

# Overview of Surface-Based Methods for Methane Drainage

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Daniel J. Brunner

President, Resource Enterprises

REI Drilling Inc., DPI Inc., DPI-IPG LLC.

Salt Lake City, UT, USA

Jonathan R. Kelafant

Sr. Vice President

Advanced Resources International, Inc.

Arlington, VA USA



# Overview

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Surface-based boreholes can be used to drain gas either prior to mining or for recovering gob gas from mined-out areas:

1. Pre-drainage techniques include:
  - Vertical wells (various simulation techniques);
  - Surface to in-seam wells drilled directionally from the surface.
2. Post-mining surface techniques include:
  - Vertical gob wells;
  - Surface drilled horizontal gob lateral wells.

# Pre-Drainage Techniques

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- Vertical fracture stimulated wells
- Vertical open-hole/under-reamed wells
- Surface to in-seam wells

# Vertical Stimulated Wells

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- Hydraulically fractured wells have been shown to drain up to 73% of the original gas in-place based on studies by the U.S. Bureau of Mines;
- Wells are typically cased, cemented and then stimulated by hydraulic fracturing.

# Open-Hole/Under-Reamed Wells

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- In open-hole/under-reamed wells, no casing is set across the targeted coals seams;
- Formation damage induced by drilling is mitigated by either mechanically under-reaming or by pressuring up the well and then quickly flowing it back to allow the coal to spall into the wellbore;
- Generally less expensive than vertical stimulation wells.

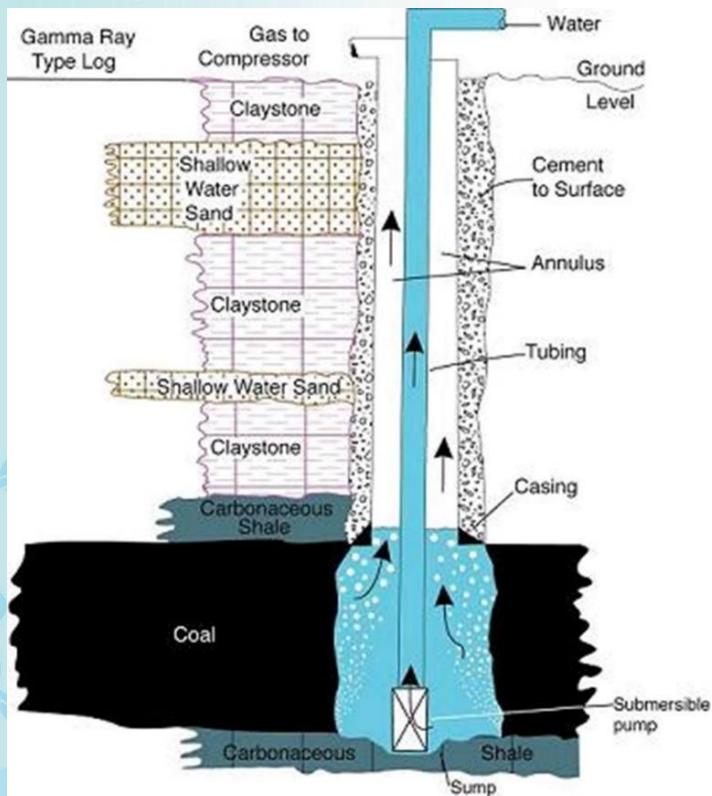
# Open-Hole/Under-Reamed Completion

## Advantages

- Eliminates the need for hydraulic fracturing (operations and costs)
- No casing across the coal seam

