) area of Alberta

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Overview

- ▶ The Journey
- Management Approach
- Modelling Tool Development
- Next Steps



The Journey

1999 • Water Act

2003 • Water For Life Strategy

2007

Rosenberg International Forum

2008

- Water For Life Renewal
 - Land-use Framework

2009

Water For Life Action Plan

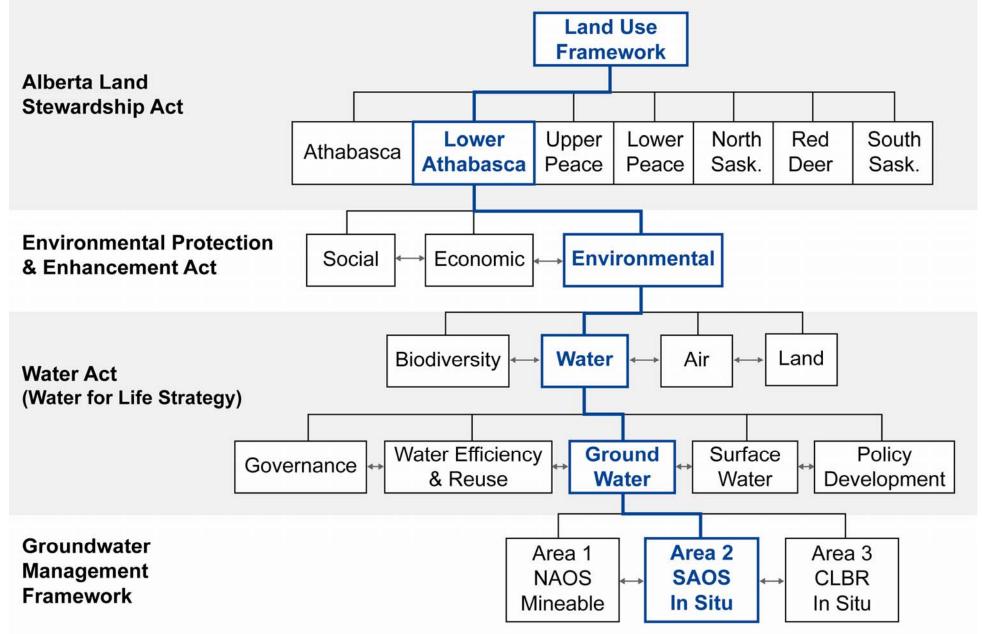
Today

Addressing key actions within the context of the Land-use Framework



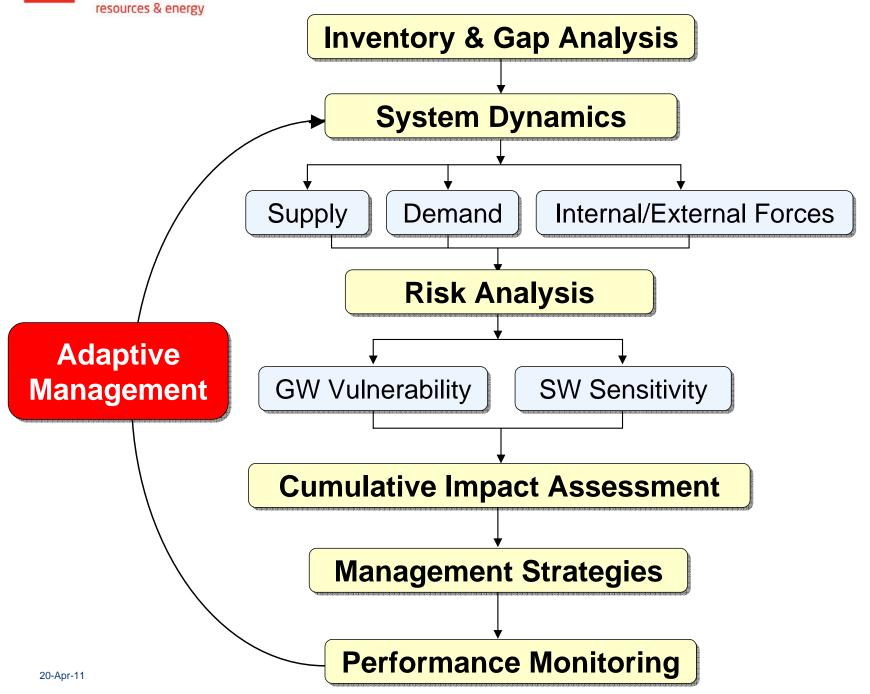
Governing Process





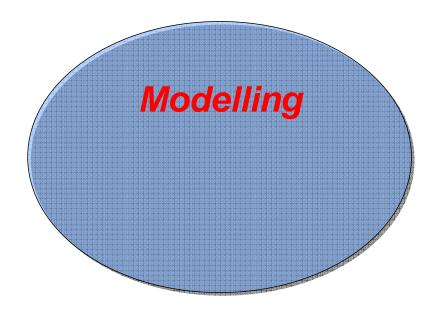


Assessment Approach



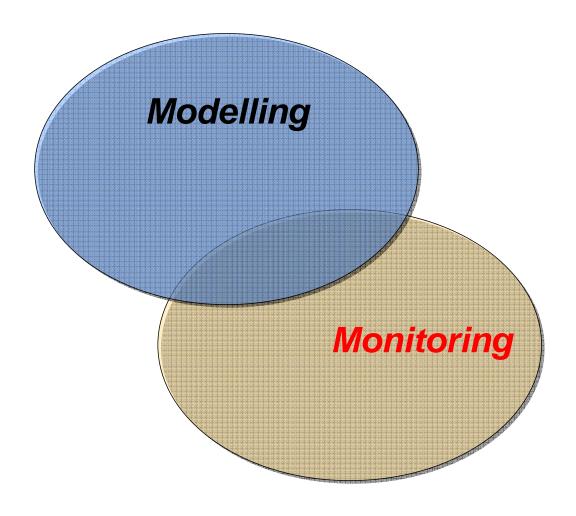


Assessment Tools



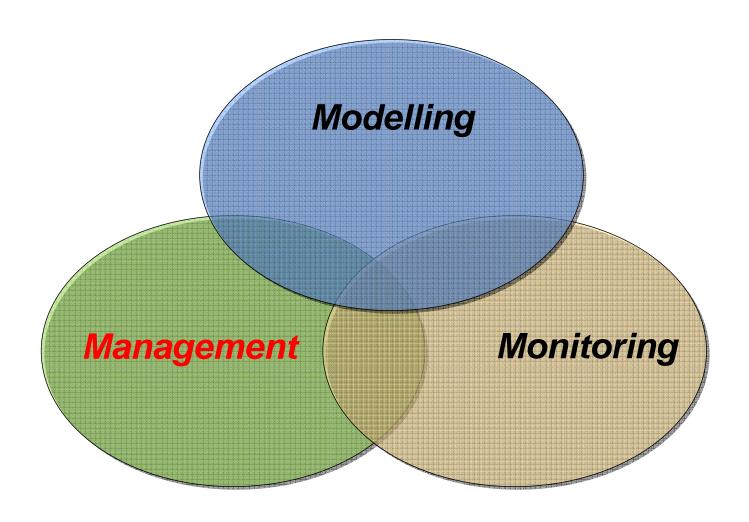


Assessment Tools



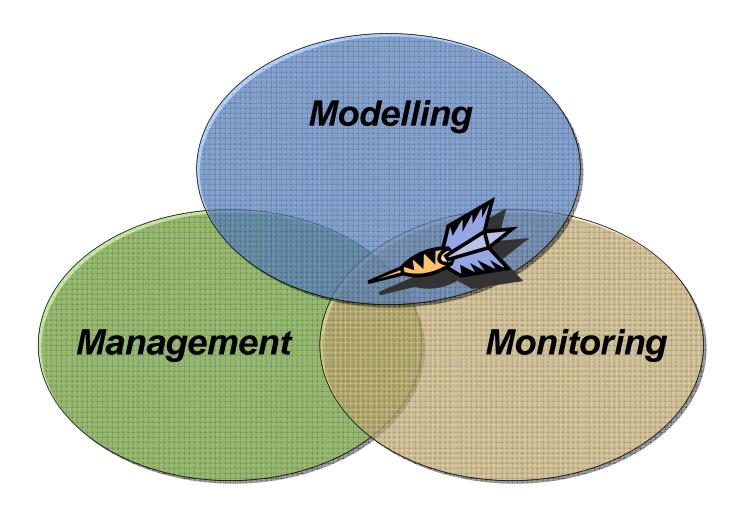


Assessment Tools





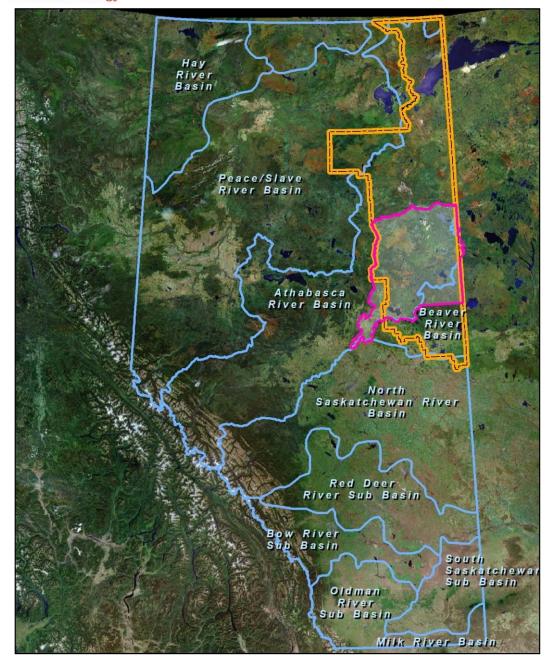
Integrate





WorleyParsons

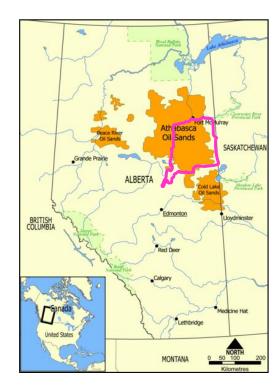
resources & energy



Study Area

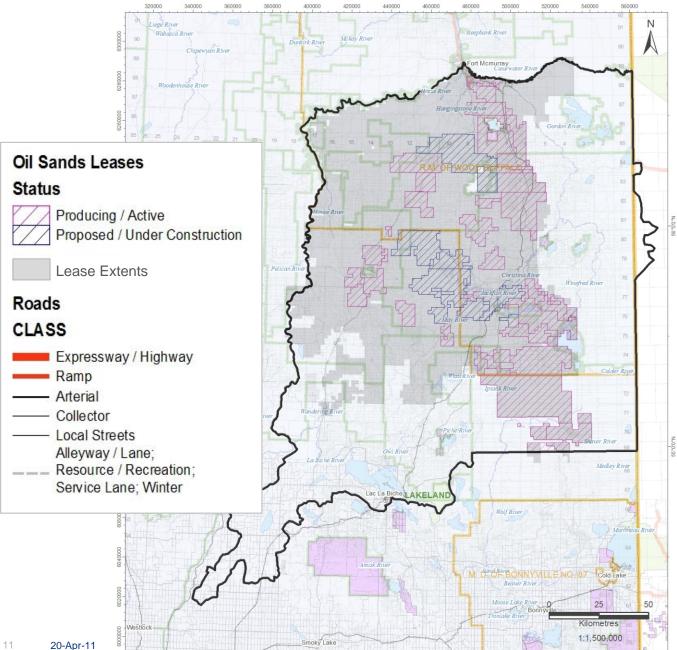
- Lower Athabasca Regional Planning Area
- SAOS Study Area
- Alberta River Basins

