Drilling Technologies in Today's Environmental & Geotechnical Market

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National Key Account Manger



Many Types of Drilling Technologies are Available Today

- GeoProbe[®] / Direct Push Technology (DPT)
- Auger Drill (Solid and Hollow-Stem)
- Bucket Augers
- Rotary Drills:
 - i. Direct Air
 - ii. Direct Conventional Mud
 - iii. Reverse Circulation
 - iv. Dual Rotary (w/various casing advancing systems)
 - v. Down Hole Hammer (DTH)
 - vi. Water Hammer
 - vii. Air Rotary Casing Hammer
- Sonic Drills



What to Consider When Deciding on the Right Drill for your Project

- Geology and the Local Subsurface Site Conditions
- Site Access
- Cost of the Waste Disposal As a Result of Drilling (IDW)
- Diameter and Depth Considerations
- Economics Based on the Project as a Whole (Office/Field/Subs)
- Is the Drill Compatible with Collecting the Samples Required
- Flexibility to Accommodate Changes During Exploration

To Outline a Few......



Many of these Styles are Relatively Well Know

Therefore:

Let's Focus on Sonic Drilling



What Is Sonic Drilling?

Sonic Drilling ['sän·ik 'dril·in]:

Sonic drilling is method of advancing into material (subsurface) by the mechanics of resonating a series of connected steel drill pipes using a highly specialized sonic drilling head as the energy source. The resonating drill pipe fluidizes the adjacent formation to overcome the borehole friction.

***Compared to conventional drilling – Sonic is Low Force and Low Torque

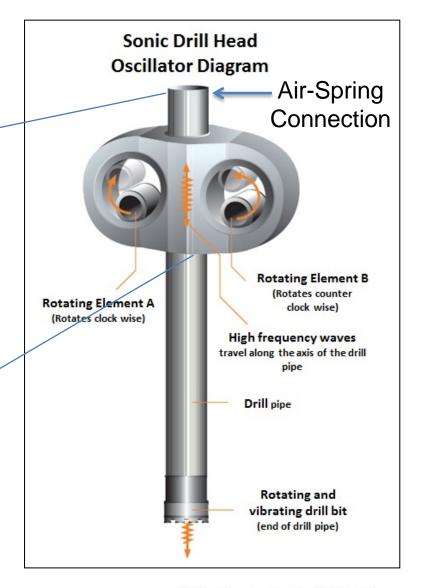




Mechanics of the Sonic Drilling Head

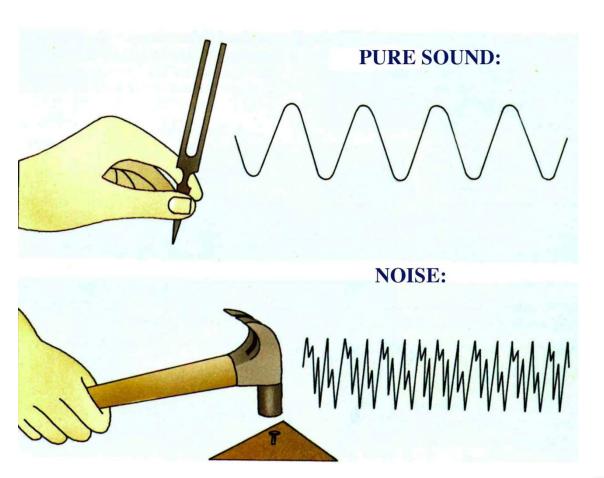


Typically Resonates at **50-150 Hz** (Cycles per Second)





Why is it called SONIC?



Sonic Drilling

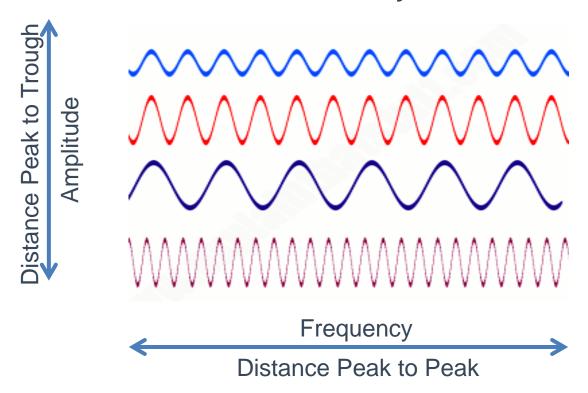
VS.