## Disadvantages

- Not good for multiple seam settings



Source: Wyoming State Engineers Office

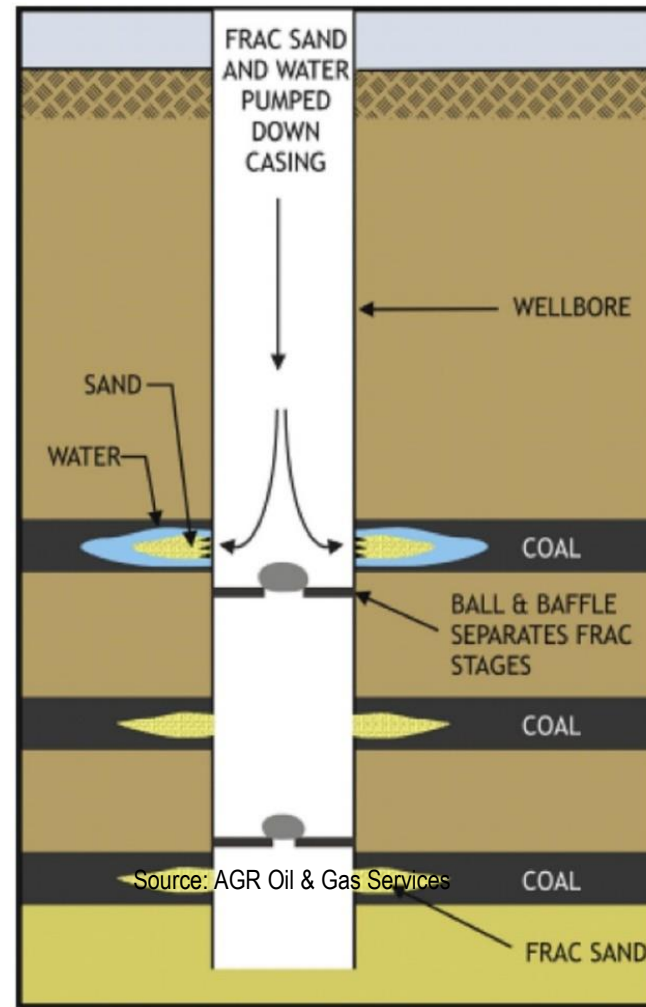
# Hydraulically Fractured Well

## Advantages

- Proven to increase production from low permeability coal seams
- Provides good wellbore control
- Ideal for multiple seams

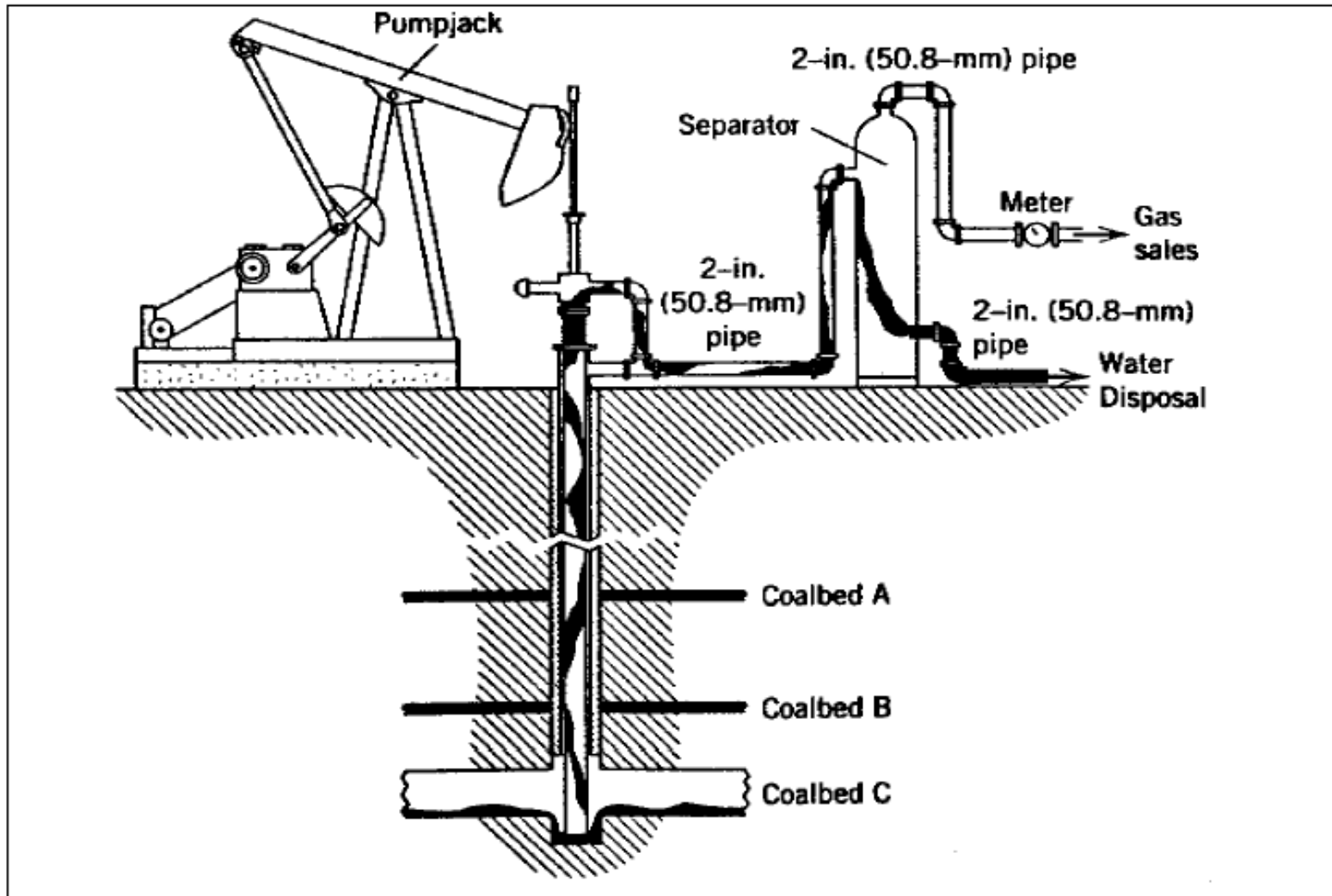
## Disadvantages

- Leaves casing across the coal seam; can mill out, or use fiberglass casing
- Higher cost than open/under-reamed



