



Regulation of the
Oil and Gas
Exploration & Production
Industry in
Pennsylvania

A Short Course on Requirements for Oil and Gas Wells

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PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Oil & Gas Management

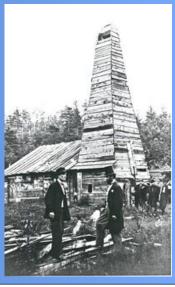


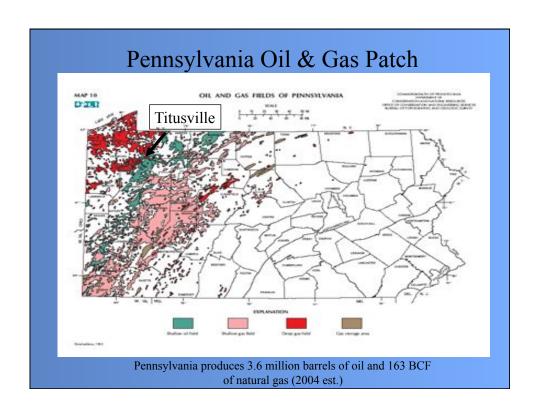


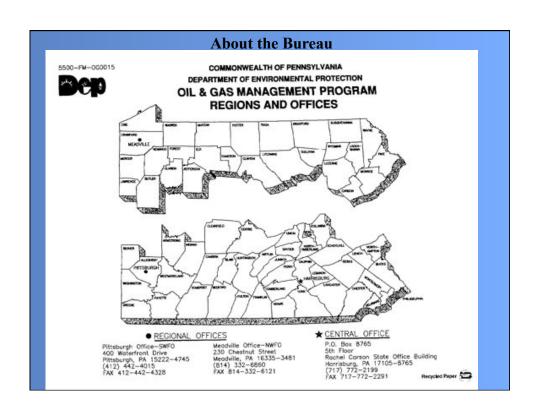
History of Oil & Gas in Pennsylvania

- Birthplace of the commercial
 Oil Industry
 1859
 Titusville, PA
- Colonel Edwin L. Drake









The Bureau of Oil and Gas Management was formed in response to requests from the public and industry for a single focal point within the Department for oil and gas exploration and production issues. The Bureau conducts its activities under the authority of the following statutes:

Oil and Gas Act;

Coal and Gas Resource Coordination Act;

Oil and Gas Conservation Law;

Clean Streams Law;

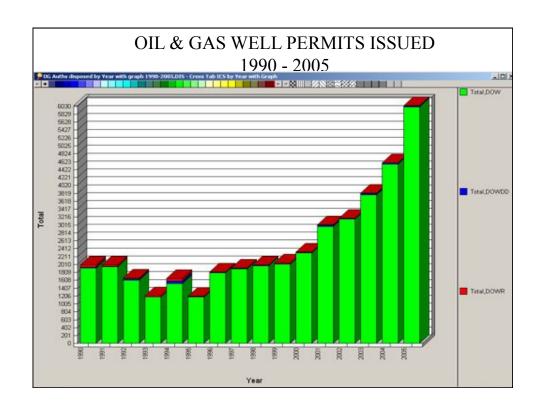
Solid Waste Management Act;

Dam Safety and Encroachments Act; and

Administrative Code.

General Program Areas

- •Permitting oil and gas related activities
 - Drilling
 - •Waste Disposal
 - •Storage in underground formations
 - Coordination with coal resources
- •Inspection of oil and gas related activities
- •Enforcement of requirements
- •Orphan and abandoned well plugging program





