

WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
KEN HECHLER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Form #1

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON A PROPOSED RULE

AGENCY: WV Department of Energy TITLE NUMBER: 38
RULE TYPE: Legislative; CITE AUTHORITY WV Code 22-1-15, 22-1-16,
22B-1-2, 22B-1-7 and 20-5A
AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES NO
IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 11

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: Miscellaneous Water Pollution Control

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED: NA

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: NA

DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING: April 30, 1990 TIME: 9:00 a.m.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING: WV Department of Energy

1615 Washington Street, East

Charleston, West Virginia 25311

COMMENTS LIMITED TO: ORAL , WRITTEN , BOTH

COMMENTS MAY ALSO BE MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: WV Dept. of Energy

1615 Wash. St., E.

Chas., WV 25311

ATTN: Ted Streit

The Department requests that persons wishing to make comments at the hearing make an effort to submit written comments in order to facilitate the review of these comments.

The issues to be heard shall be limited to the proposed rule.

ATTACH A **BRIEF** SUMMARY OF YOUR PROPOSAL


Roger W. Hall, Director
Research, Special Projects
& Reg. Affairs



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 1816 WASHINGTON STREET, EAST
 CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25311
 TELEPHONE: 348-3500

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1990 MAR 30 AM 10:14
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 GEORGE E. DIALS
 COMMISSIONER

GASTON CAPERTON
 GOVERNOR

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Len Harvey
 FROM: George E. Dials *[Signature]*
 DATE: March 28, 1990
 SUBJECT: Amendments to Regulations

Attached for your review are draft amendments to regulations relating to controlling spills from oil and/or gas wells (Title 38 Series 11).

Promulgation of these regulations will establish specific criteria for industry and our staff in dealing with this issue.

I respectfully request that you approve the filing of the subject rules as proposed legislative regulations.

GED:cc

Attachment

APPROVED
[Signature]

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Miscellaneous Water Pollution Control

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency WV Dept. of Energy Address 1615 Washington St., East
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	ANNUAL		FISCAL YEAR		
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	Thereafter
Estimated Total Cost	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Personal Services					
Current Expense					
Repairs and Alterations					
Equipment					
Other					

2. Explanation of above estimates.
 No increase or decrease of revenue to the state is anticipated as a result of implementing these regulations.

3. Objectives of these rules:
 To establish procedures to prevent spills from operating oil and/or gas wells.

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.

A. Economic Impact on State Government.

None

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries;
Specific groups of citizens.

None

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

None

Date March 26, 1990

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative

Roger T. Hall

Roger T. Hall, Director
Research, Special Projects and
Regulatory Affairs

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS

Title 38 Series II
Miscellaneous Water Pollution Control Regulations

March 26, 1990

These proposed amendments to the subject legislative regulations establish requirements for spill prevention and stream pollution prevention from oil and gas wells.

TITLE 38
LEGISLATIVE RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DIVISION OF OIL & GAS
SERIES 11
MISCELLANEOUS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

38-11-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- This legislative rule establishes requirements relating to discharge notification and response, waste load allocations, small wastewater treatment plants, permit application filing fee, and outlet markers, and spill prevention, for facilities operated in connection with the exploration, development, production, storage and recovery of oil and gas, and related mineral resources in this state.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code 22-1-13, 22-1-15, 22-1-16, 22B-1-2, 22B-1-7 and 20-5A-1 through 24.

1.3. Filing Date. ~~June-127-1987~~ _____

1.4. Effective Date. ~~June-127-1987~~ _____

1.5. Former Rule Superseded. -- This legislative rule supersedes West Virginia Legislative Rule, Water Resources Board, Chapter 20-5 and 20-5A, Series 3, Special Regulations in effect on July 11, 1985, to the extent that any provision of said Series 3 pertains to the exploration, development, production, storage and recovery of oil and gas, and related mineral resources in this state. The provisions of said Series 3 had continued in effect pursuant to West Virginia Code 22-1-5 for the benefit of the Department of Energy to the extent that they pertained to the provisions of The West Virginia Energy Act.

38-11-2. Definitions.

Unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, the definitions set forth in West Virginia Code 20-5A-2, 22B-1-1, and 22-1-3 shall apply to this rule in addition to the definitions set forth in Series 17 and 18 of the Division's rules.

38-11-3. Discharge notification and response.

3.1. The owner or operator or person in charge of a facility subject to these regulations from which a reportable discharge as

described in Section 3.3 occurs shall notify the Division of Oil and Gas by calling 1-800--642-3074 1-800-354-3312 immediately, but in no case, later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of the discharge.

