**WELL CONSTRUCTION**

(1) "Blowout" means an uncontrolled flow of gas, oil, or other well fluids from the well.

(2) "Blowout Preventer (BOP)" means one or more valves installed at the wellhead to prevent the escape of pressure either in the annular space between the casing and the drill pipe or in open hole during drilling or completion operations.

(i) "Annular blowout preventer" means a large valve that forms a seal in the annular space between the pipe and wellbore.

(ii) "Shear ram blowout preventer" means a closing element fitted with hardened tool steel blades designed to cut the drill pipe when closed.

(3) "Bullplug" means a pressure-containing closure for a female threaded end or outlet connection, which may have an internal counter bore and/or test port.

(4) "Casing" means one joint of steel pipe placed in a well to prevent the wall of the wellbore from caving in and to prevent movement of fluids from one formation to another.

(5) "Casing string" means the entire length of all the connected joints of casing inserted into the wellbore.

(6) "Cellar" means a dug-out area to provide additional height between the drilling rig floor and the wellhead to accommodate the installation of blowout preventers.

(7) "Cement basket" means a slip-on style device made of high strength, flexible steel staves, mounted on a steel slip-on ring with heavy-duty canvas liners riveted to staves.

(8) "Cement Bond Log" means a geophysical tool that uses sound attenuation to determine bonding of cement to the casing.

(9) "Centralizer" means a mechanical device used to position the casing concentrically in the wellbore.

(10) "Conductor casing" means a casing string used to support unconsolidated surface deposits and to prevent the subsurface infiltration of surface water or fluids into the wellbore.

(11) "Drill pipe" means the heavy seamless tubing used to rotate the drill bit and circulate the drilling fluid.

(12) "Float collar" means a component that is installed near the bottom of the casing string on which wiper plugs land during the primary cementing operation.

(13) "Float joint" means a joint of casing placed at the bottom of the production casing string.

(14) "Float shoe" means a rounded profile component attached to the down hole end of the production casing string to prevent reverse flow of cement slurry into the casing string.

(15) "Formation Integrity Test" means a pressure test applied to the formation directly below the base of the casing string to determine the maximum pressure that may be applied without risk of formation breakdown.

(16) "Intermediate casing" means a casing string that is set in place after the surface casing and before the production casing;

(17) “Lost circulation material (LCM)” means solid material intentionally introduced into a mud system to reduce and eventually prevent the flow of drilling fluid into a weak, fractured, or vugular formation.

(18) “Master gate” means a valve used to control the flow of oil and gas from a well.

(19) “Mousehole” means a shallow boring under the drilling rig floor, lined with casing, in which joints of drill pipe are temporarily suspended for future connection to the drill string.

(20) “Packer” means a device that can be run into a wellbore with a smaller initial outside diameter that then expands externally to seal the wellbore.

(21) “Production casing” means a casing string that is set across the reservoir interval and within which the primary completion components are installed

(22) “Production tubing” means a string of tubing used to produce reservoir fluids.

(23) “Production zone” means the rock stratum that will produce petroleum or gas when penetrated by a well.

(24) “Rathole” means a hole in the drilling rig floor, which is lined with casing that projects above the floor into which drilling apparatus is placed when hoisting operations are in progress.

(25) “Rotating diverter system” means a system that provides an annular seal around the drill pipe during drilling and tripping operations.

(26) “Surface casing” means a large diameter, casing string set in shallow yet competent formations.

(27) “Wellbore” means the borehole or cased hole sections in a well.

(28) “Wellhead” means the upper terminal of the well including adapters, ports, valves, seals, and other attachments.

(29) “Wiper plug” means a rubber plug used to separate the cement slurry from other fluids.

**CHEMICAL DISCLOSURE**

(1) “Additive” means any chemical substance or combination of substances, including a proppant, contained in a hydraulic fracturing fluid that is intentionally added to a base fluid whether or not the purpose of any such substance or combination of substances is to create fractures in a formation.

(2) “Adjacent property” means a tract of property next to the tract of property on which the subject wellhead is located, including a tract that meets only at a corner point.

(3) “API number” means a unique, permanent, numeric identifier assigned to each well drilled for oil or gas in North Carolina.