Program Authority

Oil and Gas Act

• 25 Pa Code Chapter 78 – Oil and Gas Wells

Oil and Gas Conservation Law

• 25 Pa Code Chapter 79 – Oil and Gas Conservation

Coal and Gas Coordination Act

Program Authority

Dam Safety and Encroachment Act

- 25 Pa Code 105 Dams and Waterways Management
- 25 Pa Code 106 Flood Management

Solid Waste Management Act

Program Authority

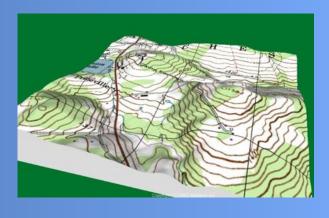
Clean Streams Law

- 25 Pa Code 102 Erosion and Sediment Control
- 25 Pa Code 91 General Provisions
- 25 Pa Code 92 NPDES Permits, Monitoring and Compliance
- 25 Pa Code 93 Water Quality Standards
- 25 Pa Code 95 Wastewater Treatment Requirements
- 25 Pa Code 96 Water Quality Standards Implementation

General Overview
Of Developing a Well

Locating A Well Site

• Geology – drill where the gas is



To obtain a permit to drill a new well an operator must:

- •Register with Dept of State (Corp/Fictious Names)
- •Have a bond conditioned on drilling, water supply replacement, restoration, and plugging.
 - •Single \$2,500
 - •Blanket Bond \$25,000
- •Complete application/fee must be acted on in 30 days.
- •Proof of proper notices surface owner/water supplies w/ in 1000'/coal owner/storage operator.

(Permit is valid for 1 year to 'spud' the well.)



Threatened & Endangered





Consultania Fish & Beat Commission



25 Pa. Code Chapter 105 Oil and Gas Act





Public Lands

- Public parks
- State Forest
- State Gamelands
- Federal parks
- Federal Forests

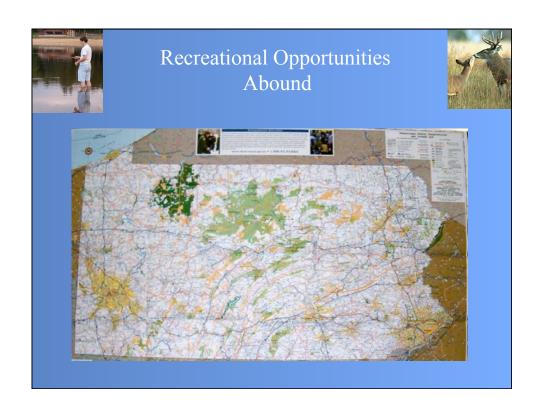
Coordination of a Well Location with Public Resources

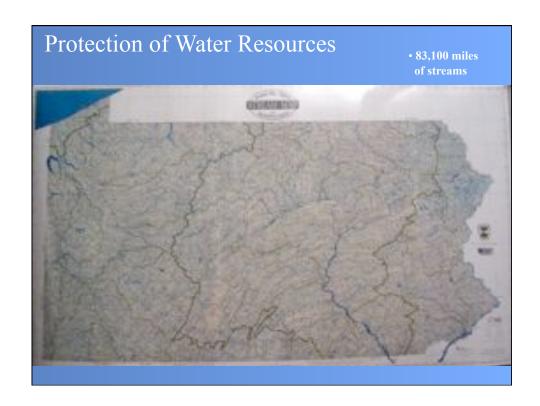
Form **5500-PM-OG0076**

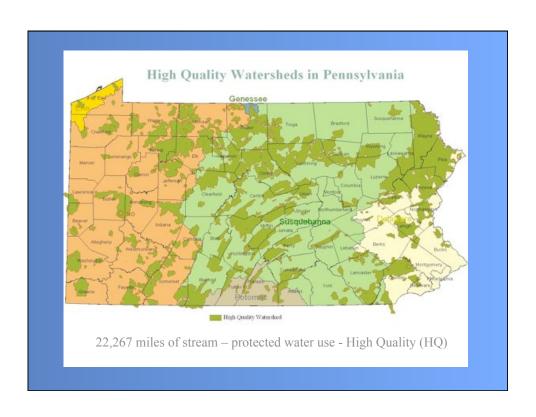
Erosion and Sediment Control Stormwater Management

