

**WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
KEN HECHLER  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

Form #1 ■

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING ON A PROPOSED RULE**

AGENCY: Division Environmental Protection-Office Oil & Gas TITLE NUMBER: 35

RULE TYPE: Legislative CITE AUTHORITY: §22-12-5, 22-1-3, and 22-6-2

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES  NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 4

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING: Wednesday, August 16, 2000 TIME: 6:00 p.m.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING: Division Environmental Protection  
Training Room - #10 McJunkin Road  
Nitro, WV 25043-2506

COMMENTS LIMITED TO: ORAL , WRITTEN , BOTH

COMMENTS MAY ALSO BE MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: Division Environmental Protection  
Office Oil & Gas  
#10 McJunkin Road  
Nitro, WV 25143-2506  
Attn: John Johnston

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

  
Authorized Signature



Executive Office  
#10 McJunkin Road  
Nitro, WV 25143-2506  
Telephone No: (304)759-0575  
Fax No: (304)759-0526



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## West Virginia Bureau of Environment

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Cecil H. Underwood  
Governor

Michael C. Castle  
Commissioner

July 17, 2000

Ms. Judy Cooper  
Director, Administrative Law  
Division  
Secretary of State's Office  
Capitol Complex  
Charleston, WV 25305

RE: 35CSR4 - "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"

Dear Ms. Cooper:

This letter will serve as my approval to file the above-referenced Legislative rule as "Notice of Public Hearing/Comment Period" with your Office and the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee.

Your cooperation in the above request is very much appreciated. If you should have any questions or require additional information, please call Carrie Chambers in my Office at 759-0515.

Sincerely,

Michael C. Castle  
Commissioner

MCC:cc

cc: John Johnston  
Carrie Chambers

**BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENT  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**BRIEFING DOCUMENT**

**Rule Title: 35CSR4 - "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"**

**A. AUTHORITY: §22-12-5, 22-1-3, and 22-6-2**

**B. SUMMARY OF RULE:**

**This rule governs and applies to proceedings under W. Va. Code §22-6-1, which governs oil and gas wells and other wells.**

**C. STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH REQUIRE RULE:**

**These proposed amendments will allow the Office to begin the process to be able to accept permits electronically; will eliminate any unnecessary paperwork requirement; and will encourage the plugging of wells by eliminating a cost to have plats recertified.**

**D. FEDERAL COUNTERPART REGULATIONS - INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE/DETERMINATION OF STRINGENCY:**

**There is no federal counterpart regulation.**

**E. CONSTITUTIONAL TAKINGS DETERMINATION:**

**In accordance with §22-1A-1 and 3(c), the Director has determined that this rule will not result in taking of private property within the meaning of the Constitutions of West Virginia and the United States of America.**

**F. CONSULTATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL:**

**These proposed rule amendments were discussed during the meeting of the Environmental Protection Council on July 6, 2000. Those minutes are attached.**

## MINUTES

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL

July 6, 2000, Director's Conference Room, Nitro

The twenty-first meeting of the DEP Advisory Council was held Thursday, July 6, 2000, in the Director's Second Floor Conference Room located in Nitro. Chairman Mike Castle called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

#### ATTENDING:

##### Advisory Council Members:

Mike Castle, Chairman  
Lisa Dooley  
Jacqueline Hallinan  
Bill Raney  
Rick Roberts  
Bill Samples

##### Environmental Protection:

Greg Adolfson	Ava King
John Ailes	Brian Long
John Benedict	Pam Nixon
Al Blankenship	Rocky Parsons
Carrie Chambers	Jennifer Pauer
Dick Cooke	Cap Smith
Mike Dorsey	Randy Sovic
Andy Gallagher	Charlie Sturey
Randy Huffman	Darcy White
John Johnston	

#### 1) Review and Approval of April 6, 2000 Minutes.

The April 6 Minutes were approved with note of two minor revisions.

#### 2) Discussion of Proposed Rule Amendments - 2001 Legislative Session. In accordance with WV Code §22-1-1(c), and DEP's rule-making procedure policy that was implemented in 1998, and included involving DEP's Advisory Council in DEP's rule-making process as early as possible to enable the Council to review, comment, and make recommendations to the Director on the proposed Legislative rules before they are filed for public

hearing, the following proposed rules were brought to the Council's attention.

John Benedict, Deputy Chief of the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), reviewed the following OAQ rules:

- 45CSR1 - "NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program as a Means of Control and Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides"
- 45CSR6 - "To Prevent and Control Air Pollution From Combustion of Refuse"
- 45CSR15 - "Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61"
- 45CSR16 - "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources Pursuant to 40 CFR part 60"
- 45CSR23 - "To Prevent and Control Emissions From Municipal Solid Waste Authorities"
- 45CSR25 - "To Prevent and Control Air Pollution From Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities"
- 45CSR30 - "Requirements for Operating Permits"
- 45CSR34 - "Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63"

In discussion of 45CSR1, John explained to the Council that they did not have the companion rule (which is 45CSR26) to this proposed rule amendment, but Council will be provided a copy of the proposed rule when the draft is complete. Both rules have been drafted as a response to EPA's NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call. Failure of states to respond to the SIP Call will result in a NO<sub>x</sub> federal implementation plan or federal program to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions under Section 126 of the CAA. John explained that OAQ is late in drafting both rules because they were waiting until several issues were settled in federal court. EPA is now requiring, and the federal courts concurred, that states develop rules and meet the conditions of the SIP Call by October 28, 2000. EPA's SIP Call affects major utility sources, cement kilns, and large industrial-type boilers (those exceeding 250 lbs/mmBtu). The SIP Call originally included internal combustion engines.

**45CSR1** establishes standards specifically for non-utility boilers, and follows EPA's model rule that states are to use in developing their SIPs. The model rule incorporates standards to allow sources to trade emissions between states. Therefore, states do not have a lot of flexibility to adjust their state-specific rules, if they want their sources to participate in a national NO<sub>x</sub> budget-trading program.

John informed the Council that **45CSR15** adopts by reference the new federal provisions for emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPS), and other regulatory requirements as outlined in 40 CFR Part 61, as of June 1, 2000. This also applies to **45CSR16**, which specifically includes associated reference methods, performance specifications, other test methods, and a minor correction to the reporting requirements for industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.

**45CSR6** prevents and controls particulate matter air pollution from the combustion of refuse by the prohibition of open burning. This proposed rule also establishes weight and visible emission standards for incinerators and incineration, and is part of the West Virginia State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved by EPA. The rule does not prohibit bonfires, campfires, or other forms of open burning for the purposes of personal enjoyment and comfort, but establishes standards for open burning. The proposed revisions are intended to exempt certain flares and flare stacks from the requirement to obtain a permit under 45CSR13.

**45CSR23** - This rule was first promulgated approximately three years ago, and for the most part adopts new federal standards by reference. There is a specific plan that each state puts together for "existing sources" that OAQ has done for previous rule versions, and the plan for West Virginia has been approved by EPA.

**45CSR25** - This rule establishes a program of air quality regulation over the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. John informed Council that this proposed rule amendment is incorporating additional federal requirements promulgated by EPA, as of June 1, 2000. There is a shift from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements into the Clean Air Act (CAA) programs that OAQ operates. Many of the RCRA provisions previously contained in this rule are now being shifted to 45CSR34 (which will be discussed later in the meeting). John said this proposed rule amendment is also

necessary to maintain consistency with the Office of Waste Management's current rule - 33CSR20.

**45CSR26** (copy not provided for Council at this time) specifically addresses NO<sub>x</sub> reduction requirements for electric generating units. This rule deviates somewhat from EPA's model rule, but follows the Governor's Coalition proposal. EPA's model rule requires electric generating units .15 lb/mmBtu NO<sub>x</sub> limits, which is roughly an 85% reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Whereas, the Governor's coalition proposal requires .25 lb/mmBtu NO<sub>x</sub> limits, or 65% reduction from their 1999 emissions.