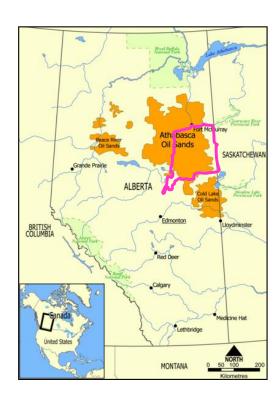
~35,000 km²



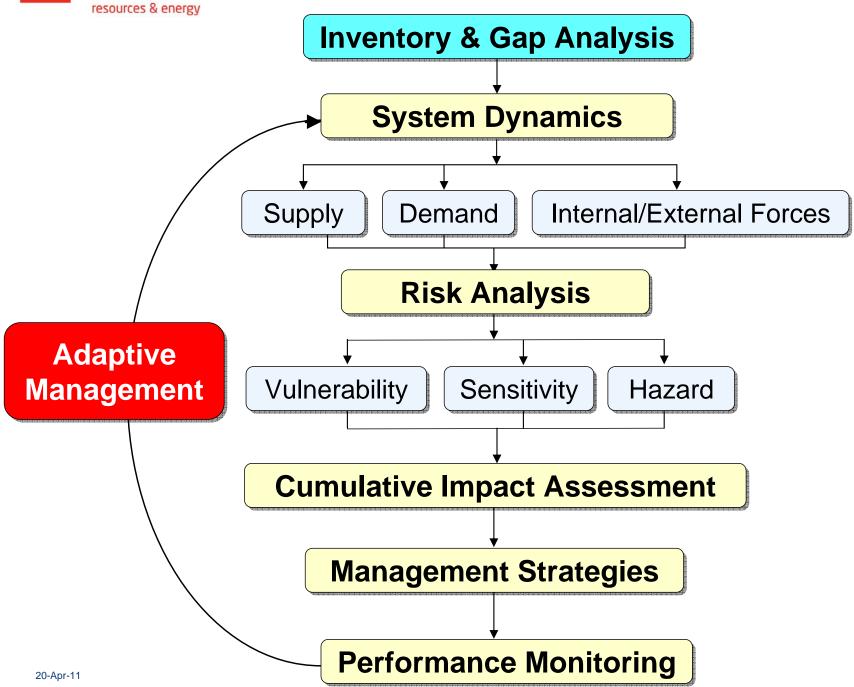


Posted Leases & Active Operations









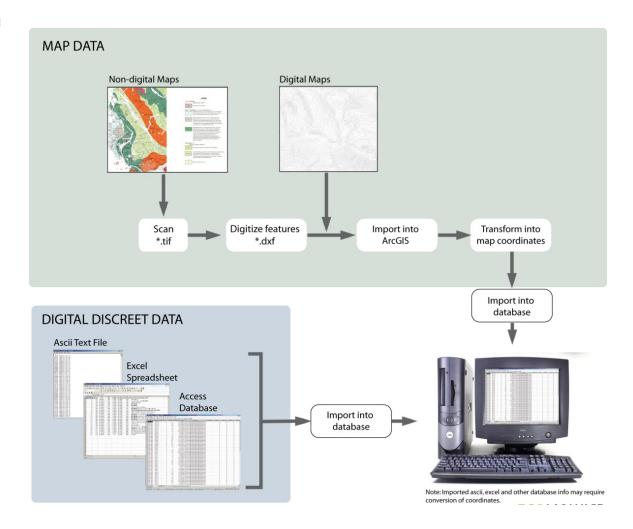


Inventory & Gap Analysis

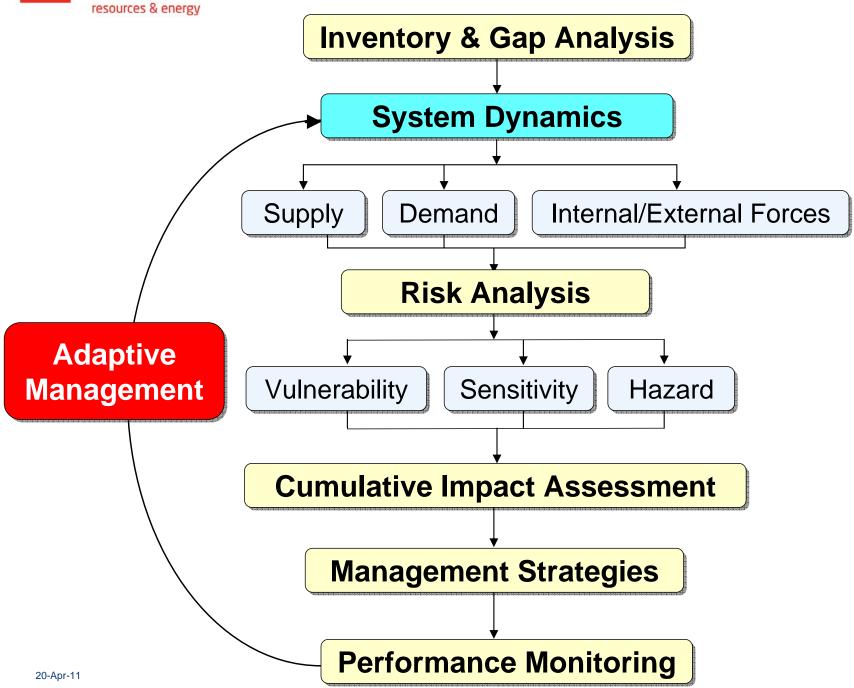
- Geology & Hydrogeology
 - AENV, Sask WA, IHS, Operators, AGS, & ERCB
- Hydrology & Meteorology
 - AENV, Sask WA, & Env.Can
- Land Use
 - AENV, ERCB, SRD, PFRA
- Oil & Gas Production
 - AENV, ERCB, & Operators

Participating Operators:

Nexen Suncor
Devon Husky
ConocoPhillips MEG
Cenovus Statoil
Petrobank JACOS
CNRL EnerPlus