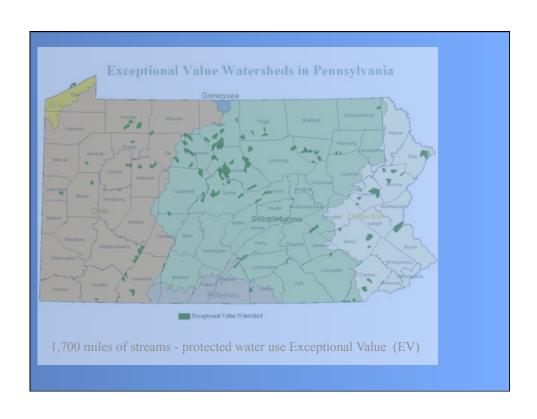
- *Must implement BMPs*
- Must prepare and implement Erosion and Sediment Control/Stormwater Management Plan
- Must obtain ESCGP approval if trigger the 5-Acre rule
- Must use anti-degradation BMPs and meet anti-degradation criterion in Special Protection watersheds.











Water Withdrawals and Water Management Plans

- SRBC and DRBC approvals
- Act 220 registration
- Protection of existing and designated uses

Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plans

- Description of Operation
- Pollution Prevention Measures
- Chemicals and additives used waste generated and characteristics
- Waste Disposal Methods
- Incidents Response Plans and Corrective Actions
- Central Storage Impoundments (including structural stability)

Centralized Impoundments and Dams

- Centralized <u>fresh-water</u> storage impoundments
- Structurally sound
- Dam Permit for Jurisdictional Dams

Pits and Impoundments at Well Location

- Oil and Gas Regulations
- Structurally sound
- Impermeable
- Protected from unauthorized acts of third parties

Site Restoration

- 9 months after completion of the well
- Site Restoration Report
- 9 months after plugging the well
- Well Plugging Certificate

Additional permits and/or approvals may be needed

- PennDOT highway occupancy permit
- Local use requirements/road bond

Application Addendum for Marcellus Shale Wells

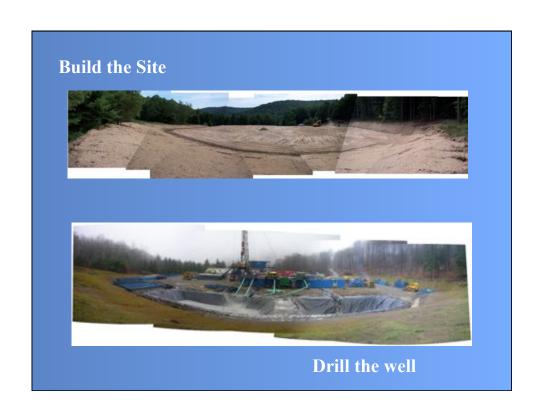
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- For all new well permit application
- Well Type
- Earth Disturbance
- Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan
- Water Withdrawals
- Water Treatment, Reuse and Disposal
- Pits Impoundments and Dams
- Encroachment Permits

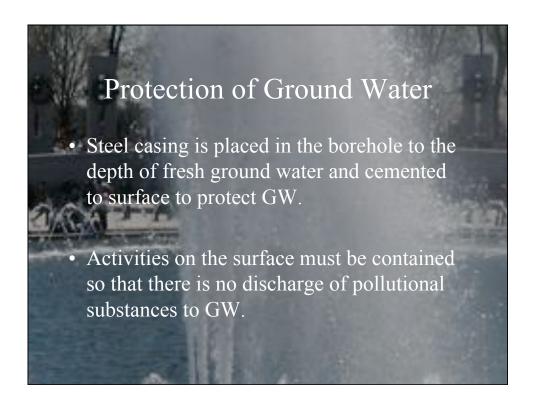
Well Site BMP – Minimize size of well site, while maintaining safe well drilling and completion practices