(4) “Chemical(s)” means any element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements or compounds that has its own specific name or identity such as a Chemical Abstract Service number, whether or not such chemical is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)(2011).

(5) “Chemical Abstracts Service” means a division of the American Chemical Society.

(6) “Chemical Abstracts Service number or CAS number” means the unique identification number assigned to a chemical by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

(7) “Chemical Disclosure Registry” means the chemical registry website known as FracFocus developed by the Ground Water Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission or any other publically accessible information website that is designated by the Commission.

(8) “Chemical family” means a group of chemicals that share similar chemical properties and have a common general name.

(9) Chemical contained in an additive

(10) “Director” shall mean the Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

(11) “Health Professional or” means a physician, physician’s assistant, industrial hygienist, toxicologist, epidemiologist, nurse, nurse practitioner,

(12) “Emergency Responder” such as emergency medical technician, fire fighter, law officer, public works employee, emergency manager, fire marshal, HAZMAT coordinator, technical specialist, incident commander, fire chief, or member of State Emergency Management who needs information in order to provide medical or other health services to command, plan, respond or recover from an event where evacuation, decontamination, sheltering in-place, or other actions that are needed for a person exposed to a chemical contained in an additive.

(13) “Landowner” means the owner of record of the real property on which the relevant wellhead is located.

(14) “Service Company” means a company or person that performs hydraulic fracturing treatments on a well in this state.

(15) “Total water of volume” means the total quantity of water from all sources used in the hydraulic fracturing treatment, including surface water, groundwater, produced water, reused water, reclaimed water or recycled water.

(16) “Trade name” means the name given to an additive or a hydraulic fracturing fluid system under which that additive or hydraulic fracturing fluid system is sold or marketed.

(17) “Trade secret” as defined in G.S. 66-152(3).

(18) “Well completion report” means the report an well operator is required to file with the Department following the completion or recompletion of a well.

(19) “Well Stimulation” means any process used to increase the production of an oil or gas well by improving the flow of hydrocarbons, such as, but not limited to, hydraulic fracturing.

(19) “Vendor” means a company that sells or provides an additive for use in a hydraulic fracturing treatment.

**WATER ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT**

(1) "7Q10 conditions" when used in connection with "surface water," refers to the minimum average flow for a period of seven consecutive days that has an average occurrence of once in 10 years..

(2) "Affected reach" means the portion of a stream channel where the hydrology may be significantly affected by the cumulative effects of the proposed withdrawal in combination with existing water withdrawals and point source discharges. The exact delineation of the affected reach shall be determined in consultation with and with the approval of the Department and will depend on factors including:

a) the cumulative amount of water to be withdrawn when the proposed withdrawal is combined with existing withdrawals

b) the upstream and downstream hydrologic characteristics of the stream

c) any downstream point source discharges

d) the potential effects on other users

(3) "Flow Rate" means the volume per unit time of a fluid moving past a fixed point (15A NCAC 02C.0204) , which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments..

(4) "Groundwater" is as define in (15A NCAC 02C.0204, which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(5) "Potable water supply" means water which is approved for drinking or other household uses.

(6) "Pumps" and "pumping equipment" is as defined it G.S. 87-58.., which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(7) "Receptor" means any human, plant, animal, or structure which is, or has the potential to be, adversely affected by the release or migration of contaminants. Any well constructed for the purpose of monitoring groundwater and contaminant concentrations shall not be considered a receptor.

(8) "Storage Structure" means a device or structure constructed for the storage of water or other fluids.

(9) "Waste" is as defined in G.S. §143-213(18) , which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(10) "Water source" means any of the following:

(A.) waters of the State;

(B.) a source of water supply used by a water purveyor;

(C.) mine pools and discharges; and

(D.) any other waters that are used for drilling or completing an oil or gas well.

(11) "Water supply well" as defined in G.S. §87-85.

(12) "Water or Waters of the State" is as defined in G.S. §143-212, which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(13) "Well" is as defined in G.S. §87-85(14), which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(14) "Withdrawal" means the removal of water or other fluids from a water body, well or other fluid storage structure.