Source: AGR Oil & Gas Services

# Typical Vertical Well Setup After Completion (Both Hydraulically Fractured Wells and Open-Hole Well)



# Surface to In-Seam Techniques

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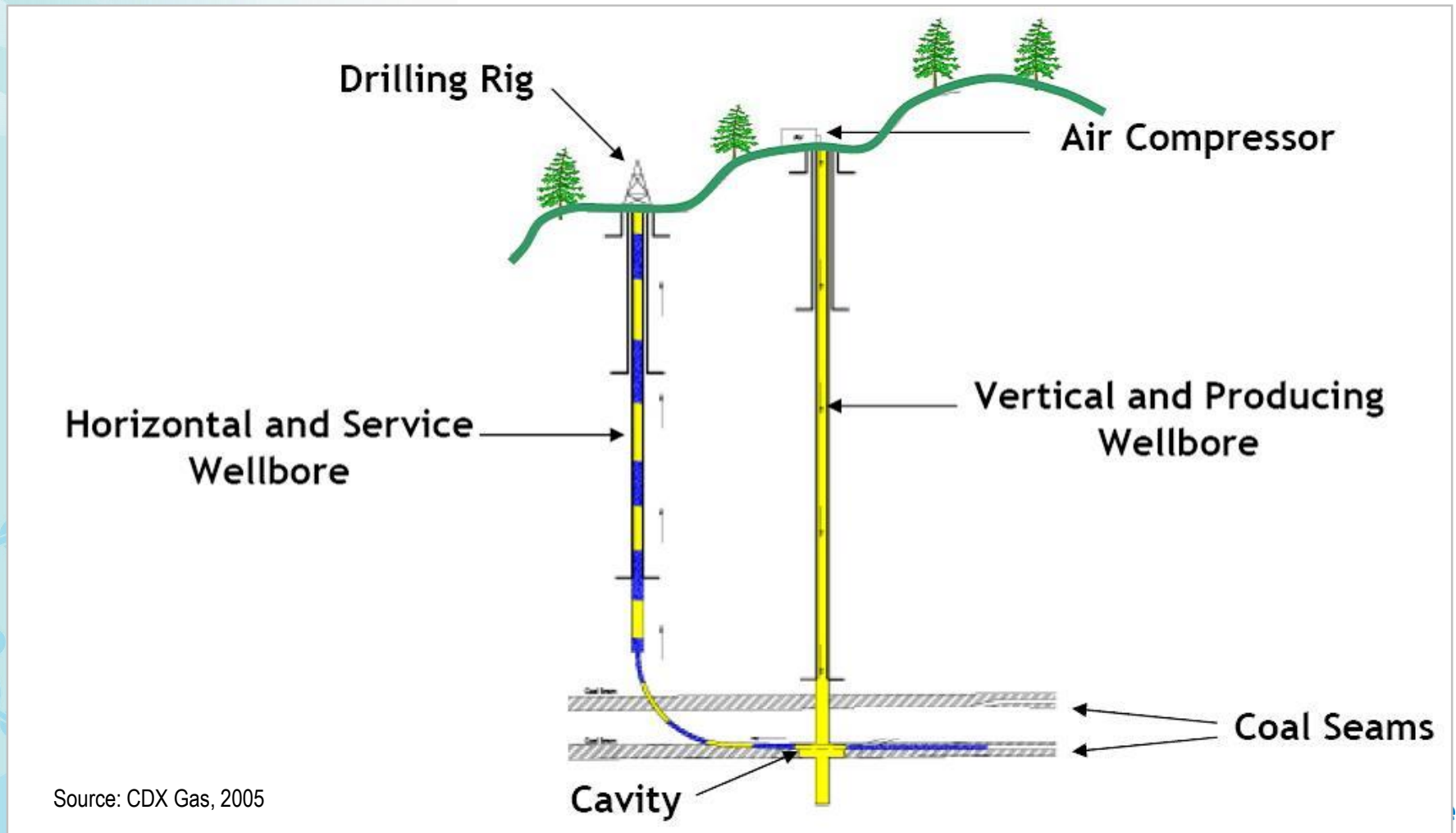
# Surface-drilled directional oil & gas well types defined by radius size