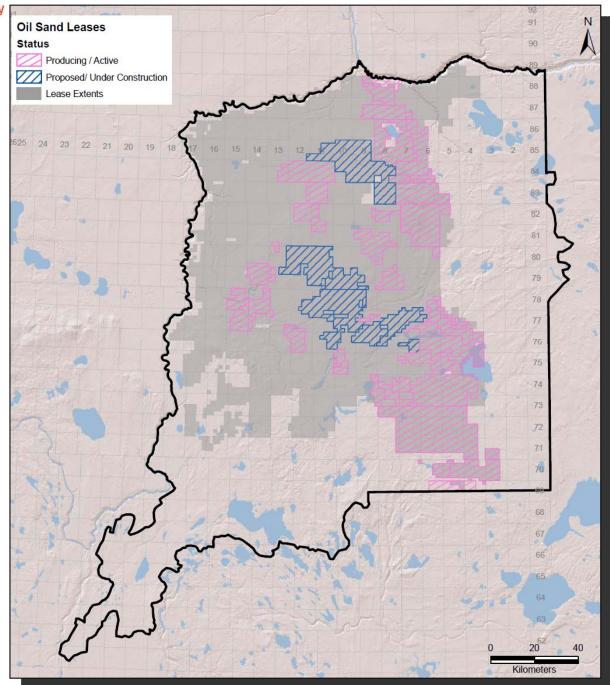






System Dynamics

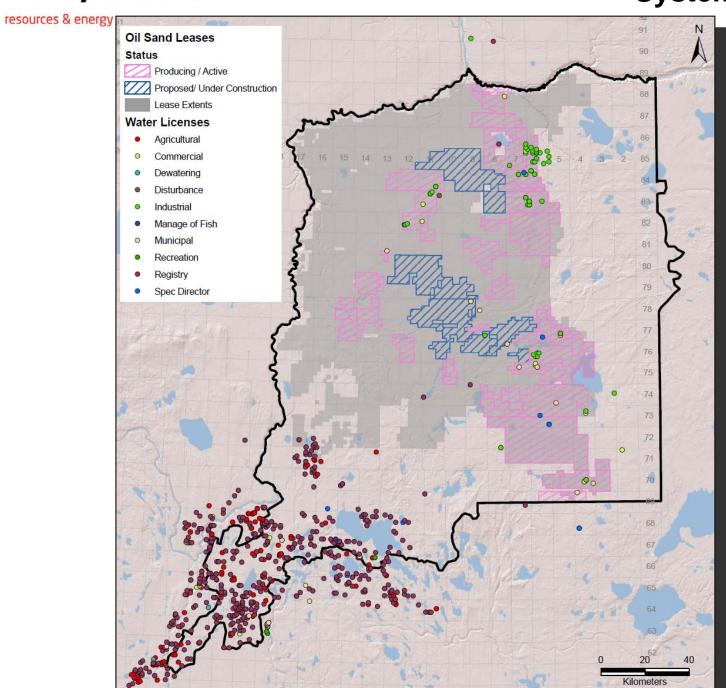
resources & energy





Worley Parsons

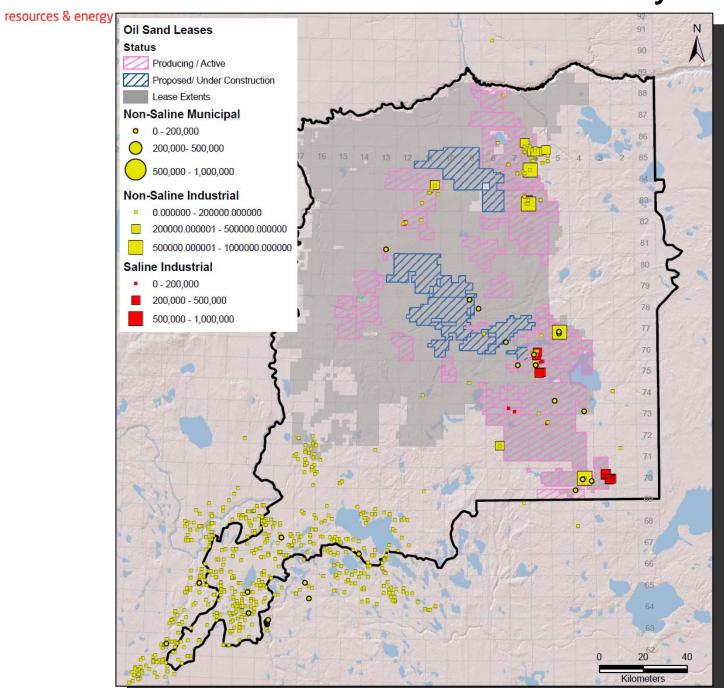
System Dynamics





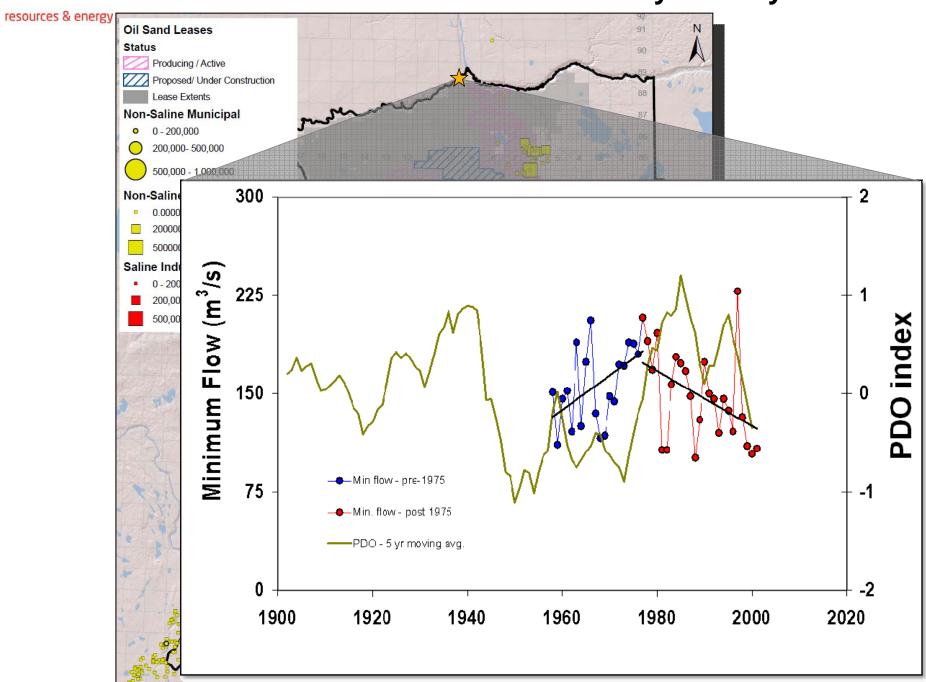
WorleyParsons

System Dynamics

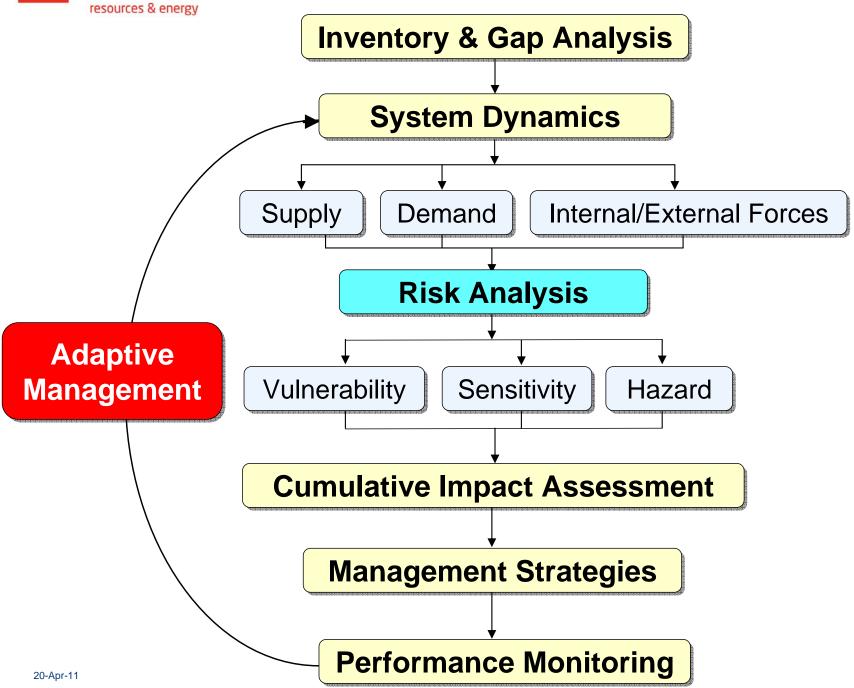