**45CSR30** establishes a comprehensive air quality operating permits program consistent with the requirements of Title V of the federal Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 70. These proposed amendments will incorporate various corrections and revisions associated with the November 1995 Federal Register Notice. John said OAQ has deferred making these changes until now in anticipation of additional changes they believe EPA will make in Part 70. There also has not been a great deal of concern since OAQ has received interim approval of the program since 1994; however, EPA was recently sued for issuing these interim approvals. This put OAQ in the position of amending the rule to comply with the November 1995 requirements, so that OAQ can receive final approval from EPA. John said the rule may need to be modified again in the near future when (and if) EPA modifies the Part 70 requirements.

**45CSR34** - This rule provides authority for the Director to determine and enforce case-by-case maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for major hazardous air pollutant sources, in the absence of a federal standard under certain circumstances, as required for permit program approval under Title V of the CAA. John said this proposed amendment does delete the requirement that OAQ do a case-by-case MACT analysis for sources that modify. He said this is a fairly significant change in the rule. Previously, and even under OAQ's Title V program, sources that do even slight modifications and were to eventually receive a MACT standard from EPA, were required to make some kind of guess as to what that standard was under such modification, and then do a case-by-case analysis to make that source comply with what everybody thought would be the ultimate MACT standard for that source. EPA was sued over this particular requirement, and has since removed the requirement from the Title V program. As mentioned earlier in the meeting, OAQ is also proposing incorporating the provisions in 45CSR25, pertaining to hazardous waste combustors, into this rule.

After discussions and questions concerning OAQ's proposed rules, Council recommended the following to Chairman Castle:

Bill Raney deferred to Ray Joseph, representing the natural gas industry, for questions concerning Section 6 of 45CSR6 (To Prevent and Control Air Pollution From Combustion on Refuse) requirements for Permits before the installation and use of emergency flares. The concern from Mr. Joseph was that in certain situations emergency flares would exceed permitting trigger levels requiring a permit pursuant to 45CSR13. John Benedict concurred that permits would be required under those circumstances. However, that should not be that much of a burden since the emissions from a majority (90% ) of emergency flares used in the natural gas industry would be below permit trigger levels. It was noted that Section 6 was specifically revised to allow the use of emergency flares for the natural gas industry, and that others in OAQ were more directly involved in drafting the specific language in Section 6. Mr. Benedict recommended that proposed rule 45CSR6 go to public notice as drafted, and that the OAQ would meet with representatives of the natural gas industry to further discuss their concerns, and possibly consider revisions in Section 6.

Bill Raney asked if the Administrative Procedures Act requires Fiscal Notes to be completed as to the implications of the rule on the regulated community. Carrie Chambers advised Mr. Raney that fiscal notes are prepared for each rule before they are filed for public hearing, but the fiscal note requires information on the cost to the state in implementing the proposed rules, not on the regulated community. The Fiscal Notes are a work-in-progress, and will be submitted to Council after they are completed. Mr. Raney expressed his concern by stating that he has a problem in approving the proposed rules without the Council reviewing these documents beforehand. He said agencies have typically been known to crank out the standard responses to the fiscal notes, which leads to problems during the Legislative Rule-Making process. Bill Samples said he wasn't sure if the Council has a right to approve or disapprove the proposed rules, but only that the Director is to consult with Council on the proposed amendments, and then consider their comments. Mr. Raney stated that he would still like his concerns noted and included in the minutes that will be filed with the proposed rules.

Mr. Raney said he would also like to ask why there is nothing on the agenda concerning the Environmental Quality Board's (EQB) Water Quality Standards rule. Carrie Chambers explained that she has included a copy of EQB's rule (and also three of the Solid Waste Management Board's proposed rules), for Council's review, in the notebooks containing DEP's rules. She went on to explain that since the Boards have their own rule-

making authority under §22B-3-4, they are not required to go before the Advisory Council during the rule-making process.

Mr. Raney said that DEP has a huge obligation in regards to water quality standards, regardless of who has the rule-making authority. He also said that the rules as proposed are huge, and the implications to the regulated community are immense.

Chairman Castle said he would try to find someone from OWR or EQB to discuss EQB's rule later in the meeting.

□ 60CSR4 - "Awarding of West Virginia Stream Partners' Program Grant Rule."

Jennifer Pauer, Program Coordinator for the Stream Partners' Program, briefed Council members on the proposed amendments to 60CSR4. Jennifer said this rule was filed as an emergency rule in March. After one year of implementing the rule, it was discovered that the rigid spending caps contained in the original rule made it difficult to implement as intended by §20-13-4. The proposed amendments will loosen these spending caps, and therefore make it easier for grant recipients to complete their watershed improvement projects. The rule also contains minor technical cleanup.

After discussion and questions from the Council, there were no substantive recommendations made to the Director concerning the proposed amendments to 60CSR4.

□ 199CSR1 - "Surface Mining Blasting Rule"

Darcy White, Office of Explosives and Blasting (OEB), briefed Council on 199CSR1. Darcy explained that many of the proposed amendments to the Surface Mining Blasting rule are technical cleanup in nature and also involve changing the order of some provisions to improve clarity. Sections covering inspections and enforcement and appeals were extracted from portions of existing 38CSR2, the Surface Mining and Reclamation rule. These sections are being amended into the current rule to ensure OEB has authority to enforce a program that will satisfy OSM requirements. Another section extracted from 38CSR2 deals with pre-blast survey requirements, and is necessary if OEB is to gain OSM approval of the proposed rules. Darcy said that subsection 3.11 also contains a proposed revision that allows the Director to further restrict blasting on a case-by-case basis as an alternative to prohibiting blasting altogether. To correspond with the blaster's certification rules approved by OSM, and to help improve certified blaster's professionalism and knowledge,

the requirements for blaster's certification is also being proposed as an amendment to this rule.

Larry Harris, Advisory Council member, was unable to attend the meeting; however, he expressed the following comments on 199CSR1 by e-mail. He asked whether these blasting rules will also apply to the quarry bill and rules. He said that in the Surface Mining Blasting rule there seems to be some consideration of the premining groundwater/wells. This presumes that any taking of this water right from nearby landowners is cause for a claim. Is this also true for limestone quarries?

Darcy responded by saying that no, 199CSR1 applies only to coal mining. Blasting requirements for quarries are addressed in §22-4 (revised during the past legislative session, and effective this July). Rocky Parsons is currently working on a rules package as required by this legislation. Until those are promulgated, there is no change in blasting requirements for quarries.

After discussion and questions from the Council, there were no recommendations made to the Director concerning the proposed amendments to 199CSR1.

John Johnston, Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas, discussed the following proposed rules.

- 35CSR4 - "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"
- 35CSR7 - "Certification of Gas Wells"

John told Council that there are three proposed amendments to 35CSR4 and one to 35CSR7 that are both fairly straightforward. He said the proposed amendments in 35CSR4 will: 1) allow the plats to be submitted electronically. This is the first step in relation to authorizing permitting electronically for oil and gas wells; 2) will apply to the procedure for well transfer. These proposed amendments will eliminate the pre-circular, and cut the paperwork and mailing in half that the Office of Oil and Gas must perform in the transfer process. This will also allow the transfer of well responsibility to occur in a more timely manner; and 3) will waive the new certification for the reuse of plats when applying for plugging permits.

35CSR7 - The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is proposing to reinstate certain regulations regarding well category determination under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, Section 503. This section allows natural gas producers to obtain tax credits under Section 29 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 503 first requires a determination by the local regulatory agency that a well is producing one of the types of gas eligible for the Section 29 tax credit. The promulgation of these proposed rules will enable the Office of Oil and Gas to review and conduct the first determination.