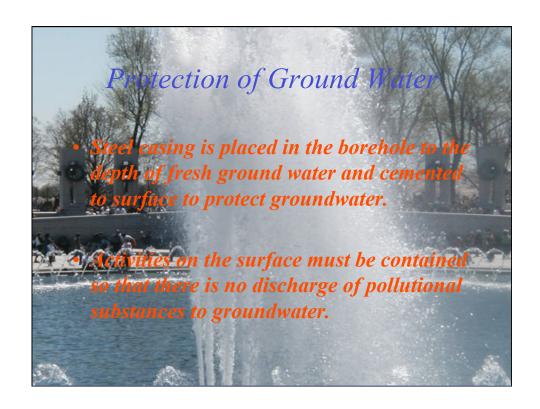


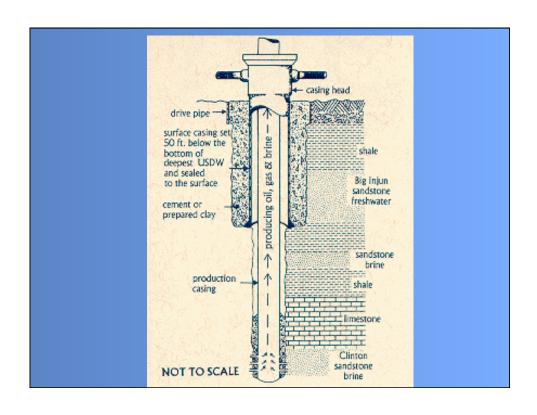
Minimize the Disturbance

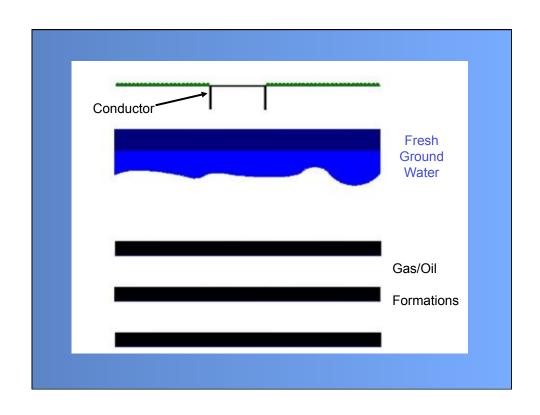


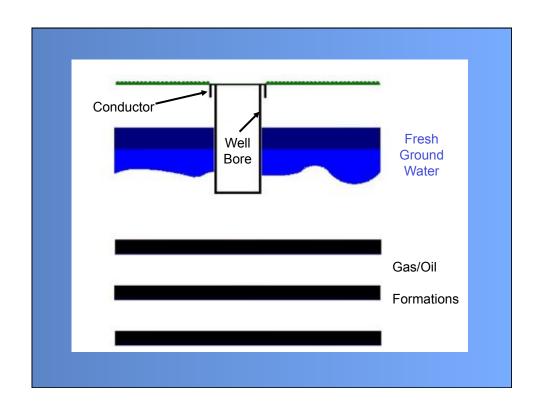


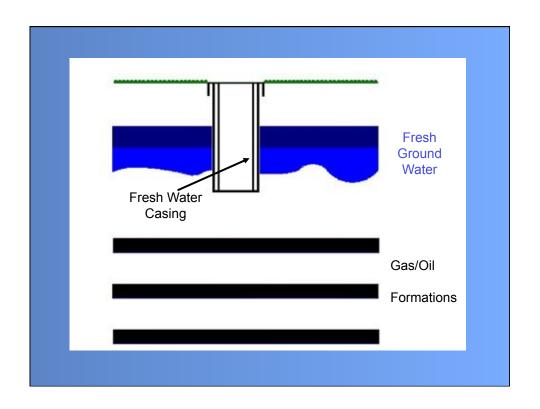


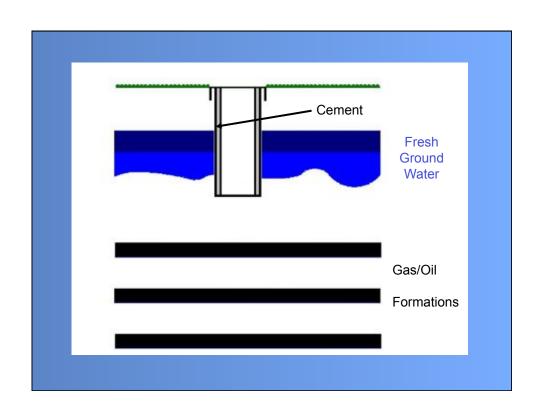