Hammering / Pile Driving



Frequency vs Amplitude

The Two Key Elements of the Sonic Casing Advancement System



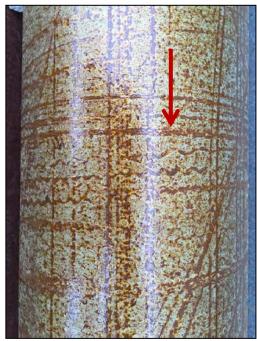


Frequency Scribed on Pipe

Why does this matter?
Not all sonic drills are the same:

Some are Full Range High Frequency / Low Amplitude -- Some are High Amplitude / Low Frequency -- Some are Fixed Frequency

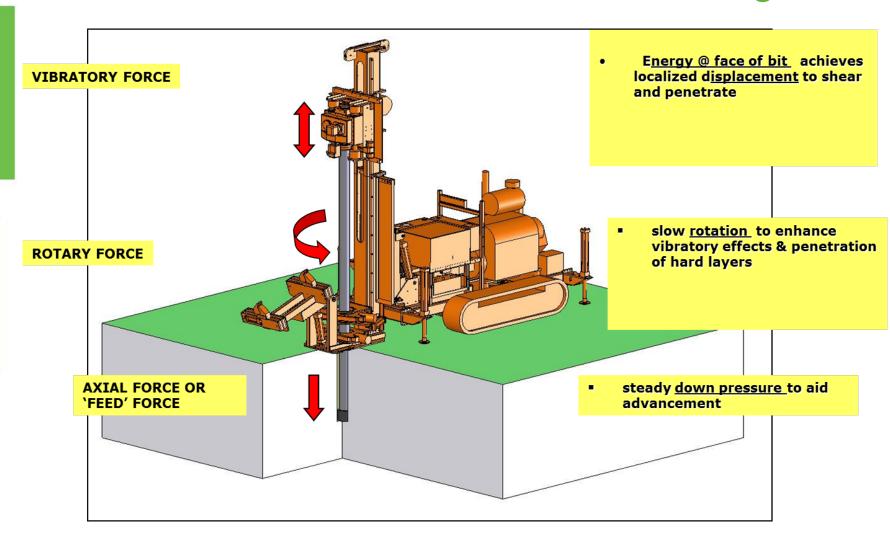






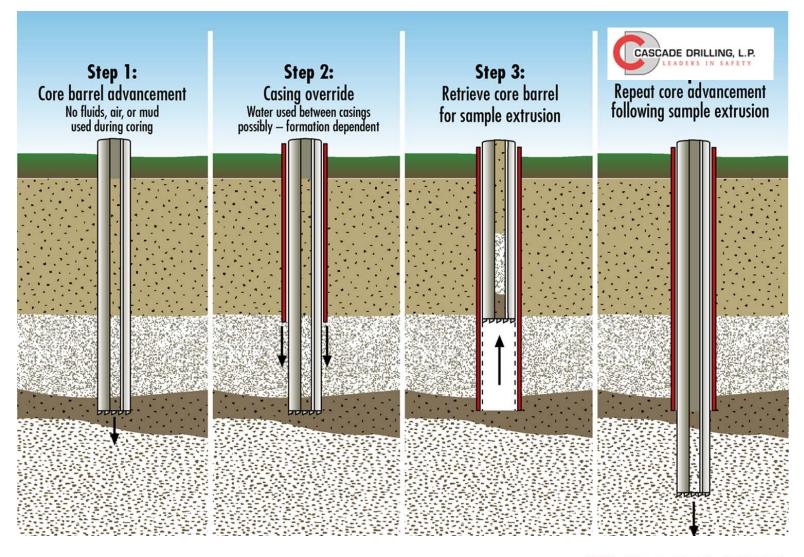


Mechanics of the Full Sonic Drill Rig





How is the Hole Advanced?





Sonic Tooling Sizes

- Casing Sizes 5,6,7,8,9,10, and 12 inch
- Sample Sizes 3,4,5,6,7 and 8 inch

Depths are dependent upon casing size and formations.





Some of the Benefits...

- Speed
 - ✓ 2-4 times faster than conventional drilling
- Superior Information (continuous core sample)
 - ✓ Lithology/geochemistry/hydrogeology
- Waste Minimization
 - √ ~ 70% less IDW than conventional drilling methods due to cased hole.
 - ✓ Ability to "dry " drill
- Better Well Construction
 - ✓ Less development time/better yield
- Safer and Cleaner
 - ✓ No flights just smooth drill tooling
 - ✓ Elevated platform
- No refusal
 - ✓ Drills through cobbles, boulders, & hard layers/lenses
 - ✓ Great for heaving sands
- Reduced Risk for Mistakes
 - ✓ Better info to make decisions
 - ✓ Angle wells/multi-cased wells w/o leaving casing in ground



Samples and Rig Platforms



Sample Quality Is Important

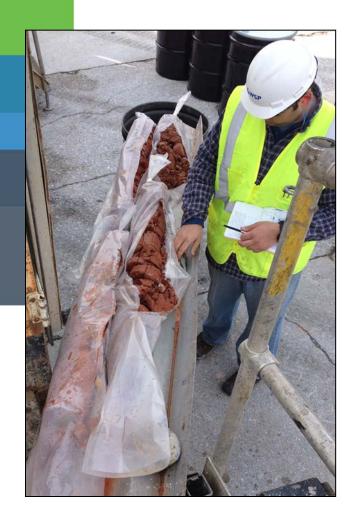


Disturbance Rind on Outside





Sample Quality Is Important







More Soil Cores...