*After discussion and questions from the Council, there were no substantive recommendations made to the Director concerning the proposed amendments to 35CSR4 and 35CSR7.*

The following Office of Waste Management rules were discussed:

- 33CSR3 - "Yard Waste Management Rule"
- 33CSR5 - "Waste Tire Management Rule"
- 33CSR20 - "Hazardous Waste Management Rule"
- 33CSR32 - "Underground Storage Tank Insurance Fund"

Dick Cooke, Assistant Chief, Office Waste Management (OWM), briefed Council on **33CSR3**. He said OWM has taken a policy statement, that with a change in the yard waste laws approximately two years ago, provided for the Director to provide for reasonable and necessary exceptions to the prohibition of yard waste in landfills. This provision was not incorporated into the rule as the Legislature intended at that time. This proposed amendment incorporates that exception into the rule, and will allow West Virginia residents to dispose of small quantities of domestic yard waste in solid waste landfills, where there is no other option available.

Dick Cooke explained to Council that SB 427 (the Tire Bill) mandated that emergency rules be promulgated under **33CSR5**. The proposed emergency rule, among other amendments, will allow the disposal of waste tires in solid waste landfills, but only when the state agency authorizing the remediation or cleanup program has determined there is no reasonable alternative available. The proposed amendments also adds permitting or other requirements for salvage yards, waste tire dealers, waste tire transporters, and commercial landfill facilities.

Mike Dorsey, Assistant Chief, OWM, next discussed **33CSR20**. He explained the rule is being amended to adopt by federal reference the 1999 changes made to 40 CFR Parts 260 through 279. Those amendments include Hazardous Waste Management System: Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program, Hazardous Waste Lamps, and 180-day Accumulation Time Under RCRA for Waste Water

Treatment Sludges from the Metal Finishing Industry. These amendments are less stringent than federal regulations and are intended to assist the regulated community, and encourage recycling and waste minimization.

Mike said OWM has two rule amendments this year that deal with underground storage tanks. The first, **33CSR30**, applies to a very small segment of the population. This rule, as well as federal EPA requirements, requires that all underground storage tanks (UST) have corrosion protection by December 22, 1998. Many UST systems were upgraded to meet the standards rather than new USTs being installed; however, the UST inspectors are finding that many of the systems were not installed correctly. Since the current rules do not specifically require certification of persons who install corrosion protection, the burden falls solely on the UST owners and/or operators to correct the system. This proposed amendment should prevent this from continuing in the future.

**33CSR32**, OWM's final proposed rule, deals with the Underground Storage Tank Insurance Fund. This rule requires that accrued interest on the UST Insurance Trust Fund Capitalization Fund remain in that fund. The UST Administrative Fund has been depleted, and the annual registration fee assessment no longer generates enough revenue to support the UST program. The expenditures from the UST Administrative Fund are used as the required match for the federal grant. Unless more revenue is deposited in the UST Administrative Fund, there will be insufficient funds to pay personnel and other operating costs. The proposed amendments to this rule will allow the transfer of the interest money and alleviate the need to increase the annual registration fees. Mike said this amendment has the full support of the UST Advisory Committee.

After discussion of OWM's proposed rules, the following amendment to 33CSR5 (the Waste Tire Disposal rule) was offered by Counsel:

*Bill Samples said that section 3.1.a indicates that a permit is required for persons who generate waste tires, but he couldn't find a definition of "generator," and this could be confusing when trying to interpret the rule. Cap Smith, Chief of OWM, said that is a very good point, and it will certainly be taken into consideration during the public hearing/comment period timeframe.*

The following Office of Mining and Reclamation rules were discussed:

- **38CSR2 - "WV Surface Mining Reclamation Rule"**

□ 38CSR3 - "Rules for Quarrying and Reclamation"

John Ailes, Assistant Chief, OMR, briefly described the proposed amendments to 38CSR2, and noted that most of the amendments deal with Office of Surface Mining program amendments.

After discussion/questions concerning 38CSR2, the following comments were made by Council:

*In Section 14.15.f, OMR is proposing to tie contemporaneous reclamation to reclamation liability. The proposed amendment stated that the reclamation liability cannot exceed the bond posted for the site. Bill Raney stated his concern with limiting the area to be disturbed based upon liability. He questioned who would be determining reclamation liability, and how. He said that he understands the reasoning, but would like to go on record as being "cautiously reserved," and additional comments would be forthcoming during the public hearing/comment period.*

*The proposed amendment to strike Section 23, which deals with coal extraction as an incidental part of development of land for commercial, residential, industrial or civic use, was questioned by Council. John explained to Council that this provision was amended into the rule a few years ago, but never approved by OSM, and therefore deleted from the rule mainly as a cleanup. Bill Raney said that he is hesitant to see the Section deleted from the rule since it is still in DEP's statute, and has been beneficial to businesses several times throughout the state. After further discussion, Chairman Castle agreed to reinstate Section 23 and will work with OSM to seek program approval.*

Rocky Parsons, OMR Assistant Chief, discussed the newly-proposed Quarry mining rules, 38CSR3, authorized in HB 4055, effective June 8. He said that the Statue was developed through the stakeholders' process, and the rules have been drafted the same way. DEP intends to file the rules as "Emergency," and at the same time file the rules to go through the normal legislative rule-making process. He said it is still a working document, but any changes made will be as a result of the stakeholders' process.

After discussion/questions on 38CSR3, the following comments are noted by Council members:

*Mr. Larry Harris commented by e-mail on 38CSR3. He stated that his concerns for quarries are "related to degradation of nearby streams and water tables. Where limestone is located the quality of streams is generally high, often being trout streams. Quarries can alter the quality of the stream through siltation,*

and the quantity through alterations of the water table due to blasting. Hence, we want to make sure that the rules adequately address these two issues. I think that the water quality baseline studies should include a bottom fines analysis of receiving streams. Duffield of the Forest Service has established a direct relationship between the % of fines in stream sediment and the biological productivity of the stream. Having a baseline value for the receiving stream, and requiring monitoring to assure that this figure is not increased to the point where productivity is altered, would be a suitable protection for the stream - Part of 3.5 of the proposed rules."

Mr. Harris also noted his objection to calling streams "Natural Drainways" in subsection 2.17 of the definitions - He stated that "this nomenclature lowers the status of streams to drains, which are essentially industrial conduits or pipes. Very often these streams are manipulated in a way that destroys habitat and degrades the productivity of that stream."

Rocky responded that he will take these comments to the next stakeholders' meeting for their consideration, including a possible rewrite of 2.17.

Mr. Harris also asked if there are any preblast assessments or surveys of the groundwater level. Rocky responded by saying that preblast surveys do require a sampling of the water wells. With, quarries, operations in existence now have a year to do a preblast survey to the nearest protected structure within 1,000 feet of the blasting area. A new permit has to do a preblast survey for any structure within 1,500 feet of the blasting area, as opposed to 1/2 mile with coal.

Bill Samples pointed out section 7.4.b., that deals with sediment control, seems to be awkwardly worded. As it is worded, the Director has to make a very definitive determination on something that the applicant only has to have a reasonable likelihood of. Chairman Castle agreed with this comment, and the rule will be amended accordingly.

Mr. Samples also noted in 7.4.c., that normally in an environmental regulation when something has to be removed, you say it has to be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Chairman Castle agreed with this comment and amendment to this section.

### 3. Open Discussion.

Chairman Castle introduced Libby Chatfield, Technical Advisor for the Environmental Quality Board. Chairman Castle thanked

Libby for taking the time to appear before Council to discuss 46CSR1, EQB's Water Quality Standard Rule. Randy Sovic, DEP's Office Water Resources, also participated in the discussion.

After discussions/questions concerning the proposed EQB rule, the following comments are noted from Council members:

Bill Raney said that even though the Boards (the Environmental Quality Board and Solid Waste Management Board) are not required to come before the Council with their proposed Legislative rules, he would like to go on record as being "absolutely in opposition" to the proposed Groundwater Quality Standards' rule amendments until a full-blown, socio-economic impact statement is done. He said he does take exception to the fact that the Board can autonomously go forward with the rules without coming to the Advisory Council, and that he believes the obligations and costs will be enormous, both to the state and to industry.