System Dynamics



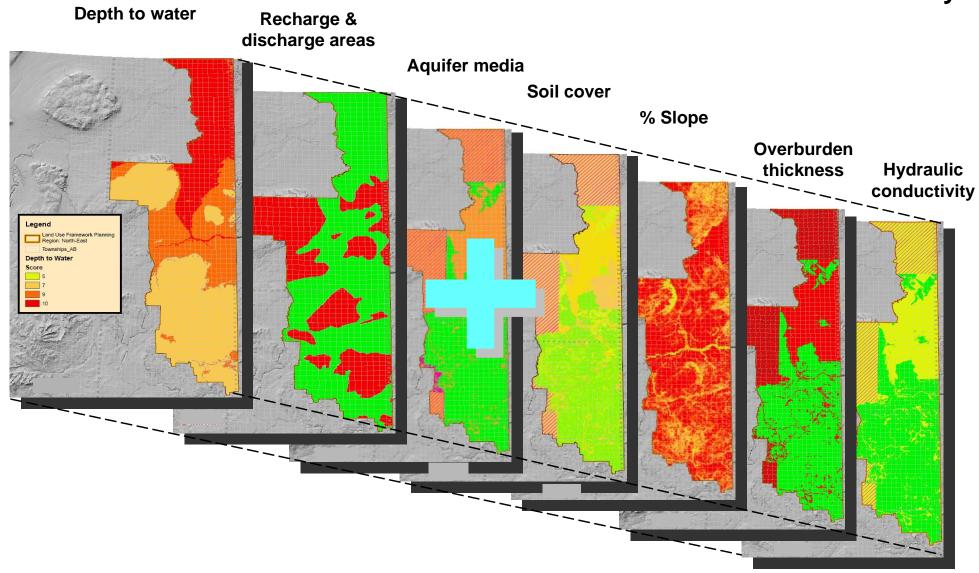






Risk Analysis

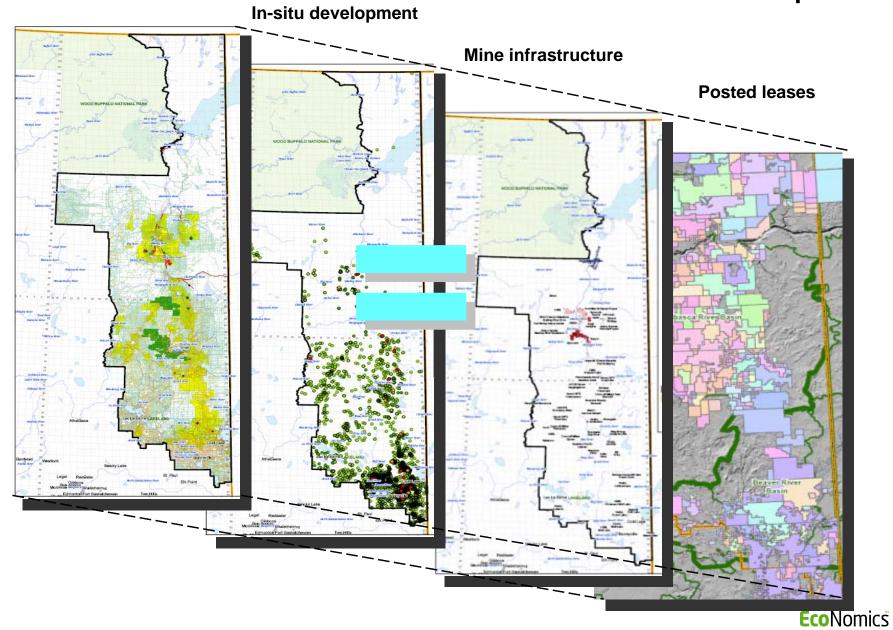
Intrinsic Vulnerability



Risk Analysis

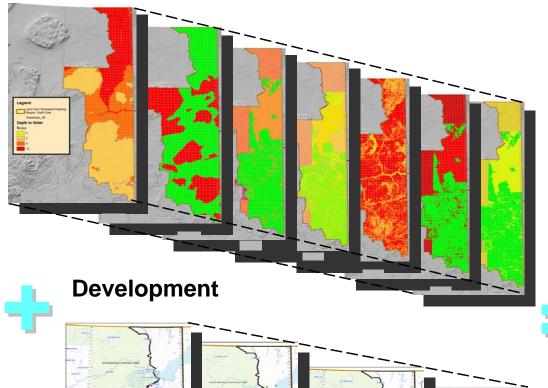
Development

Linear corridors

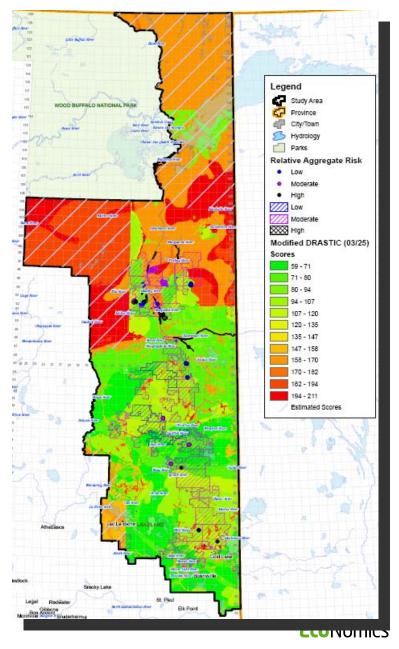




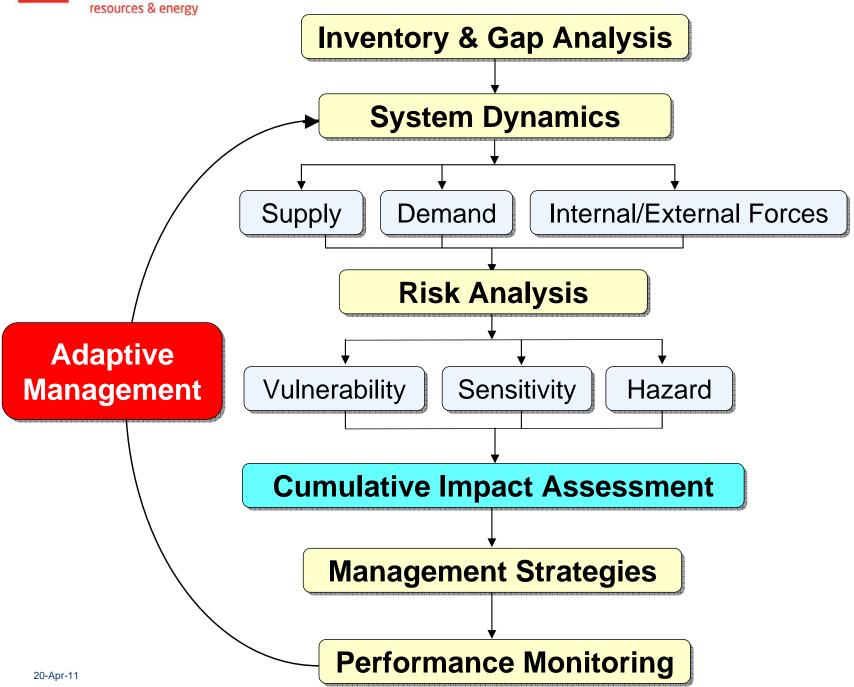