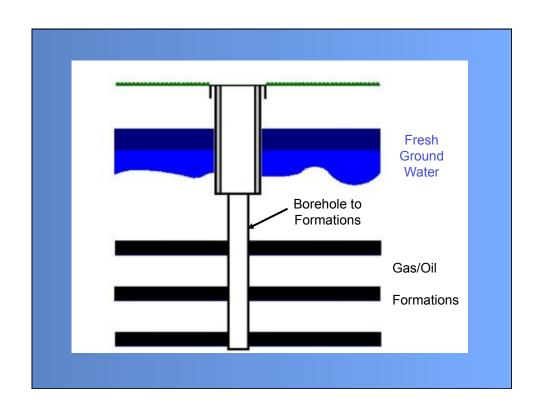


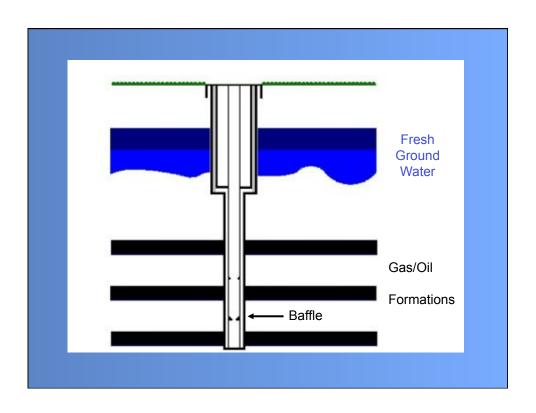


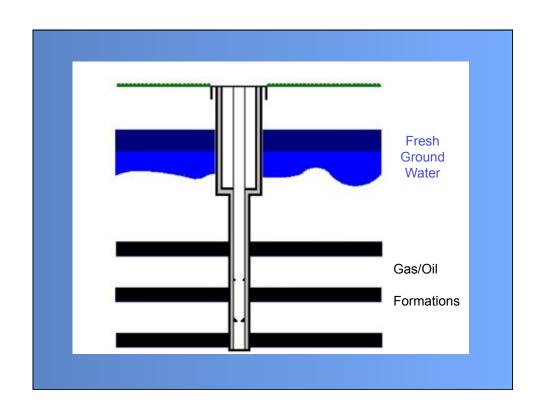












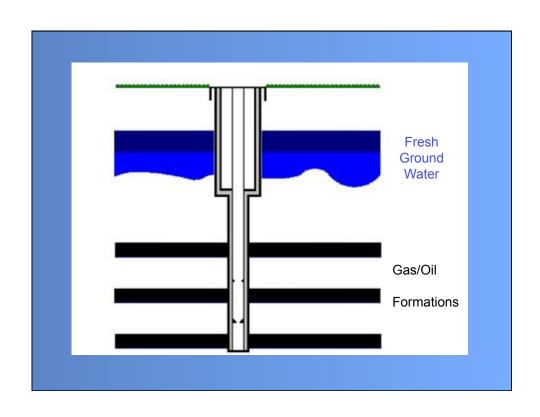


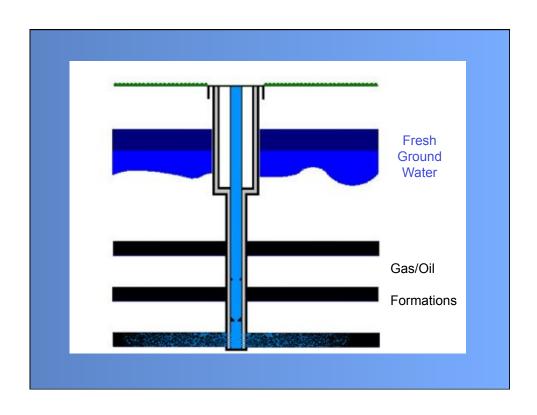
What is Fracing?