More Soil Cores





Not Just Quality Samples, But Very Straight Samples

Concrete Cutoff Wall Core

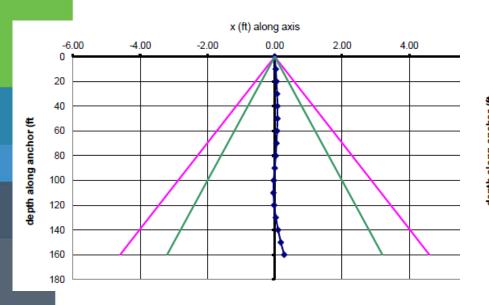


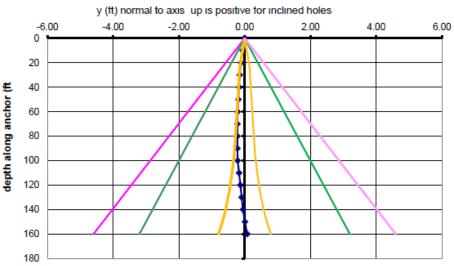
Ability to core and stay within 1-2% borehole deviation or less.

Seam between cut-off wall panels maintained over 200' BGS

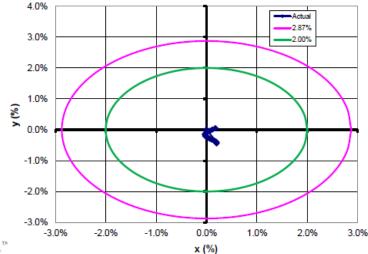


Borehole Deviation





TOR = ~100' BGS Rock Dip =~45-Degrees



X = 0.20% Y = 0.44%Result = 0.48%



Truck Sonic Drills





ATV Rubber Tracked Sonic





Spider Sonic – Limited Access









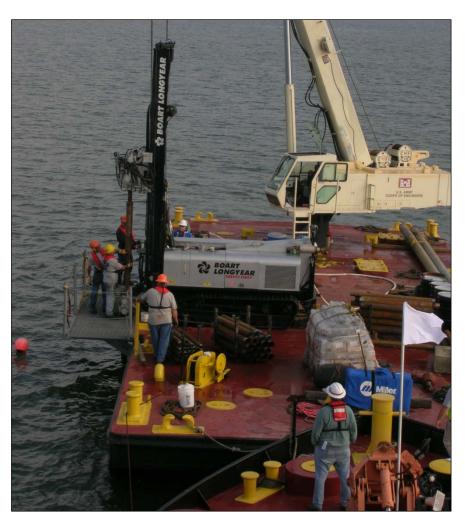
Mini Sonic – Limited Access







Barge Platform Access

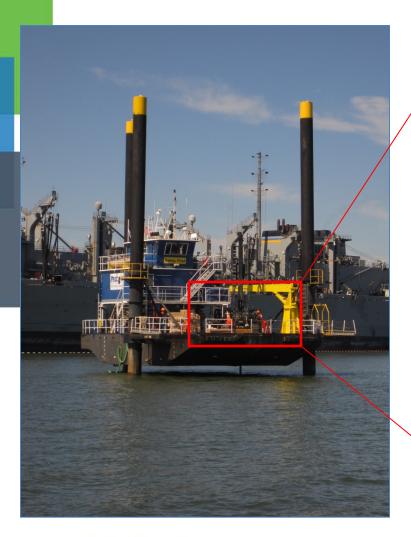


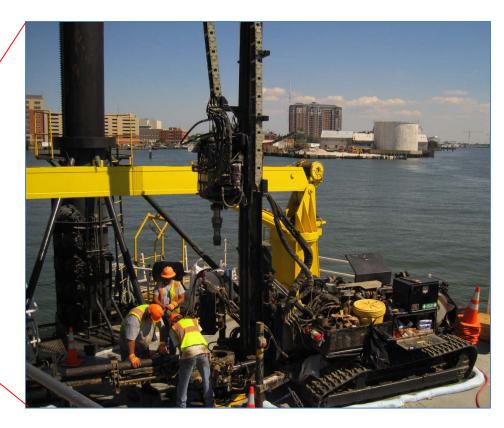
Archival Sediment Tubes for Dredge Material Characterization





Barge Platform







Barge Platform





Questions?

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