Lisa Dooley stated that she is in complete agreement with Mr. Raney, and would also like to go on record as being opposed to EQB's proposed rule. She said that the proposed rule amendments, especially as they relate to the economic development part, very much concern her. She believes any economic development in West Virginia will be subject to the state's anti-degradation policy. And that policy should be reviewed and compared to surrounding states so that it is not detrimental for businesses and municipalities.

Bill Samples said that there is a multitude of concerns with this rule amendment, and that industry certainly has a major concern with it. He said that other states with anti-degradation rules may not have brought things to a stop, but certainly delayed them. He said that he would also like to go on record as being opposed to this rule amendment.

Rick Roberts asked to be included, for the record, his opposition to the proposed rule.

Director Castle said that the connection and link to DEP with regard to implementing the proposed EQB rules will definitely be taken into consideration.

Before adjournment of the meeting Bill Raney said he would like to go on record to thank Carrie Chambers for putting together the rules package and e-mailing them to Counsel in a timely fashion. Chairman Castle adjourned the meeting at 4:00 p.m.

□  
APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: 35CSR4 - "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"

Type of Rule:  Legislative     Interpretive     Procedural

Agency: Division Environmental Protection, Office of Oil & Gas

Address: #10 McJunkin Road, Nitro, WV Attn: John Johnston

1. Effect of Proposed rule:

	ANNUAL FISCAL YEAR				
	INCREASE	DECREASE	CURRENT	NEXT	THEREAFTER
<b>ESTIMATED TOTAL COST</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>					
<b>CURRENT EXPENSE</b>					
<b>REPAIRS &amp; ALTERATIONS</b>					
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>					
<b>OTHER</b>					

2. Explanation of Above Estimates:  
There will be no additional impact on State Government.

3. Objectives of These Rules:  
These proposed rule amendments will allow the Office of Oil and Gas to begin the process of accepting permits electronically, will eliminate any unnecessary paperwork requirements, and will encourage the plugging of wells by eliminating a cost to have flats recertified

Rule Title: 35CSR4 - "Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells"

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule:

A. Economic Impact on State Government:

The elimination of a redundant step in the well transfer process will cut the monthly mailings/notifications in half, and will save mailing costs, materials, and employees' time.

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific Groups of Citizens: Oil and Gas operators will receive well transfer notices in half the time.

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

The plat requirement change will save the cost to re-certify a plat for a plugging permit, and speed up the permitting process.

Date: July 17, 2000

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative:

Garri J. Chambers

FILED

JUL 17 3 03 PM '00

OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

TITLE 35  
LEGISLATIVE RULE  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SERIES 4  
OIL AND GAS WELLS AND OTHER WELLS

**§35-4-1. General.**

1.1. Scope. -- This rule shall govern and apply to proceedings under W. Va. Code §22-6-1 et seq., governing oil and gas wells and other wells. Certain portions of this series shall govern and apply to W. Va. Code §22-12-1 et seq., related to groundwater protection, and to W. Va. Code §22-10 et seq., abandoned wells.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §§22-12-5; 22-1-3; and 22-6-2.

1.3. Filing Date. -- ~~June 6, 1993.~~

1.4. Effective Date. -- ~~July 1, 1993.~~

1.5. Former Rule Superseded -- This legislative rule supersedes West Virginia Legislative Rule, Department of Energy, Division of Oil and Gas, Series 18, Oil and Gas Wells and Other Wells" in effect on June 12, 1987.

1.6. Forms -- An index of all current forms and copies of any forms currently used under or required by this rule may be obtained from the chief. The Office of Oil and Gas reserves the right to amend any forms prospectively to accord more fully with W. Va. Code §22 and this rule.

**§35-4-2. Definitions.**

Unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, the definitions contained in W. Va. Code §§22-1-2 and 22-6-1 shall apply to this rule in addition to those definitions set forth below:

2.1. "W. Va. Code" shall mean the West

Virginia Code of 1931, as amended.

2.2. "Barrel" shall mean forty-two (42) U.S. gallons of two hundred thirty-one (231) cubic inches each of liquid, including slurries, at a temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit.

2.3. "Chief" shall mean Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas as designated by the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection.

2.4. "Completion of the drilling process," as used in W. Va. Code §22-6-30, shall mean the date on which a drilling rig ceases operation on the drilling site for more than thirty (30) consecutive days.

2.5. "Cubic foot of gas" shall mean the volume of gas contained in one (1) cubic foot at a standard pressure base of fourteen point seven three (14.73) pounds per square inch (absolute) and a standard temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit.

2.6. "Day" shall mean a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours.

2.7. "Designated agent" shall mean a resident of the State of West Virginia designated by an operator as the agent or attorney in fact of the operator upon whom process, notices, orders, or other communications issued pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6 may be served. See subsection 10.3.

2.8. "Gas-oil ratio test" shall mean a test, by any means generally accepted in the industry, to determine the number of cubic feet of gas produced per barrel of oil produced.

2.9. "Gas well" shall mean any well which

produces or appears capable of producing a ratio of six thousand (6,000) cubic feet of gas or more to each barrel of oil on the basis of the initial gas-oil ratio test.

2.10. "Initial gas-oil ratio test" shall mean the gas-oil ratio test performed for the purpose of completing Form IV-36, "Well Operator's Report of Initial Gas-Oil Ratio Test," to designate the type of well.

2.11. "Log" or "Well log" shall mean a systematic, detailed geological record of all formations, including coal, fresh water, and salt water encountered in the drilling of a well.

2.12. "Oil well" shall mean any well which produces or appears capable of producing a ratio of less than six thousand (6,000) cubic feet of gas to each barrel of oil on the basis of the initial gas-oil ratio test.

2.13. "Surface owner of record," and the term "owner of record of the surface" as used in W. Va. Code §22-6-9, shall mean any person who is an owner of record of surface land or an undivided interest therein, whether or not the surface ownership is severed from the oil and gas or other mineral ownership.

2.14. "Underground storage well" shall mean a gas well subject to the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-9.

2.15. "Use" for the purpose of W. Va. Code §22-6-19 is defined the same as "Active Status" as defined in 35 CSR 5.

#### **§35-4-3. Inspectors Forms, Forms, Departmental Records.**

3.1. Notice and Application Forms - Forms WW-2(A), WW-2(B), WW-3(A), WW-3(B), WW-4(A), WW-4(B) shall accord the interested parties essentially the same notice, rights and statements of those rights and be in substantially the same form as the versions of those forms issued at the same time as this rule.

3.2. Report Forms -- The report forms to be used by oil and gas inspectors or the supervising inspector upon inspection pursuant to W. Va. Code §22 are as follows:

3.2.a. Form VI-26, "Inspector's Well Report" for permitted well work (obverse) except plugging and abandonment (reverse);

3.2.b. Form VI-27, "Notice of Violation";

3.2.c. Form VI-28, "Imminent Danger Order";

3.2.d. Form VI-29, "Notice Extending Abatement Time";

3.2.e. Form VI-30, "Order for Failure to Abate Violation"; and

3.2.f. Form VI-31, "Notice of Abatement."

#### **§35-4-4. Inspectors Findings of Violation, Abatement.**

4.1. Violations, Findings and Orders - Findings and orders of oil and gas inspectors concerning violations discovered during an inspection shall be recorded on the appropriate form listed in subsection 3.2. Such finding and orders shall not be construed to limit the office's power to initiate any other lawful proceedings concerning violations of W. Va. Code §22-6, or this rule.