Intrinsic Vulnerability



Risk Analysis Aggregate Risk



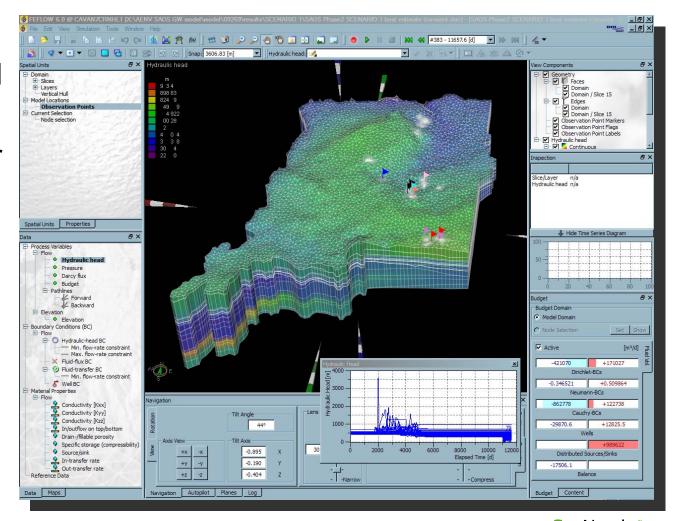






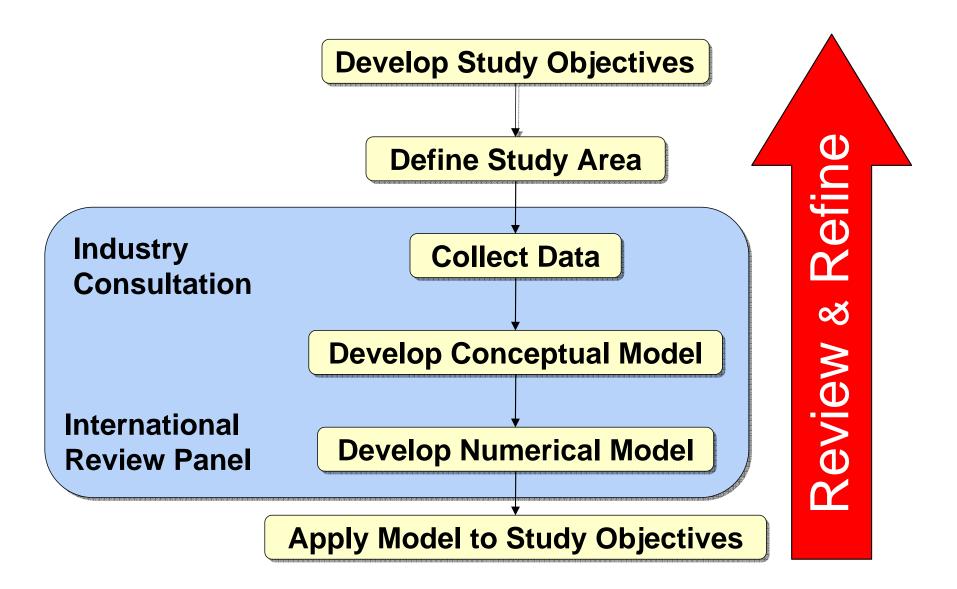
Cumulative Impact Assessment

- Develop numerical modelling tools
 - Quantify cumulative impacts from regional oil sand development
 - Support GroundwaterManagementFramework