Radius Type	Radius (m/ft)	Achievable Lateral Length (m/ft)	Drilling Method
Zero	0	3 / 10	Telescopic probe with hydraulic jet
Ultra-short	0.3-0.6 / 1-2	60 / 200	Coiled tubing with hydraulic jet
Short	1-12 / 3-40	460 / 1,500	Curved drilling guide with flexible drill pipe; entire drill string rotated from the surface
Medium	60-300 / 200-1000	460-1,525+ / 1,500-5,000+	Steerable mud motor used with compressive drill pipe; conventional drilling technology can also be used
Long	300-850+ / 1000-2,500+	600+ / 2,000+ (Record is over 12,000 m/ 40,000 ft)	Conventional directional drilling equipment used; very long curve length of 850-1,350 m (2,800-4,400 ft) needed to be drilled before achieving horizontal

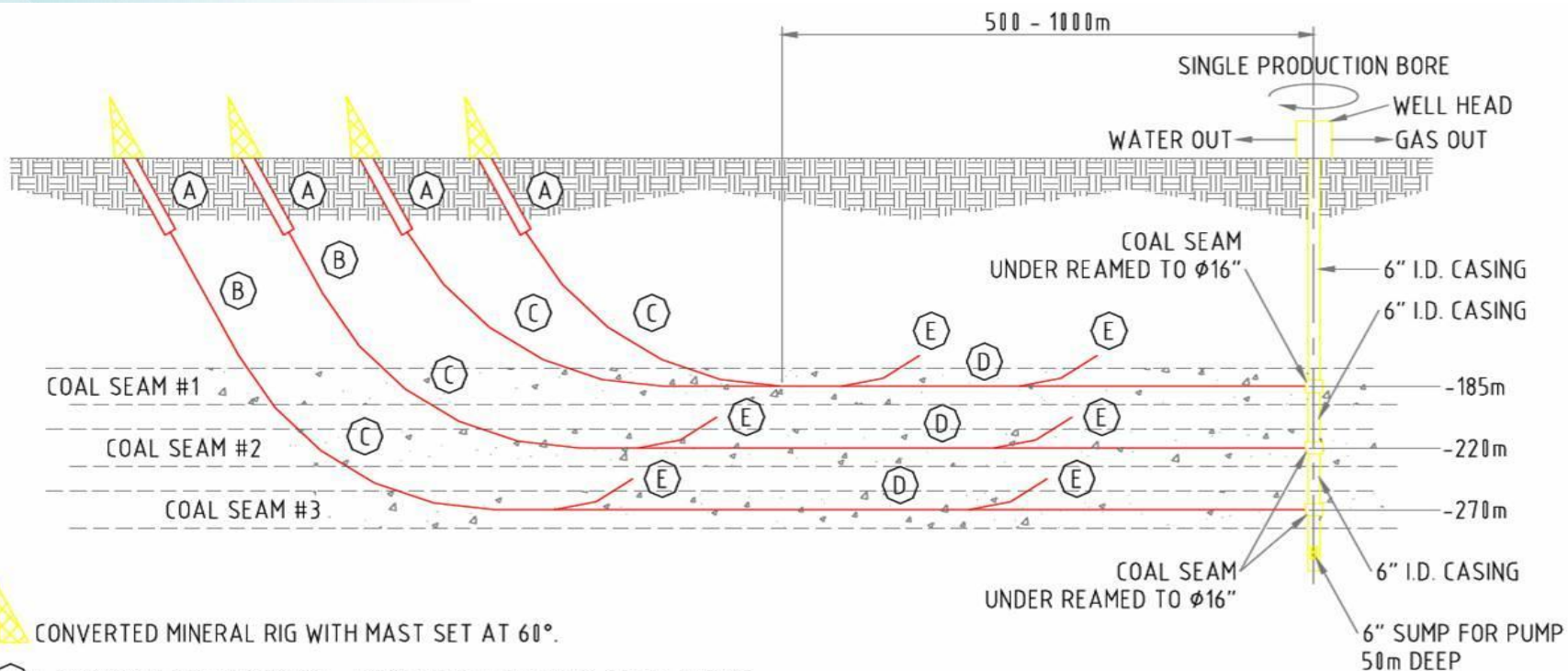
Source: USDOE, 1993

# Surface to In-Seam Techniques Rely on Multiple Wells to Produce Gas

## Dual Well System



# Schematic of multiple horizontal wells drilled to a single vertical well



 CONVERTED MINERAL RIG WITH MAST SET AT 60°.

(A) 5 3/4" HOLE DRILLED TO 60m AND CASING WITH 4" I.D. STEEL CASING.