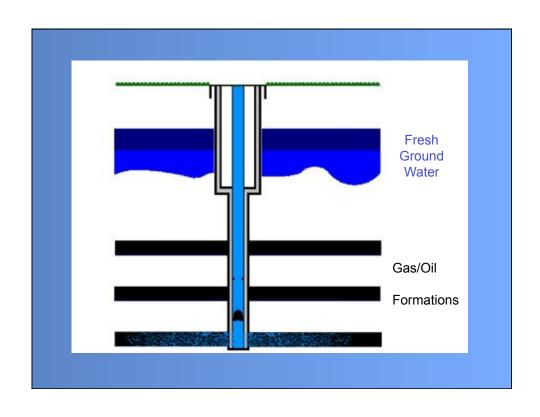
Hydraulic fracturing is the process in which fluid is pumped down a well and into a formation under pressure high enough to cause the formation to crack, or fracture, forming passages through which gas can flow into the well bore.

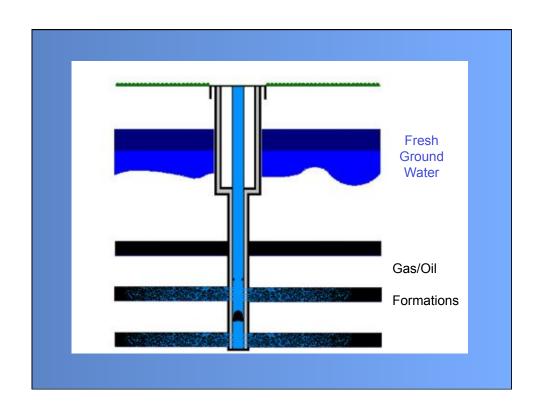
Upon completion of the frac this fluid is pumped from the formation into a lined sump and trucked to a permitted treatment facility.