Modelling Tool Development

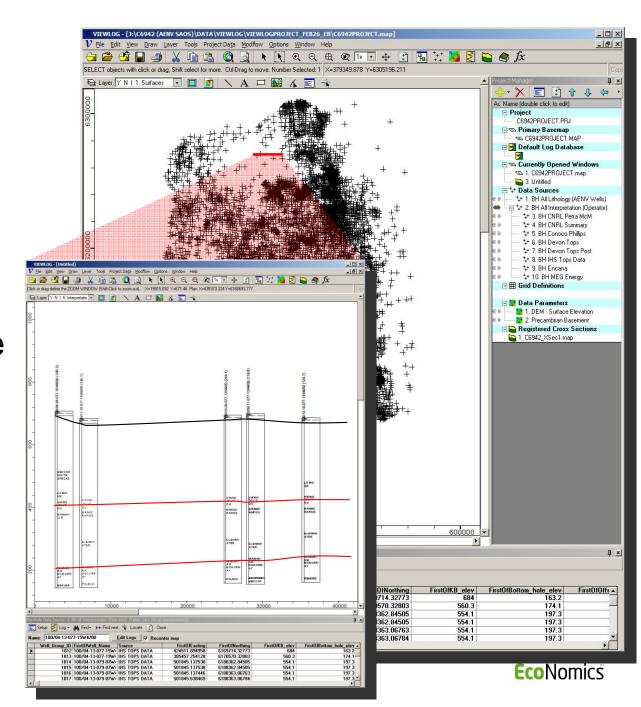




Data compiled in relational databases

- Developed database tools to QA/QC data
- Linked databases to visualization software

Data Collection & Management

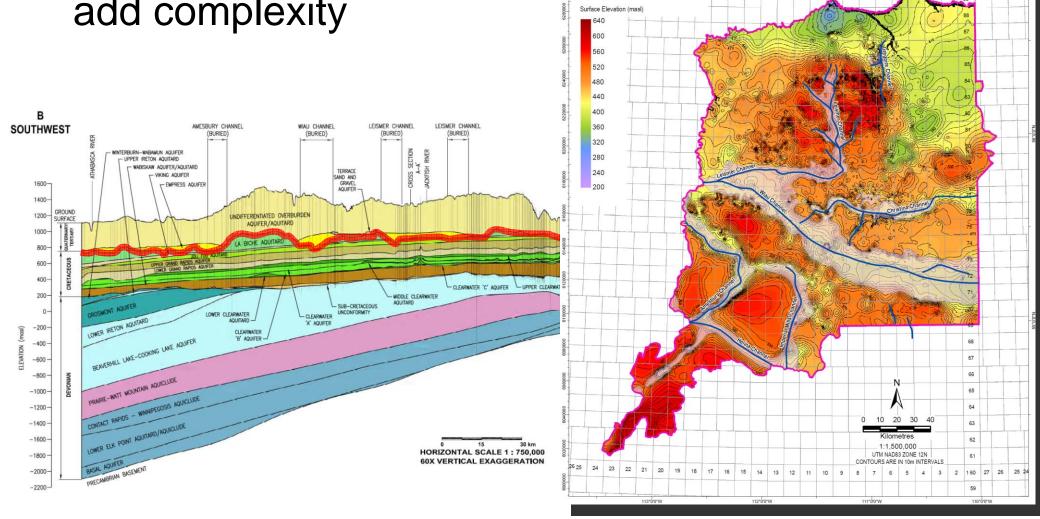




Conceptualization

▶ 25 regionally significant hydogeologic units

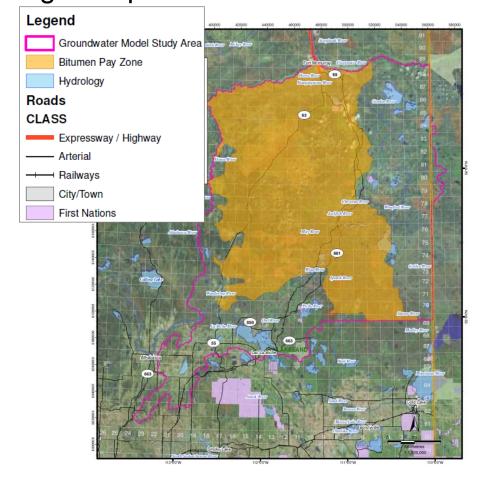
Buried bedrock channels add complexity



Channel Thalweg (Andriasheck, 2003)
Empress Aquifer Extents
Groundwater Model Study Area

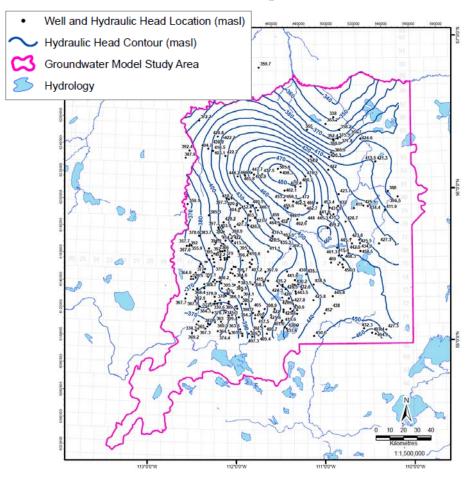


Map regionally significant oil and gas deposits



Compile production water use from government databases

Conceptualization



- Map aquifer freshwater head distributions.
- Estimate recharge distribution and rates from literature, vulnerability mapping, and baseflow estimates.



Model Design

25 layer FEFLOW model (292,075 elements)

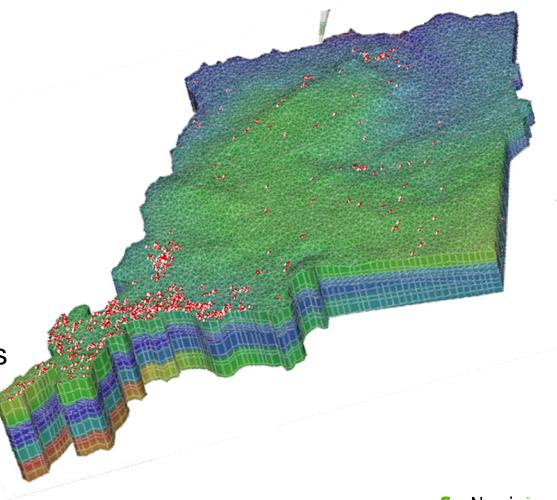
- 1. Three model versions to assess prediction confidence
 - Best Estimate Model
 - Min Impact Model
 - Max Impact Model