**SETBACKS** *(to be added to well construction section)*

(1) "Drilling block" shall mean (To be defined by AOG)

(2) "Occupied dwelling" shall mean a private residence, existing inhabited structure, or a public building that may be used as a place of assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, trade, manufacture, repair, storage, or occupancy by the public, including any outdoor recreational facility, national park, State Park as defined in GS 113-44.9, historic property acquired by the State pursuant to GS 121-9 or listed in the North Carolina Historic Register of Historic Places pursuant to GS 121-4.1, or child care center as defined in GS 110-86. This does not apply to a building or other structure that is incidental to agricultural use of the land on which the building or other structure is located unless the building or other structure is used as an occupied private dwelling or for retail trade.

(3) "Setback" shall mean the horizontal separation distance, in feet, between the surface location of well site features and adjacent land characteristics, such as property boundaries, streams or other water bodies, occupied dwellings and places of assembly.

(4) "Tank Battery" shall mean a group of tanks that are connected to receive production fluids from a well or a producing lease. In the tank battery, the production fluid volume is measured prior to collection and transportation to a processing facility. Gas will be measured prior to flowing into the pipeline system.

**OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

(1) "Barrel" means 42 U.S. gallons at 60° F at atmospheric pressure.

(2) "Circulation Pit" means a pit used during drilling in which drilling fluids are circulated during drilling operations. A circulation pit may be part of a mud pit;

(3) "Closed-loop system" means a system that uses aboveground tanks for the management of drilling and production fluids and drill cuttings without using below grade tanks or pits.

(4) "Completion Pit" means a pit used for storage of completion flowback fluid and drilling fluids or other materials that have been cleaned out of the well bore during the initial completion of a well. Circulation or mud pits may be used as a completion pit when drilling operations conclude;

(5) "Contaminated"

(6) "Corral Pit"

(7) "Earthen Pit" shall mean any natural or man-made depression in the ground used for oil or gas exploration or production purposes; pit shall not include steel, fiberglass, or other similar

(8) "Effluent" shall have the meaning assigned to it in 15A NCAC 02T.0100, which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(9) "Emergency Pit" means a pit used for containing fluids at an operating well during an actual emergency and for a temporary period of time;

(10) "Exploration and Production (E&P) Waste" means wastes associated with the exploration, development and production of oil or gas and that are not regulated by the provisions of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C, and may include, but are not limited to the following: produced brine, sand, and water; drill cuttings; oil-based and water-based drilling fluids; completion, hydraulic fracturing, and workover flowback fluids; storm water in secondary containment and pits at oil and gas field facilities; and any other deposits or residuals removed from piping and equipment and packing fluids during exploration and production activities

(11) "Flowback fluid" means any of a number of liquid and gaseous fluids and mixtures of fluids, chemicals or solids consisting of drilling fluid, silt, sand and other proppants (for example resin and ceramic grains), debris, water, brine, oil, paraffin, produced water or other materials that are removed from the well bore during the initial completion or recompletion of a well, other additives that flow from a well following hydraulic fracturing, or during production of a well.

(12) "Mud Pit" means a pit used during drilling in which fluids are mixed and circulated during drilling operations;

(13) "Produced water" means the water that exists in subsurface formations and is brought to the surface during oil and gas production.

(14) "Professional Engineer" as defined in 15A NCAC 02H .0103, which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(15) "Radioactive waste" as defined in 15A NCAC 11 .1202 (29), which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(16) "Residuals" as defined in 15A NCAC 02T .0100, which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(17) "Reserve Pit" means a pit that is not part of the active circulation system, used to store drilling fluids or to contain fluids generated during drilling operations. Such fluids may include cuttings, drilling fluids and produced water;

(18) "Tank" shall mean a stationary vessel that is used to contain fluids, constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g. concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

(19) "Test Pit" means a pit constructed for use during a well test;

(20) "Tophole water" means water that is brought to the surface while drilling through the strata containing groundwater or water that is from a body of surface water.

(21) "Waste" as defined in § 113-389 (15) and § 143-213(18), which are incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments.

(22) “Workover Pit” means a pit used to contain fluids during the performance of remedial operations on a producing well in an effort to increase production.