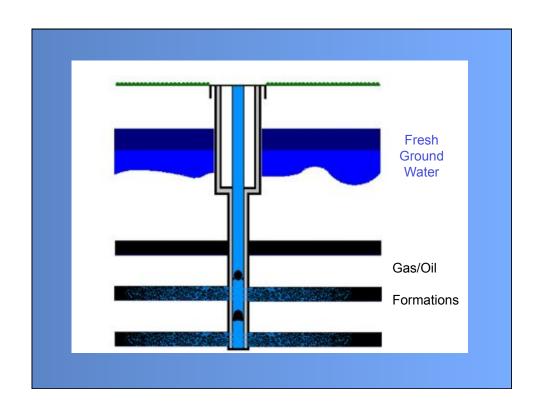


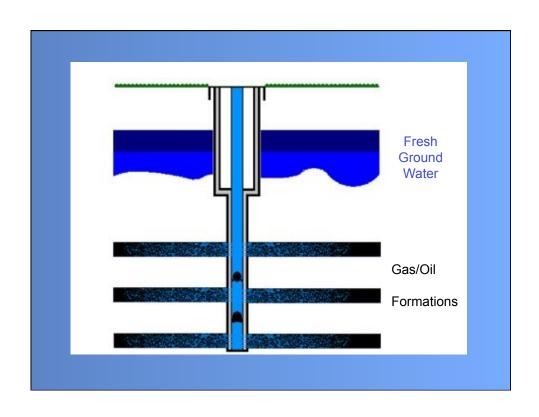


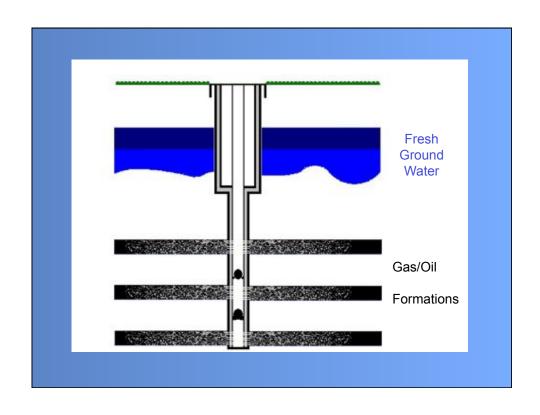


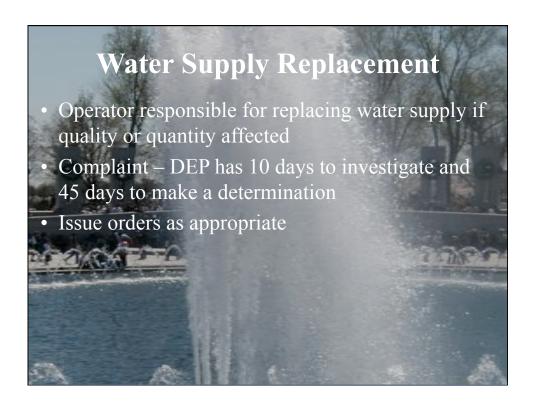












What protections are available to water supply owners?

The Oil and Gas Act includes a "responsibility" section (208) which requires an operator to restore or replace any supply determined by DEP to be affected by pollution or diminution as a result of their oil and gas operations with an adequate replacement supply.

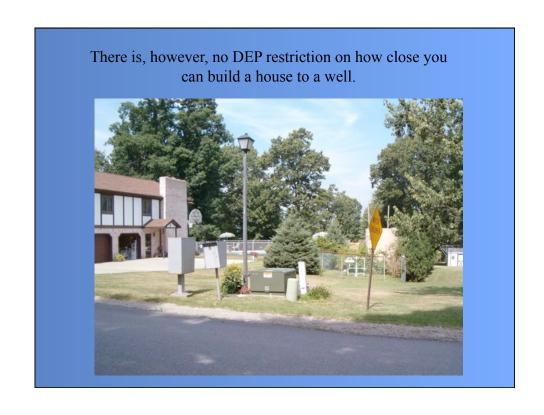
The operator is presumed responsible for pollution of a water supply within 1000 ft of a well if it occurs within six months of the completion of the well - unless the operator can prove otherwise.

Whenever a water loss or degradation occurs that may be related to an oil or gas well, it should be reported to the Oil & Gas regional office for further investigation. (10/45 days).

How close can they drill a well to my home?

Wells cannot be drilled within 200 ft of an existing building or water well without written consent of the owner.







How close to my property line can a well be drilled?

The boundary considered for oil and gas issues is the actual mineral ownership or "lease line" which may or may not correspond to the surface property line.

There are no distance limitations between wells and surface property lines.

Conservation wells penetrate the Onondaga formation or are 3800' deep where formation is shallower or non-existent. A conservation well must be 330' from lease lines.

How close to a stream or wetland can a gas well be drilled?

The Oil and Gas Act (Act 223) requires an operator to stay 100 ft. from any stream, spring or body of water identified on the most current 7 ½ minute USGS topographic map. In addition a distance of 100 ft. must be maintained to any wetland greater than one acre in size. The department may grant a waiver to the distance restriction upon submission of a plan that identifies

additional measures and practices to protect the waters of the Commonwealth.



Chapter 105 regulates encroachments to the waters of the Commonwealth. This includes stream crossings and wetlands.



- •Operators must have a site specific E & S plan in compliance with Chapter 102;
- •keep controls in place and functional;
- •and permanently restore the site after the well is completed.