2. Calibration

 Initial manual steady state calibration

 Automated (PEST) to optimize parameters and assess confidence bounds

 Transient calibration to historic groundwater use/injection in region

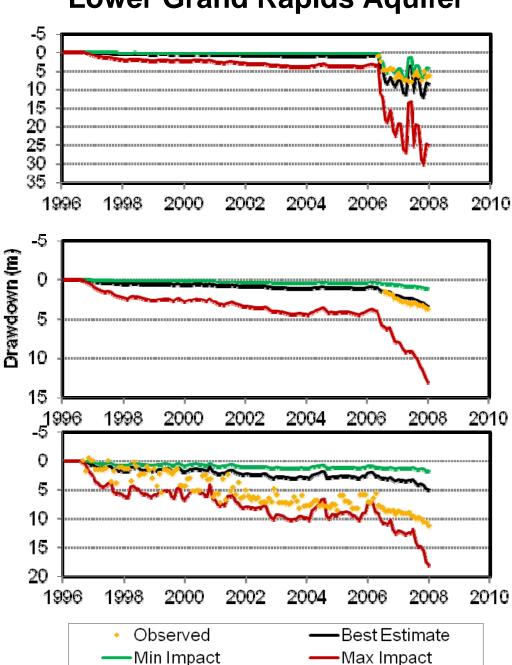




Legend Groundwater Model Study Area Withdrawal Wells Injection Wells Test Well Observation Data 88 87 **Lower Grand Rapids**

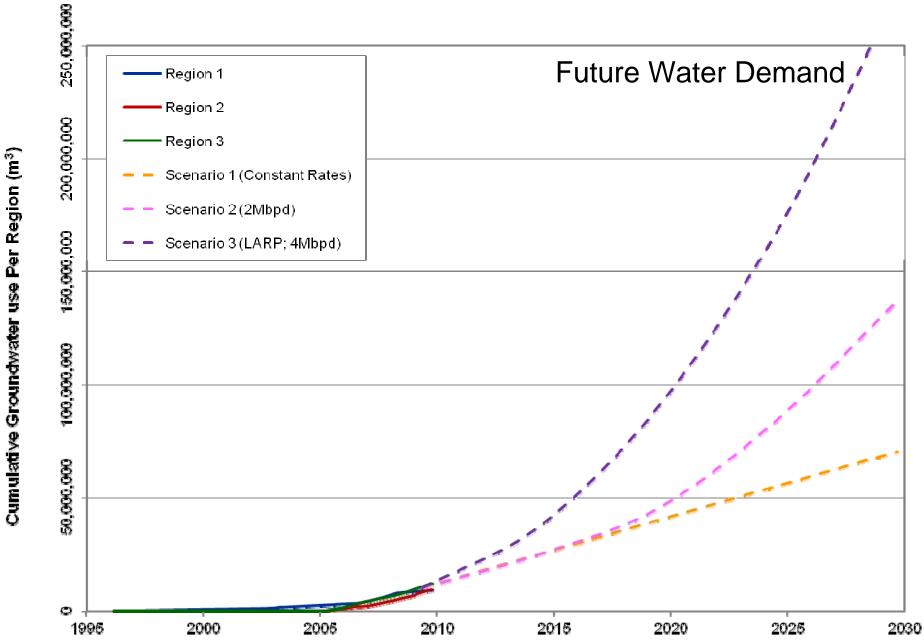
Calibrated to 27 monitoring locations

Transient Model Calibration Lower Grand Rapids Aquifer



Predictive Scenarios





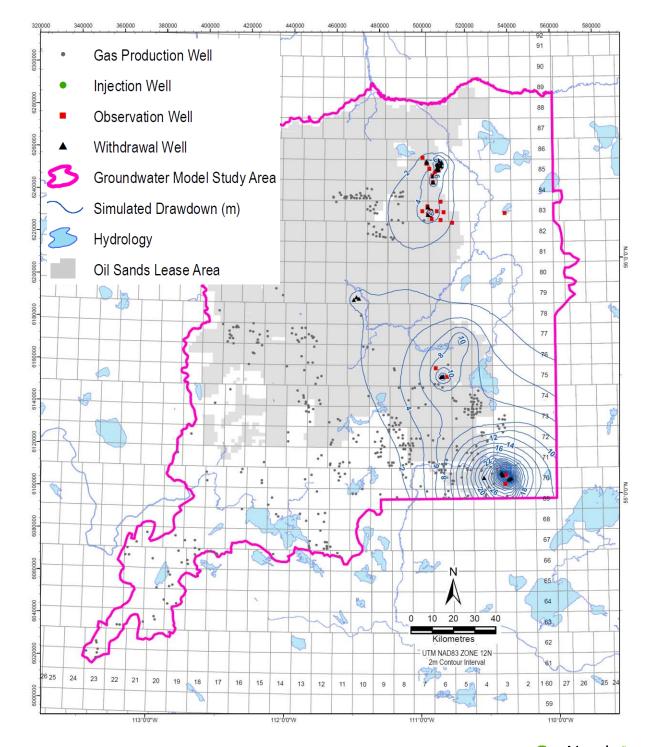


Scenario 1 Results

Drawdown in Lower Grand Rapids Aquifer

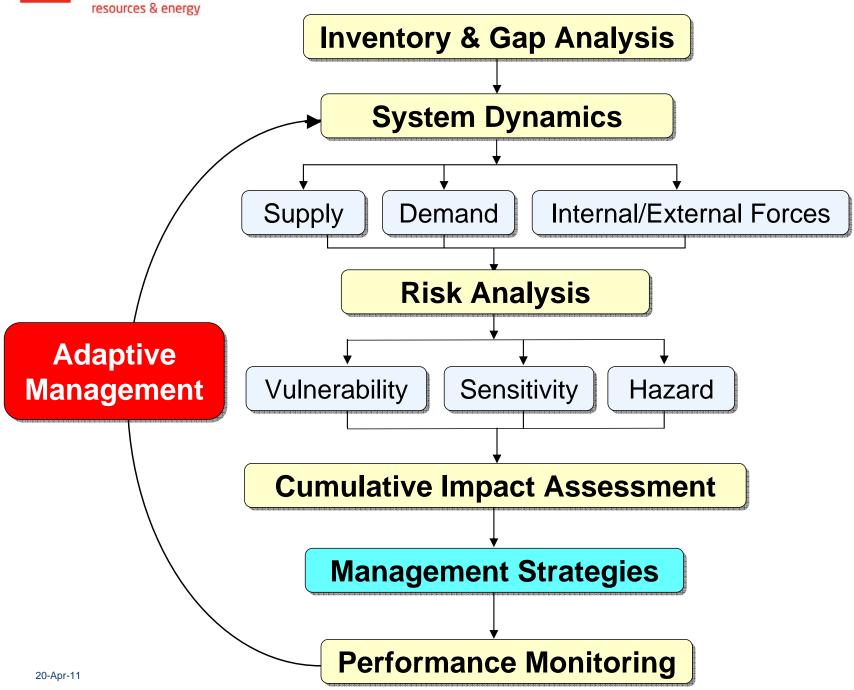
Scenario results can be used to:

- Quantify regional cumulative impacts
- Recommendations for monitoring network development
- Assess projected drawdown at proposed MWs (targets)
- Assess effectiveness of existing guidelines