#### **§35-4-5. Permits, Notice, Review.**

5.1. Reserved.

5.2. Application for Permit; Issuance, Conditions and Modifications.

5.2.a. An application for any well work permit required for an oil or gas well or an underground storage well by W. Va. Code §22-6-6, except for permits to plug a well, shall be made on Form WW-2(B), "Application for Well Work

Permit," and shall be accompanied by:

5.2.a.1. A "Notice of Application for a Well Work Permit" in the form prescribed by subsection 5.4;

5.2.a.2. A plat in the form prescribed by section 9;

5.2.a.3. A bond in one of the forms prescribed by section 10, or in lieu thereof cash or collateral security allowed by W. Va. Code §22-6-26;

5.2.a.4. Form WW-9, "Construction and Reclamation Plan," applicable to the plan required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6(d), and a plan for performing the reclamation required by W. Va. Code §22-6-30 and section 16;

5.2.a.5. With any initial application to drill a well the fees required by W. Va. Code §22-6-2 (two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) application fee), W. Va. Code §22-6-29 (one hundred dollars (\$100) special reclamation fee), and a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) general permit registration fee; and

5.2.a.6. If applicable, the consent required by W. Va. Code §22-6-21.

5.2.b. Where there is more than one type of well work, a single application may be used provided all such well work is noted on the Form WW-2(B) filed in connection therewith.

5.2.c. An application for any liquid or waste disposal well permit required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6, except a permit to plug a well, shall be made on Form WW-3(B), "Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well Work Permit Application," and shall be accompanied by:

5.2.c.1. A "Notice of Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Application" in the form prescribed by subsection 5.4;

5.2.c.2. A plat in the form prescribed

by section 9;

5.2.c.3. A bond in one of the forms prescribed by section 10, or in lieu thereof the cash or collateral security allowed by W. Va. Code §22-6-14;

5.2.c.4. Form WW-9, "Construction and Reclamation Plan," applicable to the reclamation required by W. Va. Code §§22-6-30 and section 16; and

5.2.c.5. With the initial application to drill a well, the fees required by W. Va. Code §§22-6-2 and 22-6-29. A separate application for permit shall not be required for stimulating a well where stimulating is to be a part of the well work for which a permit is sought and such fact is noted on the Form WW-3(B) filed in connection therewith.

5.2.d. An application for a permit to plug a well shall be made on Form WW-4(B), "Application to Plug and Abandon a Well," and shall be accompanied by:

5.2.d.1. A "Notice of Application to Plug and Abandon a Well," in the form prescribed by subsection 5.4;

5.2.d.2. A plat in the form prescribed by section 9; and

5.2.d.3. A bond in one of the forms prescribed by section 10, or in lieu thereof cash or collateral security required by W. Va. Code §22-6-23.

5.2.e. The applicant for any permit mentioned in this rule must file an original and two (2) copies of the Application and an original and four (4) copies of the Notice, plat and, except for application for a permit to plug a well, a Construction and Reclamation Plan.

5.2.f. The permit and any conditions to or modifications of the proposed permitted well work shall be issued by endorsement on or attachment to

the "Permit" copy of the Application (Form WW-2(B), WW-3(B), or WW-4(B), as applicable).

5.2.g. Any permit issued under section 5 shall expire automatically unless the permit well work is commenced within twenty-four (24) months of the date the permit was issued. No permit shall be extended to authorize the commencement of well work after the expiration date of twenty-four (24) months.

5.2.h. No permit issued under section 5 shall be transferable.

5.2.i. The determination to deny a permit under the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-6 (h), or to deny or condition a permit under the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-11, shall be in writing and issued within sixty (60) days from the date the Notice and Application in complete form with the required documents are filed.

5.2.j. Irrespective of the scope of the well work for which a permit was originally issued, a new application shall be filed for any well work subsequent to the expiration of the six-month or extended period for reclamation prescribed by W. Va. Code §22-6-30.

### 5.3. Flat Well Royalty Leases.

5.3.a. Any application for a well work permit subject to the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-8 shall include the data required by subsection (c) thereof. Such information may be recorded on the applicable form of the Notice of Application in lieu of filing copies of the well operator's lease or leases or other continuing contract or contracts.

5.3.b. If the applicant's right to extract, produce, or market the oil or gas is based upon a lease or leases or other continuing contract or contracts providing for flat well royalty or any similar provision for compensation to the owner of the oil or gas in place which is not inherently related to the volume of oil and gas so extracted, produced, and marketed, then the affidavit to be

furnished pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-8(e) shall be submitted on Form WW-60.

### 5.4. Notice to Surface Owners of Record; Proof of Notice; Comments.

5.4.a. For purposes of notice of surface owners of record, pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-9, the applicant well operator shall be entitled to assume, subject to performing the public record review described in subdivision 5.4.b. below, that the specific person(s) listed on the relevant tax ticket(s) maintained by the Sheriff pursuant to W. Va. Code §11A-1-8 (as distinguished from the listing of an estate, or of person(s) as "agent" or with "et al" or "heirs" or other designation indicating unspecified owners or record), were in fact surface owners of record when the tax ticket was prepared.

5.4.b. To establish that a surface owner identified on a tax ticket has not transferred an interest in the surface, the well operator must review, from the date the surface owner acquired the surface, or for ten (10) years prior to the date of the review, whichever period is shorter, the "Grantor Index" and the "Fiduciary Index" maintained in the office of the Clerk of the County Commission. If the review identifies surface owner(s) in replacement of or in addition to the tax ticket listing, all successor names shall likewise be checked in the Grantor and Fiduciary Indexes to establish the surface owner(s) of record on the date the review is made.

5.4.c. Where the relevant tax ticket(s) list an estate, or list person(s) as "agent" or with "et al" or "heirs" or other designation indicating unspecified owners of records in the office of the clerk of the county commission to determine whether the total number of such owners is more than three (3) and, if the total number of such owners is three (3) or less, the name(s) of the surface owner(s) of record on the date the review is made.

5.4.d. If the identification of the surface owners of record is made pursuant to the criteria of

subdivisions 5.4.a. and 5.4.b. or 5.4.c. within ninety (90) days of the date of filing of the application for a permit, the well operator need not review the records again prior to the filing.

5.4.e. Except where notice by publication is permissible under the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-9(b), the notice to surface owners of record required by W. Va. Code §22-6-9 shall consist of true, complete copies of all documents required under subsection 5.2. of this rule, and a copy of the "Instructions to the Surface Owner" provided as part of the office's application form.

5.4.f. Proof of personal service may be made by the return of any sheriff or other official empowered by law to serve process, or by affidavit of personal service on Form WW-70 by any person, including but not limited to any employee or agent of the well operator. If service is effected by certified mail, service is effective upon mailing and the return receipt card or other postal receipt for certified mailing with postal stamp affixed or photocopy will be accepted as proof of service.

5.4.g. Notice of publication under the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-9(b) shall be substantially as provided in Form WW-71. Proof shall be supplied by affidavit of publication from the newspaper.

5.4.h. No permit will be issued until all required proof of notice has been filed with the chief.

5.4.i. All comments filed pursuant to the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-10 shall be in writing, and should contain the name, address and telephone number of the person filing the comment, the well operator's name and well number, and the approximate location of the proposed well site including district and county as indicated in the permit application. Comments may be accompanied by other pertinent documents in support of the comment. Other than as prescribed in this rule, no particular form for the comment is prescribed.

## 5.5. Identification Markings.

5.5.a. Every well shall have attached or stamped, in a permanent manner, the API identification number which consists of the state (47), county (001 through 109), and permit number. Such number shall be no less than one half (1/2) inch in height and detectable information by any interested person approaching the well. Any additional information the well operator may desire to display may be incorporated in the permanent identification plat or stamp in such a manner that it will not confuse or distort the permanent API identification number.