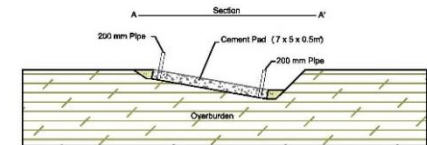
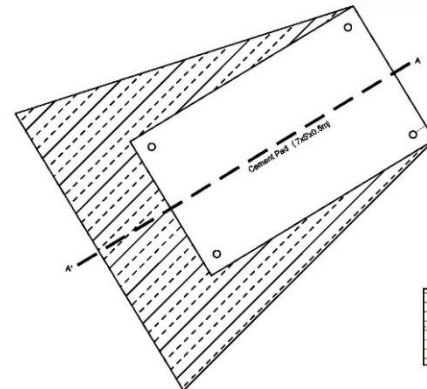
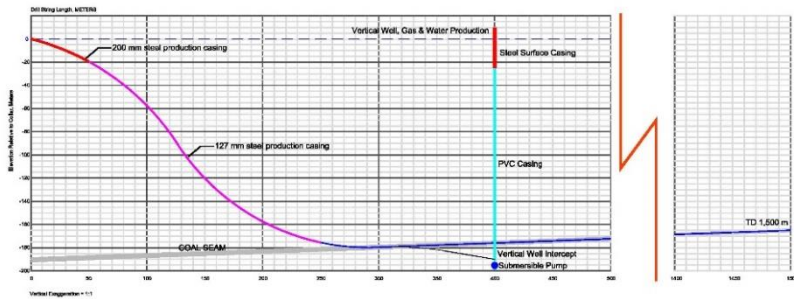
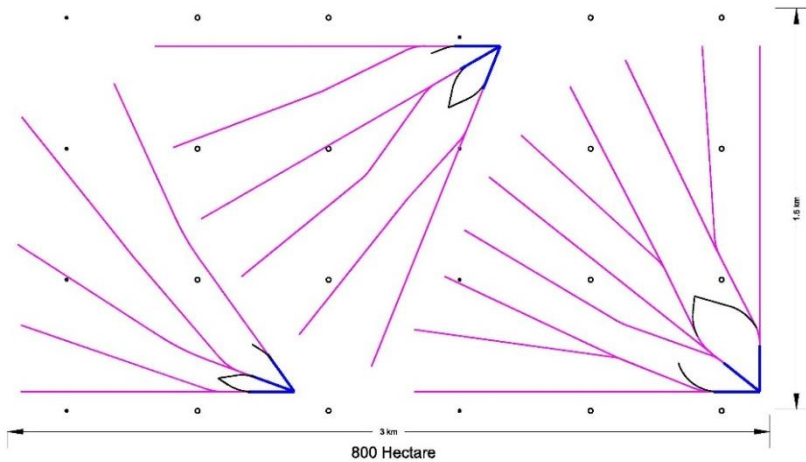
(B)  $\phi 96$ mm HOLE DRILLED STRAIGHT TO WITHIN 125m OF THE TARGET COAL SEAM.

(C)  $\phi 96$ mm RADIUS BEND DRILLED TO LAND HORIZONTAL AND INTO THE COAL SEAM. BEND RATIO IS 7° PER 30m.