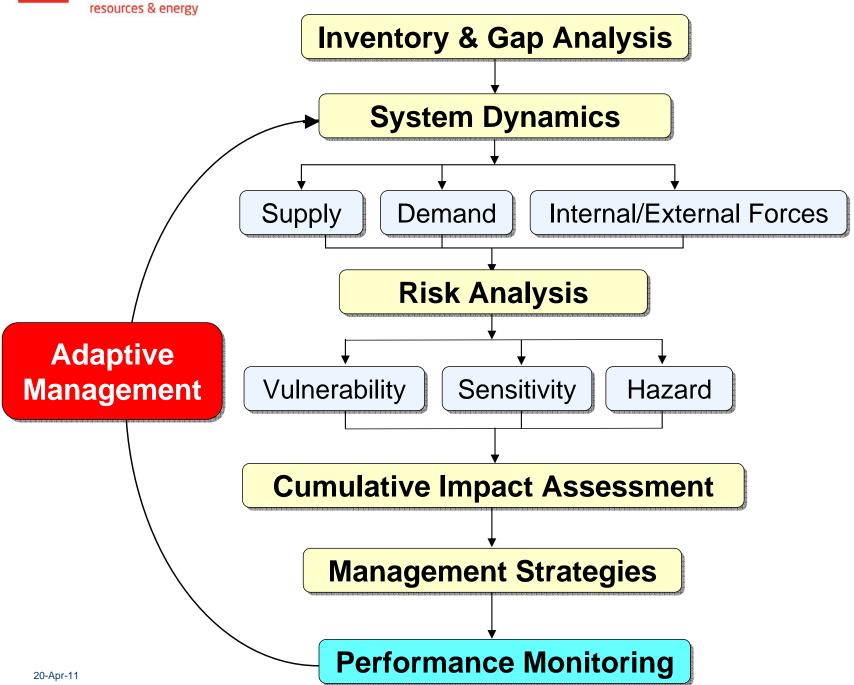




Management Strategies

5: Management 1: Define outcomes actions 4: Evaluate 2: Select indicators indicators using targets and thresholds 3: Monitor indicators

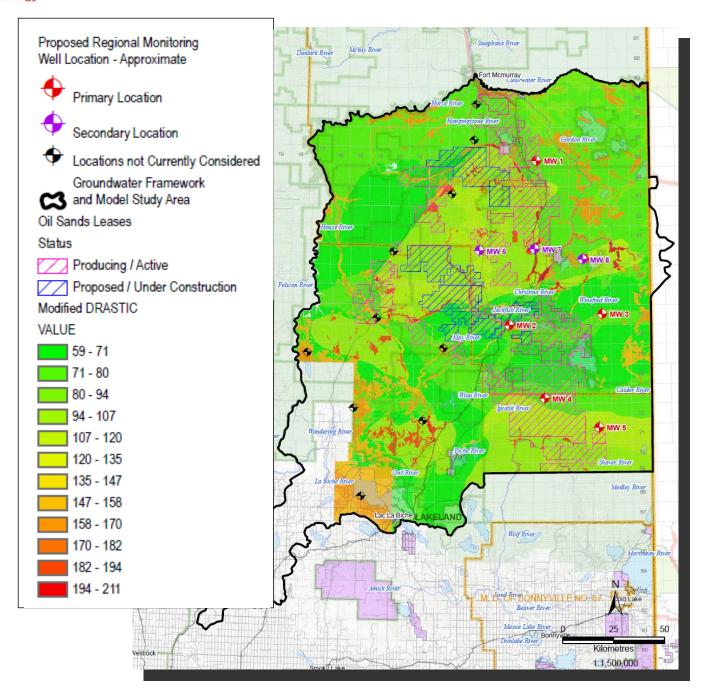




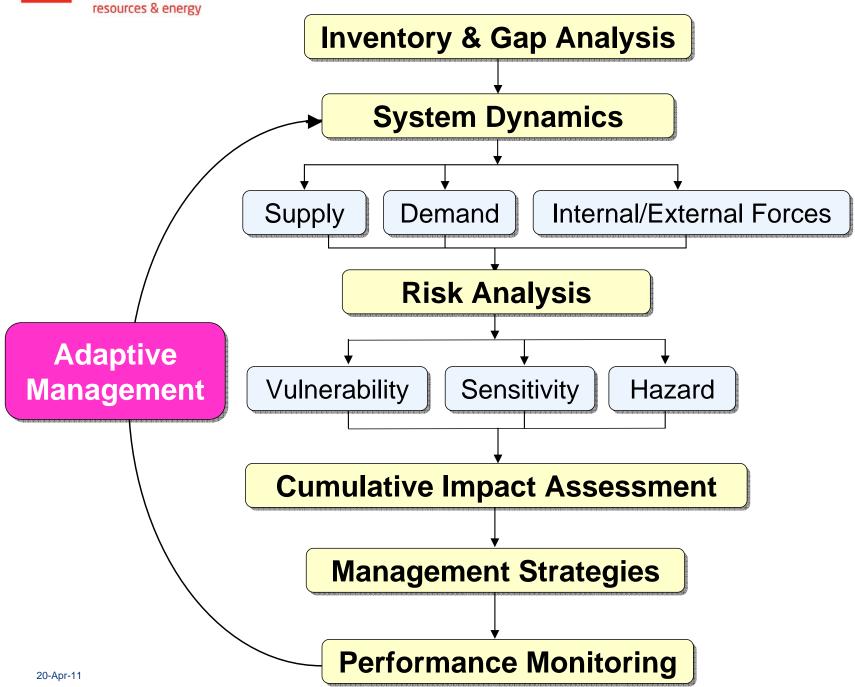


Performance Monitoring

resources & energy



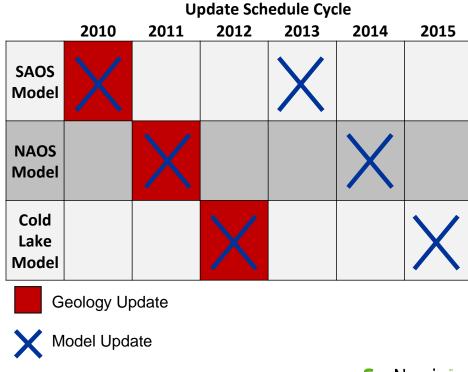






Adaptive Management

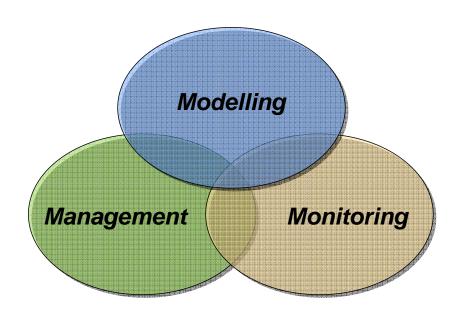
- Management tools developed are dynamic, not static
- Develop tools to facilitate updates (templates, database tools, etc.)
- Regular data maintenance required
 - Roles and responsibilities (regulators, operators, stakeholders, consultants)
 - Define update schedule





Continued Work

- Assess potential cumulative impacts to assist with sustainable resource planning and strategic management decisions (Modelling)
- Design and implement a groundwater monitoring network as per the management strategy (Monitoring)
- Implement GW management framework - defined goals, targets & thresholds (Management)
- Develop GW working group to administer network & communicate results (Management)





Summary

- A systematic approach is key to addressing complex challenges
 - predicated on risk identification and risk management
- Effective, achievable and pragmatic outcomes required to ensure sustainable development
 - incorporation of engineering & science into water governance
- Integration of tools and approaches will facilitate rigorous assessment, detection of change, and response to challenges identified



Thank you

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