5.5.b. Except as provided below, upon the completion of the plugging and filling of any abandoned well, a permanent monument or marker consisting of a length of pipe (minimum diameter size six (6) inches) filled with concrete (or the equivalent thereof if approved by the chief) shall be erected over the well; the marker shall extend no less than thirty (30) inches above the surface and not less than ten (10) feet below the surface and into the well, and shall be sealed with concrete for the purpose of making the marker permanent. The API well identification number which consists of the state (47), county (001 through 109), and permit number shall be attached or stamped in a permanent manner to said monument; and such numbering shall be no less than one half (1/2) inch in height and detectable by any interested person approaching the marker. The erection of the marker shall in no way interfere with the bleeder pipe from the well where such pipe is required, or the vent or other device installed pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-24. Such manner shall be accurately described on Form WR-38, "Affidavit of Plugging and Filling Well" (see subsection 13.10) as to time and manner of plugging and filling the well, and shall be approved by the chief as a satisfactory landmark which may be used as such in the location of adjacent wells. Two (2) permanent reference points with courses and distances from the abandoned well shall be designated and prescribed on the plat required by subdivision 5.2.d in the form prescribed by section 9, accompanying Form WW-4, "Notice of

Intention to Plug and Abandon a Well," if any change in the plat is necessary, accompanying Form IV-38, "Affidavit of Plugging and Filling Well" (see subsection 13.10).

**5.6. Parties Responsible.** All contractors and drillers, including all service companies carrying on business or doing work in oil and gas fields in West Virginia, as well as lease holders and operators generally, shall take notice of and are hereby directed to observe and apply the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6 and this rule; and all contractors, drillers, service companies and operators shall be held responsible for violations thereof.

**5.7. Evidence of Performance.**

**5.7.a.** After the completion of the work authorized to be done by any permit required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6, the permittee shall comply with filing requirements of the W. Va. Code and section 12.

**5.7.b.** In addition to the requirements of subdivision 5.7.a, following completion of plugging a well, the permittee shall also comply with the affidavit requirements of W. Va. Code §22-6-23 and subsection 13.10.

**§35-4-6. Plats, Notice to Coal Owner, Operator or Lessee.**

**6.1. Plats.**

**6.1.a.** The plat submitted pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-12 before "drilling for oil or gas, or before fracturing or stimulating a well," shall contain the information required by W. Va. Code §22-6-12 and otherwise by this rule in the form and manner provided in section 9. A separate plat shall not be required for stimulating a well where stimulating is to be a part of the work for which a permit is sought and such fact is noted on Form WW-2(B), "Application for a Well Work Permit."

**6.1.b.** A plat is hereby required to accompany all applications for "fracturing any well" under W. Va. Code §22-6-13 by means

subsequent to and not an incident of previously permitted drilling, redrilling, deepening, pressuring or converting of such well. If the well to be fractured is an oil or gas well, the plat shall contain the same information required for plats by W. Va. Code §22-6-12 and otherwise by this rule, and shall be in the form and manner provided in section 9; and if the well is a liquid injection or waste disposal well, the plat shall contain the same information required for plats by W. Va. Code §22-6-14 and otherwise by this rule, and shall be in the form and manner provided in section 9.

**6.1.c.** The plat required by W. Va. Code §22-6-14, before drilling a well for the introduction of liquids for the purposes provided in W. Va. Code §22-6-25, or for the introduction of liquids for the disposal of sewage, industrial waste or other waste or the effluent therefrom on any tract of land, or before converting an existing well for such purposes, shall contain the information required by W. Va. Code §22-6-25 and otherwise by this rule, and shall be in the form and manner provided in section 9. Submission of a separate plat shall not be required before stimulating such a well where stimulating is to be part of the well work for which a permit is sought and such fact is noted on Form WW-3(B), "Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well Work Permit Application."

**6.2. Notice to Coal Operators, Owners or Lessees -** A copy of the completed notice and application for any permit required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6, including the associated plat and Construction and Reclamation Plan required by section 5, shall be used as the form of the Notice to Coal Operators, Owners or Lessees required by W. Va. Code §§22-6-12, 22-6-13 and 22-6-14, and shall be mailed by registered or certified mail to coal operators, owners or lessees.

**§35-4-7. Operational Regulations on Liquid Injection and Waste Disposal Wells.**

**7.1. Tubing and Packer Arrangements; Variance; Regulation of Pressure.**

**7.1.a.** Injection of water, other liquids, or

wastes shall be accomplished through a tubing and packer arrangement with the packer set immediately above the injection zone, and the annulus between the tubing and casing shall be monitored by pressure sensitive devices or through production casing adequately seated and cemented that will allow monitoring of the annulus between the injection casing and the last intermediate casing string or coal-fresh water casing string, as the case may be. Upon a proposal made in detail on Form WR-37, "Pre-Operations Certificate for Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well," a variance from any of the foregoing requirements may be granted upon a showing in the application or at the hearing by an individual operator that alternate prudent engineering practices will prevent migration outside the target information.

7.1.b. The injection pressure shall be regulated to minimize the possibility of fracturing the confining strata; and the Form WR-37, "Pre-Operation Certificate for Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well," submitted for each such well shall set forth the proposed operation in detail so as to demonstrate that this requirement will be satisfied.

7.2. Disposal of Connate or Polluted Water - No discharge of salt water, brackish water, or other water unfit for domestic livestock or other general use shall be made into the waters of the state unless such disposal is approved by permit under applicable state and federal laws. When underground disposal of such water is required, such disposal well and related facilities will be permitted only upon application and approved as required by applicable federal and state laws. Disposal into the same formation from which the water is produced is preferable.

### 7.3. Pre-Operation Certificate.

7.3.a. The chief or his appointed representative shall be notified no less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to mechanical integrity testing to allow the chief or his representative the opportunity to witness the tests. Copies of the results of all tests shall be submitted with Form WR-37 as provided in subdivision 7.3.b.

7.3.b. Upon successful completion and mechanical integrity testing, and prior to first injection into a permitted liquid injection or waste disposal well, the operator shall furnish the office with a certification on Form WR-37, "Pre-Operation Certificate for Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well," indicating that all requirements of subsections 7.1. and 7.2. have been satisfied. The certificate shall include:

7.3.b.1. Identification of the injection zone by name of geological target formation and depth (top and bottom of zone), the number of perforations, if applicable, or the interval of open hole;

7.3.b.2. The maximum bottom hole pressure in pounds per square inch and maximum rate of injection in barrels of liquids per hour or cubic feet of gases per hour;

7.3.b.3. A detailed identification of the materials being injected, including additives;

7.3.b.4. Specifications of cathodic protection and other corrosion control measures;

7.3.b.5. Filters, if any;

7.3.b.6. The entire casing and cementing record, any packers and other special downhole equipment, and cement bond logs; Provided, that this data need not be included on Form WR-37, where the casing and cementing record is furnished on Form WR-35, "Well Operator's Report of Drilling, Fracturing and/or Stimulating," associated with the project;

7.3.b.7. Certification that the mechanical integrity of the well has been tested, and statement of the test method;

7.3.b.8. Facilities or systems to protect the integrity of the geological target formation or to prevent fracturing the confining strata; and

7.3.b.9. Application for variance, if

any, from subsection 7.1.

**7.4. Partial Exemption for Certain Wells -** Any liquid injection or waste disposal well in existence and used as such prior to July 1, 1969 shall be exempted from the requirements of subsections 7.1, 7.2, or 7.3, provided the operator has, on or before July 1, 1979, filed an area plat or plats showing all of such operator's liquid injection or waste disposal wells. Such exemption shall remain effective until such time as, in the opinion of the chief and upon notification thereof to the well owner or operator, it is determined that said well is leaking liquids to others' wells or the surface.

**7.5. Monitoring by the Operator -** The well owner or well operator of a liquid injection or waste disposal well shall monitor daily and submit to the office monthly the injection pressures and volumes on Form WR-40 "Report for Liquid Injection, Waste Disposal or Enhanced Recovery." The chief may require more frequent or continuous monitoring and more frequent reporting if, in his opinion, good reason exists therefor.