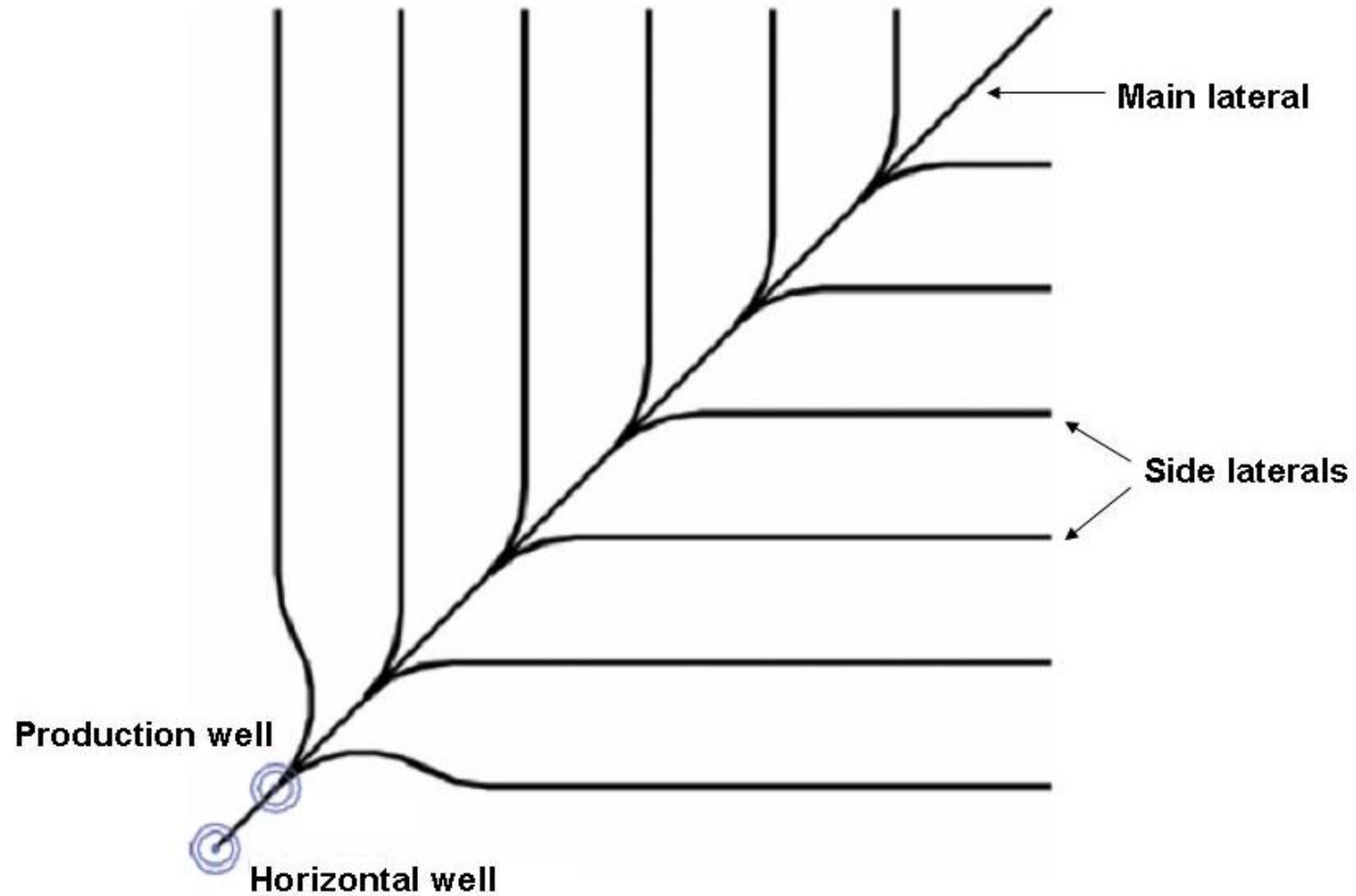
(D)  $\phi 96$ mm HOLE STEERED TO STAY WITHIN THE TARGET SEAM AND TO INTERSECT THE VERTICAL PRODUCTION WELL. - DRILLED DOWN DIP.

(E) LIMITED "ROOF TOUCH" BRANCHES TO ACCURATELY POSITION THE INSEAM HOLE IN THE SEAM AND TO CONFIRM SEAM DIP ANGLES.