3.2. The person who notifies the Division pursuant to 3.1 shall report the type of substance and the estimated quantity discharged, if known; the location of the discharge; actions the person reporting the discharge proposed to take to contain, clean-up and remove the substance, if any, and any other information concerning the discharge which the Division may request at the time of notification. A written verification of such notification shall be submitted upon request of the Division.

3.3. The following discharges from a facility subject to these regulations are "reportable discharges" within the meaning of this section:

3.3.1. Any discharge which would be reportable pursuant to Section 311(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. 1321, and the regulations promulgated thereunder;

3.3.2. Any upset or bypass causing effluent limitations established under the general permit to be exceeded; or

3.3.3. Any pit failure which results in a discharge to any surface water of the state.

3.4. The owner or operator of a facility from which a reportable discharge has occurred, or any person responsible for causing such discharge, shall attempt to stop the discharge and shall take reasonable measures to contain, clean-up and remove the discharge, to the extent he is capable of doing so.

38-11-4. Waste load allocations.

4.1. Sewage Discharges - Waste load allocations for sewage dischargers are to be issued by the Director to potential applicants for a Water Pollution Control Permit (West Virginia Code 22B-1-7) to assist with planning of wastewater treatment works which will meet effluent limitations guidelines and not violate State Water Quality Standards for the receiving waters. Applications for the waste load allocations shall be made for any facilities which will produce or result in a discharge of sewage to the state's surface waters. Waste load allocations are not intended to be, and shall not be interpreted to be, an advance

approval of wastewater treatment ~~faillities~~ facilities which may be proposed nor is it an assurance that a Water Pollution Control Permit will be issued. It is emphasized that waste load allocations are issued on major effluent criteria only for planning purposes.

4.1.1. Application forms may be prescribed by the Director requiring submission of necessary information and data by the applicant to enable the Division of Oil and Gas to make a waste load allocation determination. Such determination shall be valid for a period of time specified by the Director. Re-application for a new waste load allocation will be required upon expiration of the preceding waste load allocation unless application for a Water Pollution Control Permit has been filed.

4.1.2. Waste load allocations shall prescribe the concentration and quality of significant wastewater substances and physical, chemical, or biological conditions for the proposed discharge. The waste load limitations shall represent thirty (30) day and seven (7) day average values for biochemical oxygen demand, solids, nitrogen, and other criteria defining the load, except for pH and dissolved oxygen which are ~~instantaneous~~ instantaneous limits, if it is deemed necessary to assure protection of water uses immediately downstream from the point of discharge to the receiving waters.

4.1.3. Waste load allocations are not required prior to an application to dispose of treated domestic sewage effluent by land treatment and disposal methods. Applications for a Water Pollution Control Permit for such purpose will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Such systems may require a Water Pollution Control Permit from the Director, Division of Oil and Gas, Department of Energy.

4.2. Other discharges - (Reserved).

4.3. Waste load allocations for the achievement of water quality standards shall normally be based on a specified low flow. The design flow for this purpose shall be the minimum, mean seven (7) consecutive day flow with a ten (10) year return frequency.

4.3.1. United States Geological Survey data may be used in determining the mean seven (7) consecutive day drought flows with a ten (10) year recurrence interval but this does not preclude the use of other reliable data systems as they become available.

4.4. In cases where a waste discharge is proposed to a wet weather stream, the allocation shall define the treatment plant effluent quality which will not affect designated uses of downstream waters in the nearest downstream segment of the stream, but in no case less than the established water quality standard for that segment.

4.5. More stringent requirements may be specified by the Director where necessary to protect downstream uses, or where special conditions such as recreation, or water supply impoundments, or danger to aquatic, or animal life exists.

4.6. A waste load allocation may be denied when the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters is being fully utilized or if the additional waste load would result in a violation of water quality standards.

38-11-5. Small wastewater treatment plants.

5.1. The requirements of this section apply to sewage treatment plants of forty thousand (40,000) gallons per day capacity or less at facilities subject to these regulations.

5.2. Operational reliability for such plants shall be provided in order that pollutants are not discharged during periods of power failure.

5.3. The wastewater treatment structure shall be protected against physical damage for the twenty-five (25) year flood level and operability be maintained during the ten (10) year flood level.

5.4. No construction, installation, modification or operation of a wastewater disposal system (treatment plant sewers, life stations, and appurtenances) shall be performed until a Water Pollution Control Permit has been issued for such facilities.

38-11-6. Outlet markers.