**7.6. Limitation -** W. Va Code §22-6-14 and subsections 7.1 through 7.5 do not apply to injection of water or other liquids into a well for the purpose of fracturing or stimulating a well or underground gas storage well operations, including injection periods.

**7.7. Authorization and Re-testing of Wells.**

**7.7.a.** No liquid injection or waste disposal well shall be permitted to inject until a Pre-Operation Certificate (Form WR-37) is reviewed and approved by the chief.

**7.7.b.** The mechanical integrity of a liquid injection or waste disposal well must be demonstrated to the approval of the chief again within five (5) years from the last test date in order for injection to continue.

**§35-4-8. Objections to Applications; Notice.**

**8.1. Objection Filed by Coal Operators, Owners or Lessees -** Objections by coal operators, owners, or lessees filed pursuant to W. Va. Code §§22-6-15, 22-6-16 or 22-6-17, shall be made on Form OB-13, "Objection Under W. Va. Code §§22-6-15, 22-6-16, or 22-6-17 to "Proposed Permitted Work."

**8.2. Objection by the Office -** Objections by the office to any proposed well work under W. Va. Code §§22-6-15, 22-6-16, 22-6-17, shall be made in writing, and in the same detail required of objections by coal operators, owners or lessees.

**8.3. Notice to Applicant of Objection.**

**8.3.a.** If a coal operator, owner, or lessee files or the office makes objection to proposed work under W. Va. Code §22-6-16, the office shall notify the applicant well operator by Form OB-14, "Notice to Well Operator of Objection Under W. Va. Code §§22-6-15 or 22-6-16," attaching copies of all such objections.

**8.3.b.** If a coal operator, owner, or lessee files or the office makes objection under W. Va. Code §22-6-17, the office shall notify the applicant well operator as provided by subsection 8.4.

**8.4. Notice to Shallow Gas Well Review Board of Objections; Copies to Applicant -** If a coal operator, owner or lessee files or the office makes objection under W. Va. Code §22-6-17, the office shall notify the Chairman of the Shallow Gas Well Review Board by Form OB-15, "Notice to Shallow Gas Well Review Board of Objection Under W. Va. Code §22-6-17 to a Proposed Drilling Site," attaching copies of all objections made pursuant to subsections 8.1 and 8.2 and all other information required by W. Va. Code §22-6-17. Copies of all such documents shall be sent to the applicant well operator as his notice of objection.

**35-4-9. Form and Contents of Plats.**

**9.1. Statutory Requirements for Plats -** Any plats required to be furnished under W. Va. Code

§22-6-12 or 22-6-14 (see subsection 5.2), shall contain all information specified in the statutory section requiring the plat.

9.2. Additional Requirements for Plats - Any plat required to be furnished under W. Va. Code §§22-6-12 or 22-6-14, or under subdivision 6.1.b. or subsection 13.1, shall conform to the following standards of accuracy and depiction:

9.2.a. Accuracy - An accuracy of one (1) part in two thousand five hundred (2,500) is required for location of wells on land containing workable coal beds which are tributary to operator coal mines. All other plats require a minimum accuracy of one (1) part in two hundred (200). The attained accuracy standard shall be stated on every plat.

9.2.b. Permanent Landmarks - At least two (2) permanent monuments or landmarks with courses and distances to the subject well shall be shown on the basis of an on-the-ground survey and, if any such monument or landmark is not a permanently established property corner, it shall be referenced to a permanently established property corner by courses and distances on the basis of an on-the-ground survey.

9.2.c. Physical Location of Well - Every well shall be drilled within ten (10) feet of the exact well location designated on the plat. To facilitate compliance and verification, the plat for a new well shall designate at least two (2) reference points from which, after the drilling site has been cleared and graded, the proposed well location can be accurately reestablished by the well operator and, if desired, subsequently verified by the oil and gas inspector or any interested person. When the survey party stakes the proposed well location, it shall flag or otherwise mark the reference points, which may be permanent (such as standing trees) or temporary (such as set stakes) and such reference points shall be beyond the limits of the drilling site but within three hundred (300) feet of the well location. A description of the reference points and their location with reference to the well location shall be indicated on a detail drawing or a

narrative statement on the face of the plat.

9.2.d. Description - Landmarks and permanently established property corners used shall be named and described on all plats. They shall include standing corner trees, set stones, iron pipes, T-rails, or other manufactured monuments. Existing wells (operating or abandoned) shall also be considered established landmarks if said wells are accurately platted and on file with the office. If landmarks used are not permanently established property corners, the landmark must be adequately referenced to such property corners to permit their future location.

9.2.e. Method of Showing Property Lines - The courses and distances of all farm lines adjoining and those connecting the landmarks or permanently established property corners within the scope of the well location plat shall be shown thereon. All lines actually surveyed shall be shown on such plat in solid lines. Lines taken from deed descriptions only shall be shown by broken lines.

9.2.f. Proven Elevation - The elevation of the surface of the well location shall be given, and it shall be tied to either a government bench mark or other point of proven elevation. The location of the government bench mark or the point of proven elevation shall be noted and described on the plat.

9.2.g. North-South Line - A north and south line shall be given and point to the top of the plat.

9.2.h. Scale and Size of Plat - If practicable, all plats shall be drawn to a scale of one (1) inch equals two thousand (2,000) feet (1:24,000) or to even multiples thereof for each reduction of the plat photographically to a scale of one (1) inch equals two thousand (2,000) feet. The plat shall be eight and one half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches in size. Plats may be submitted electronically, using a format approved by the Chief.

9.2.i. Topographic Map Location of Well - The topographic map location of the well for

which any permit application is made pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-6 shall be shown on the plat by a "cross" with the measured distance in feet from the nearest two point five (2.5) minute latitude and longitude intersection using the North East (upper right) border of the plat on a seven point five (7.5) minute (1:24,000) topographic map. Each plat shall indicate the quadrangle name of the topographic map used.

9.2.j. Wells - All wells within the scope of the plat, whether active, drilling, or abandoned, shall be shown. The scope of every plat shall be sufficient to show all wells within one thousand two hundred (1,200) feet of the well which is the subject of the new application and, in the case of an application for a shallow gas well with a depth of three thousand (3,000) feet or more and which penetrate a coal seam, the scope of the plat shall be sufficient to show all wells within two thousand four hundred (2,400) feet of the well which is the subject of the application. Each well so shown, including the subject well, shall bear a designation that permits the type (oil, gas, liquid injection, under W. Va. Code §22-6-14 underground storage, or storage observation) and status (active, abandoned, or drilling) of each such well to be determined by use of:

9.2.j.1. API permit number (excluding state and county) for each well having such a permit number;

9.2.j.2. In parentheses, and following the API number if such is listed, the type and status numbers provided below; and

9.2.j.3. The symbols provided below.