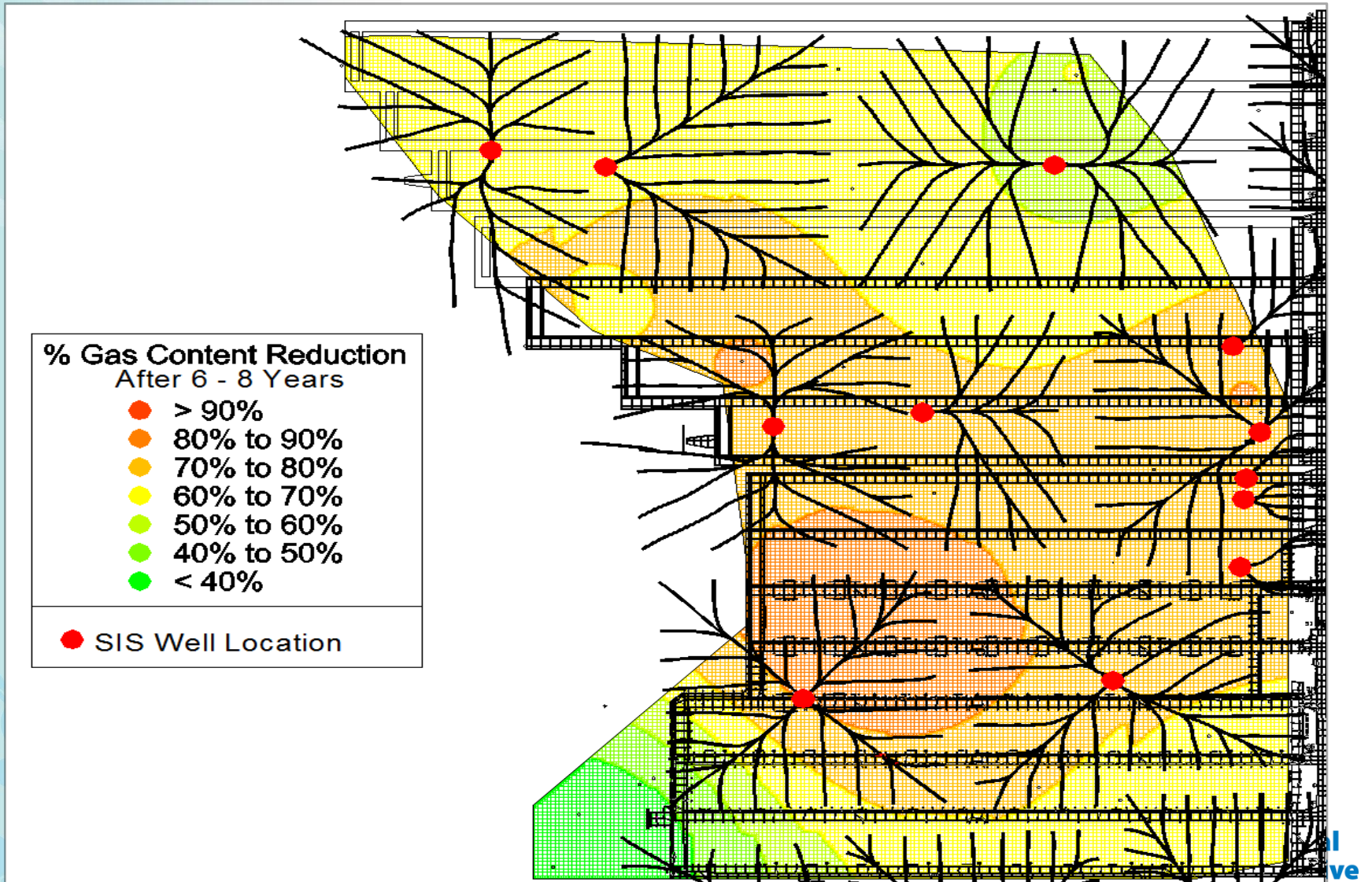
# Example of a Surface to In-Seam for a Coal Mine in Mexico



