DENR STAKEHOLDER GROUP ON OIL AND GAS REGULATION

LAND APPLICATION RULES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO OIL AND GAS SITES

February 21, 2013

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LAND APPLICATION UNIT

Permitting and Compliance For Non-Discharge Systems:

- Closed-Loop Recycle Systems
- Surface Irrigation (Spray/Drip)
- High Rate Infiltration
- Reclaimed Water Utilization
- Land Application of Residuals



LAND APPLICATION UNIT

Program Benefits

- Allows wastewater treatment and disposal while avoiding a surface discharge
- Reuses a waste as a beneficial product
 - Conservation of potable water resources
 - Supplement to fertilizer products
- Protects human health and the environment
 - Disposal based on hydraulics and nutrient loading
 - Setbacks and operations requirement are paired with effluent quality.
 - Must be protective of surface water and groundwater quality standards

PROJECT EVALUATION

- Complete Application Form
- Property ownership
 - Wastewater systems must controlled by Permittee
 - Residuals can be applied on other properties
- Soils, Agronomic, Hydrogeologic Evaluations
- Engineering Plans, Specs, Calcs
- Operation and Maintenance Plan

MULTI LAYER PROTECTION

- Performance Standards
 - Effluent limitations
 - Allowable application rates
- Setbacks
- Operation and Maintenance
- Monitoring and Reporting
 - Effluent Quality/Quantity
 - Irrigation activities
 - Groundwater monitoring
 - Soil analysis
- Inspections



REUSE OF FLOWBACK/ PRODUCED WATER RECLAIMED WATER PERMITS

- Reuse of flowback waters for fracking fluid or other uses would require a reclaimed water permit
- Industrial reuse does not need to meet typical effluent standards if used in industry's process and no public access

PERMITTING CONCERNS FOR LAND APPLICATION OF OIL & GAS WASTES

GW Standards

o pH: 6.5-8.5

o Chloride: 250 mg/l

Dissolved Solids: 500 mg/l

Volatile/Semivolatile Compounds

Produced water sample

(6 s.u.)

(2400 mg/l)

(>2400 mg/l)

(340 ug/l benzene)

Hydrogeology Evaluation

- Mounding analysis
- Predictive modeling of contaminants
 - Protective of GW resource at the compliance boundary.

PERMITTING CONCERNS FOR LAND APPLICATION OF OIL & GAS WASTES

Salts

- Chlorides can be toxic to plants
 - CL > 350 mg/l can cause sever problems to cover crops
 - Recovered water data suggest Chlorides >2000 mg/l
- Total Dissolved solids in indicator of suitability
 - TDS > 1,920 are generally unacceptable for irrigation.
 - Recovered water data suggest Chlorides >2000 mg/l
- High SAR (Ration of Na to Ca + Mg)
 - Damage soil structure and reduce infiltration (SAR).
 - o No data available, but likely a concern.
- Limited Application rates = large disposal areas

CONCERNS WITH EXISTING RULES

● 15A NCAC 02T .0113 - PERMITTING BY REGULATION

- (10) Drilling muds, cuttings and well water from the development of wells or from other construction activities including directional boring;
 - Concerns with quality and quantity of E&P wastes
 - Desire to keep many activities deemed permitted
 - May be challenging to establish threshold for exemption
 - Landfill is desired disposal method for material not suitable for onsite disposal

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- Options for establishing thresholds for exemption:
 - Volume of cuttings/development water?
 - Depth of well/boring?
 - Type of well/boring (water well vs. O/G well)
 - Waste characteristics?

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- SECTION .1000 CLOSED-LOOP RECYCLE SYSTEMS
 - SCOPE Clarify that produced water reuse is not considered closed loop system.
 - Exposure to environment not consistent with Closedloop requirements.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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