6.1. In accordance with West Virginia Code 22B-1-7 and 20-5A-5 each holder of a Water Pollution Control Permit for a facility subject to these regulations shall post a permanent marker at the establishment under permit in accordance with the following unless an alternative marker requirement is established by permit:

6.1.1. A marker shall be posted on the stream bank at each surface water outlet covered by the permit.

6.1.2. The marker shall consist of the name of the establishment to which the permit was issued, the permit number, and the outlet number.

6.1.3. The marker shall be a minimum of two (2) feet by two (2) feet and shall be a minimum of three (3) feet above ground level.

38-11-7. Spill Prevention - Production Facilities

7.1. At each production facility, which includes all wells, flowlines, separation equipment, storage facilities, gathering lines, injection facilities, and auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment and facilities, all operators must have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent discharged oil or other pollutants from reaching the waters of the state. One of the following preventative systems or its equivalent should be used as a minimum:

7.1.1. Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil or other pollutants;

7.1.2. Curbing;

7.1.3. Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems;

7.1.4. Weirs, booms or other barriers;

7.1.5. Spill diversion ponds;

7.1.6. Retention ponds;

7.1.7. Sorbent materials.

7.2. At tank batteries central treatment stations, the dikes or equivalent required under 7.1 should have drains closed and sealed at all times except when rainwater is being drained. Prior to drainage, the diked area should be inspected as provided in paragraphs 7.5, 7.6, and 7.7 of this section. Accumulated oil on the rainwater should be picked up and returned to storage or disposed of in accordance with approved methods.

7.3. Field drainage ditches, road ditches, and oil traps, sumps or skimmers, if such exist, should be inspected at regularly scheduled intervals for accumulation of oil that may have escaped from small leaks. Any such accumulations should be removed.

7.4. No tank should be used for the storage of oil or other pollutants unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and the conditions of storage.

7.5. All tank battery and central treatment plant installations should be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire contents of the largest single tank if feasible, or alternate systems such as those outlined in 7.1. Drainage from undiked areas should be safely confined in a catchment basin or holding pond.

7.6. All tanks containing oil or other pollutants should be visually examined by a competent person as to their condition and need for maintenance on a scheduled periodic basis. Such examination should include the foundation and supports of tanks that are above the surface of the ground.

7.7. New and old tank battery installations should, as far as practical, be fail-safe engineered or updated into a fail-safe engineered installation, to prevent spills. Consideration should be given to one or more of the following:

7.7.1. Adequate tank capacity to assure that a tank will not overflow should a pumper/gauger be delayed in making his regular rounds;

7.7.2. Overflow equalizing lines between tanks so that a full tank can overflow to an adjacent tank;

7.7.3. Adequate vacuum protection to prevent tank collapse during a pipeline run;

7.7.4. High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where facilities are a part of a computer production control system.

7.8. All above ground valves and pipelines should be examined periodically on a scheduled basis for general condition of items such as flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipeline supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves.

7.9. Salt water (oil field brine) disposal facilities should be examined often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature to detect possible system upsets that could cause an discharge.

7.10. Production facilities should have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent spills from this source. The program should include periodic examinations, corrosion protection, flowline replacement, and adequate records, as appropriate, for the individual facility.

38-11-8. Spill Prevention - Workover Operations

8.1. Mobile drilling or workover equipment should be positioned or located so as to prevent spilled oil or other pollutants from reaching waters of state.

8.2. Depending on the location, catchment basins or diversion structures may be necessary to intercept and contain spills of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

8.3. Before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations, a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system should be installed that is capable of controlling any well head pressure that is expected to be encountered while that BOP assembly is on the well.

38-11-9. Submittal of Spill Prevention Plans

9.1. Notwithstanding compliance with Sections 7 and 8, whenever a facility has: Discharged more than 1000 U.S. gallons into the waters of the state in a single spill event or discharged oil or other pollutants into the waters of the state in two spill events within any twelve month period, the owner or operator of such facility shall submit to the Director the following:

9.1.1. Name of the facility;

9.1.2. Names(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;

9.1.3. Location of the facility;

9.1.4. Date and year of initial facility operation;

9.1.5. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

9.1.6. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographic maps;

9.1.7. The complete copy of the SPCC Plan with any amendments as required under 40 C.F.R. 112, or Best Management Plan (BMP) as required under any permit;

9.1.8. The cause(s) of such spill, including a failure analysis of system or sub-system in which the failure occurred;

9.1.9. The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements;

9.1.10. Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence;

9.1.11. Such other information as the Director may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

9.2. The Director shall review the information submitted and shall issue an order which will require any corrective action he deems necessary to protect against future spills, and forward his recommendations to the Regional Administrator for EPA.