# Top view of pinnate drainage pattern



# Effectiveness of SIS drainage

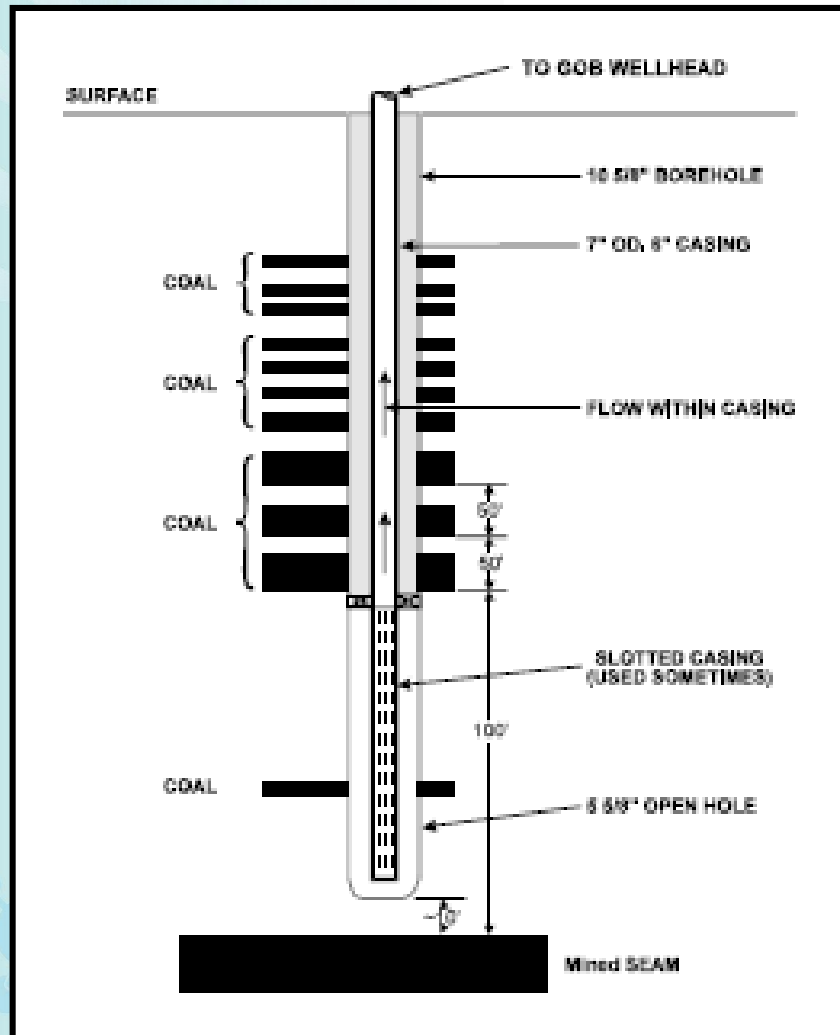


# Post-Mining Techniques

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# Vertical Gob Gas Drainage

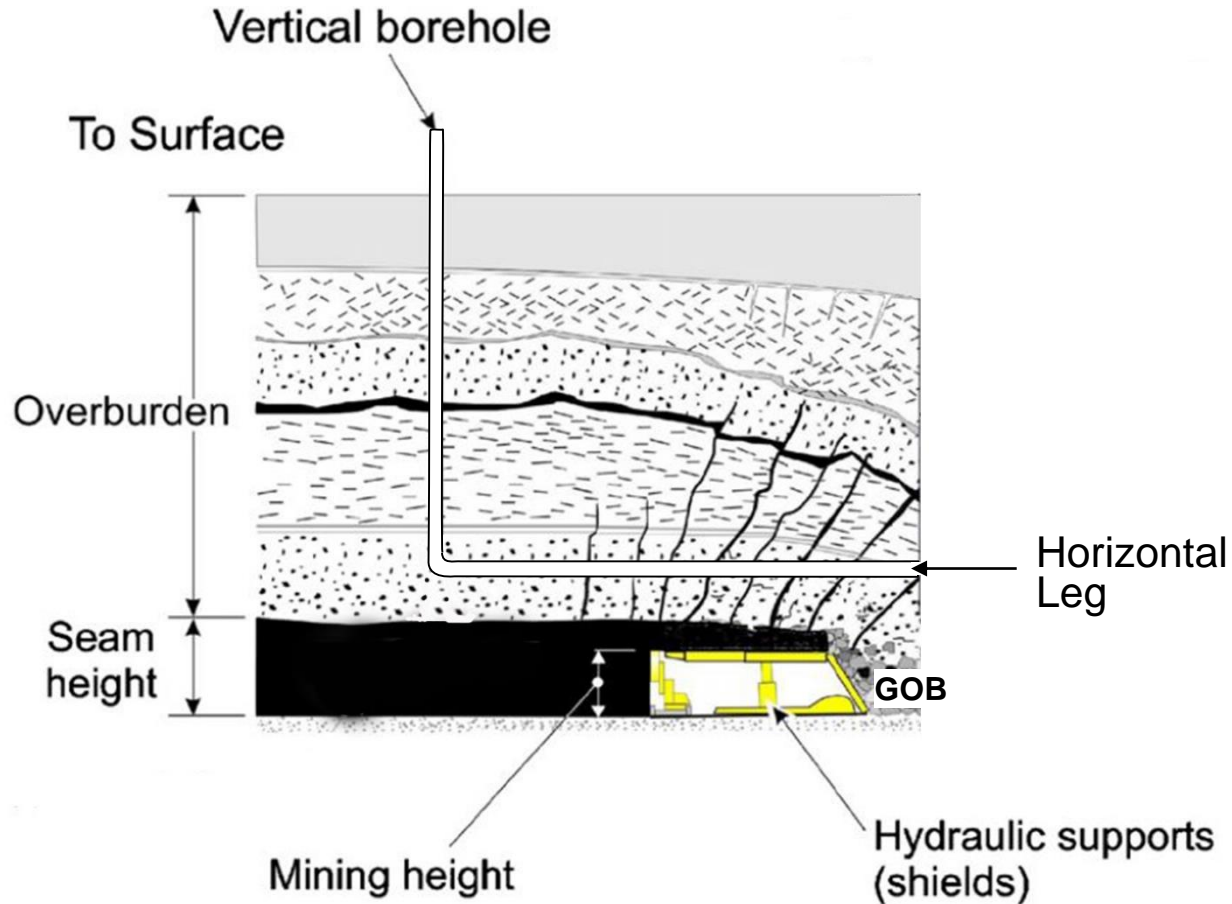


## Gob Gas – Vertical Gob Wells





# Schematic representation of longwall mining environment and surface drilled horizontal gob well



Source: Modified from C. Ozgen Karacan.

# Thank You!

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Jonathan R. Kelafant  
[jkelifant@adv-res.com](mailto:jkelifant@adv-res.com)  
Sr. Vice President  
Advanced Resources International



Monica Shimamura  
[Shimamura.Monica@epa.gov](mailto:Shimamura.Monica@epa.gov)  
Manager  
GMI Administrative Support Group  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Valerie Askinazi  
[Askinazi.Valerie@epa.gov](mailto:Askinazi.Valerie@epa.gov)  
Non-CO2 Programs Branch  
Office of Atmospheric Programs  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