Operators are encouraged to use the Dept's Oil & Gas Operator's Manual as well as the Statewide E & S Manual in preparing and implementing their E & S plans.



Typical E & S controls include:

- Filter fence
- •Vegetation
- Sediment traps

- Hay bales
- Culverts with Energy DissipatersRocked road entrance



Water Treatment



What happens with the water removed from the well?

- •Reuse in drilling/fracing
- Treatment and Discharge
- Disposal Wells
- •Municipal/industrial treatment plants
- •Beneficial Reuse for road stabilization/dust/deicing

The water, from below the fresh water casing, also known as "brine", can only be discharged after treatment to limits established by an NPDES permit issued by the Department. Treatment usually consists of equalization, skimming, aeration, settling and then discharging.

Discharge limits usually include iron, oil & grease, TSS (Total Suspended Solids) and PH. In addition, Alkalinity, Acidity, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), and Chlorides are monitored.

The water encountered when drilling through the fresh water zones is commonly referred to as "top hole water". If this water meets specific criteria for pH, conductivity and is not contaminated with any other substance it may be land applied and allowed to infiltrate back into the ground.



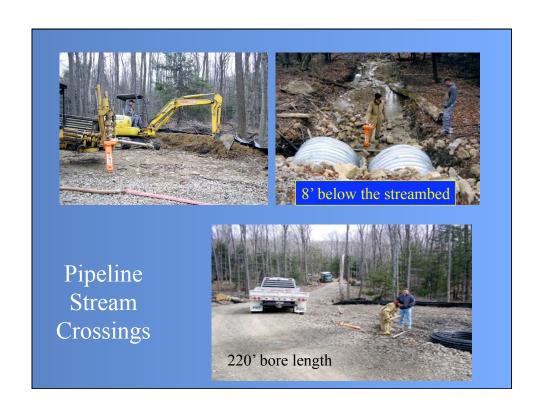
All other drilling, fracing and production fluid is hauled to a permitted treatment facility



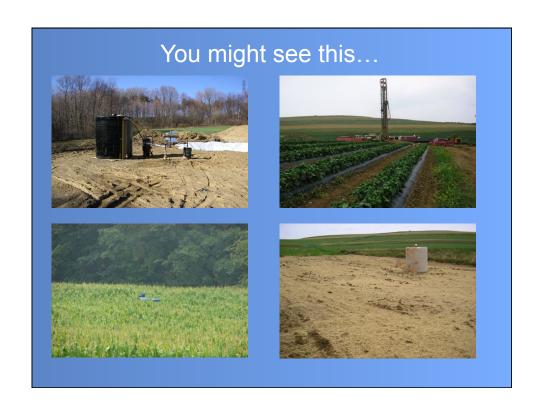
Treatment would occur at a plant that has an NPDES permit that has specific discharge limits. An NPDES Permit issued by DEP satisfies state as well as USEPA requirements.





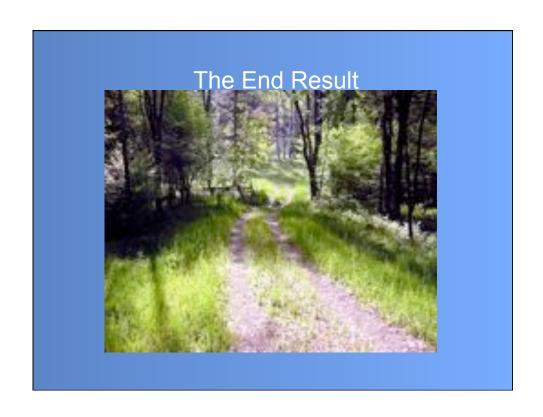




















Pipeline Right-of-Way



Ongoing Issues

- Air Quality Emissions
- Waste Characteristics Evaluation
 - Solids, Liquids,
 - NORM and TNORM
- Supporting Infrastructure
- Treatment Capacity
- Oil and Gas Technical Advisory Board
- Regulations Update