9.2.k. The kind and status numbers to be used shall be as follows:

9.2.k.1. Oil Wells:

01 - Shallow, active

02 - Shallow, abandoned

03 - Shallow, Drilling

04 - Deep, active

05 - Deep, abandoned

06 - Deep, drilling

9.2.k.2. Deep gas wells:

07 - Production, active

08 - Production, abandoned

09 - Production, drilling

10 - Underground storage, active

11 - Underground storage, abandoned

12 - Underground storage, drilling

13 - Storage observation, active

14 - Storage observation, abandoned

15 - Storage observation, drilling

9.2.k.3. Shallow gas wells:

16 - Less than 3,000 feet, production, active

17 - Less than 3,000 feet, production, abandoned

18 - Less than 3,000 feet, production, drilling

19 - Less than 3,000 feet, underground storage, active

20 - Less than 3,000 feet, underground storage, abandoned

21 - Less than 3,000 feet, underground storage, drilling

22 - Less than 3,000 feet, storage observation, active

23 - Less than 3,000 feet, storage observation, abandoned

24 - Less than 3,000 feet, storage observation, drilling

25 - 3,000 feet or more, production, active

26 - 3,000 feet or more, production, abandoned

27 - 3,000 feet or more, production, drilling

28 - 3,000 feet or more, underground storage, active

29 - 3,000 feet or more, underground storage, abandoned

30 - 3,000 feet or more, underground storage, drilling

31 - 3,000 feet or more, storage observation, active

32 - 3,000 feet or more, storage observation, abandoned

33 - 3,000 feet or more, storage observation, drilling

9.2.k.4. Liquid injection wells:

34 - Active

35 - Abandoned

36 - Drilling or being converted

9.2.k.5. Waste disposal wells:

37 - Active

38 - Abandoned

39 - Drilling or being converted

9.2.k.6. Gas injection wells:

40 - Active

41 - Abandoned

42 - Drilling or being converted

9.2.1. The symbols to be used shall be as found in Appendix A.

9.2.m. Other Surface Features - In addition to the surface features and owner identification data required by statute or by the foregoing specification of subsection 9.2, the plat shall also show the following surface features lying within the scope of the plat:

9.2.m.1. Water wells within two hundred (200) feet of the well for which any permit under W. Va. Code §22-6-6 is being sought, except for liquid or waste disposal wells, in which case water wells within one thousand (1,000) feet of the well shall be shown;

9.2.m.2. Dwellings within two hundred (200) feet of the well for which any such permit is being sought;

9.2.m.3. Streams;

9.2.m.4. Roads and highways; and

9.2.m.5. Railroads with indication of the owners' names.

9.2.n. Names - The plat shall state the names of the surface owners and the royalty owners of the land at the well location.

9.3. Plat Certification - Surveys and plats shall be made under the supervision of a registered professional engineer or licensed land surveyor entitled and licensed by law to practice in the State of West Virginia. The certificate shall be signed and certified by the registered professional engineer or licensed land surveyor in the following manner:

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this plat is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and

shows all the information required by law and the rules issued and prescribed by the Division of Environmental Protection."

9.4. Re-use of Plats - Following issuance of the initial permit for drilling a well, any subsequent application for a new permit involving the same well may be accompanied by an accurate copy of the plat accepted by the office for use with the permit issued for the most recent previous application, updated as necessary to reflect new data or additional data not required by statute or this rule; provided, that a new certification shall be necessary in the form required by subsection 9.3. However, a new certification is not required for a plugging permit.

9.5. Permanent Character of Plats - Every plat submitted under section 9 shall be of permanent character, that is, on linen or plastic or other material of comparable quality and with india or other ink resulting in a depiction not subject to substantial degradation through time from exposure to ordinary conditions of temperature, humidity, and light. Plats may be submitted electronically, using a format approved by the Chief.

**§35-4-10. Separate Bonds; Blanket Bonds; Financial Responsibility; Registration; Designation of Agent; Transfer of Title and Operator Status; Transfer Procedures; Periodical Circular; Hearings; Ineffective Bonds; and Financial Responsibility from Competing Interests.**

#### 10.1. Separate Bonds.

10.1.a. Each permit application filed after the effective date of this rule shall be accompanied by a separate bond with corporate surety or cash, or other collateral security in compliance with W. Va. Code §22-6-26, and shall be submitted with form OP-7, "Bond for Single Oil or Gas Well, Single Liquid Injection Well or Single Waste Disposal Well," except where: (a) a blanket bond is being furnished pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-26(c); or (b) the permit application is for a permit

to plug a well which is already subject to corporate surety, cash or collateral security which satisfied applicable requirements at the time such corporate surety, cash or collateral security was furnished.

10.1.b. The demonstration of financial responsibility for individual wells after the effective date of this rule shall be accompanied by a separate bond with corporate surety or cash or other collateral security in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5000) in compliance with W. Va Code §§22-6-26, 22-10-4 and 5, except where a blanket bond is being furnished pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-26(c) and shall be submitted with Form OP-7, "Bond for Single Oil and Gas Wells, Single Liquid Injection Wells, or Single Waste Disposal Wells." Any corporate surety bond, cash or collateral security furnished prior to the effective date of this rule shall remain in effect for the office until such time as the well operator is issued any new determination of financial responsibility as may be required by this rule.

10.1.c. A well currently under less than a five thousand dollar bond or for which no bond exists for the determination of financial responsibility, shall be transferred to an existing or new five thousand dollar bond in compliance with W. Va Code §22-6-26, by filing form OP-77.

#### 10.2. Blanket Bonds.

10.2.a. Any blanket bond furnished after the effective date of this rule shall have corporate surety or cash or other collateral security and shall be submitted with Form OP-8, "Blanket Bond for Oil and Gas Wells, Liquid Injection Wells, and Waste Disposal Wells." Any blanket bond with corporate surety, cash or collateral security furnished in connection with any permit or permits issued prior to July 11, 1985, shall remain in effect for the benefit of the office until such time as the well operator is issued any additional permit and such well operator has furnished new or additional corporate surety, cash or collateral security complying with the Act; provided, that if a blanket bond furnished prior to July 11, 1985, complies with the requirements of the Act, a new blanket

bond shall not be required to be submitted with a permit application; provided further, that if a permit application is for a permit to plug a well which is already subject to corporate surety, cash or collateral security which satisfied applicable requirements at the time such corporate surety, cash or collateral security was furnished, no additional corporate security, cash or collateral security shall be required.

10.2.b. The demonstration of financial responsibility for multiple wells after the effective date of this rule shall be accompanied by corporate surety or cash or other collateral security in compliance with W. Va Code §§22-6-26, 22-10-4 and 5 and shall be submitted with Form OP-8, "Blanket Bond for Oil and Gas Wells, Liquid Injection Wells, and Waste Disposal Wells." Any corporate surety bond, cash or collateral security furnished prior to the effective date of this rule, shall remain in effect for the office until such time as the well operator is issued any new determination of financial responsibility as may be required by this rule.

10.2.c. Wells currently under less than a fifty thousand dollar blanket bond or for which no bond exists or which is desired a new blanket bond for the determination of financial responsibility, shall be transferred to an existing or new fifty thousand dollar blanket bond in compliance with W. Va Code §22-6-26, by filing form OP-77.

### 10.3. Registration; Designated Agent; Transfer of Title and Operator Status.

10.3.a. All persons owning or operating or proposing to own or operate any well in West Virginia shall register with the chief. In all cases an agent or attorney in fact shall be designated on Form OP-1, "Designation of Agent by Well Owner or Operator" by and for each well or operator, upon whom process, notices, orders, and other communications issued pursuant to W. Va. Code §22 may also be served; but the designation shall not be effective until it has been accepted in writing by the designee and approved by the office. Every well owner or operator who has designated such

agent or attorney in fact shall within five (5) days after termination of such designation, notify the office of such termination and designate a new agent on Form OP-1. This rule applies to all well operators, not merely those whom W. Va. Code §22-6-6 specifically requires to designate an agent; provided, that a well operator who is a natural person and a resident of the State of West Virginia may list himself instead of an agent for service of all papers.

10.3.a.1. When title to a well or the right to operate a well is transferred from one (1) well operator to another, the chief shall be notified in writing within five (5) days by the transferor well operator, or if he no longer exists by one or more of the owners of the well, the name and address of the transferee well operator. A copy of such notification shall be delivered to the transferee well operator. Failure to notify the chief of such transfer shall be a violation of this rule by said transferor and shall be punishable under W. Va. Code §22-6-34; and in addition, all bonds of such transferor under W. Va. Code §22-6 shall be forfeited.

10.3.a.2. The transferee well operator shall forthwith register with the office if he has not previously registered. In any event, said transferee shall forthwith notify the office of his designated agent or attorney in fact pursuant to subsection 10.3, unless a designation has already been made and approved. The transferee well operator shall file with the office on form OP-77 the well name and the permit number of the subject well, the county and district in which the subject well is located, the names and addresses of the transferor well owners or operator and the transferee well operator, a copy of the instrument of assignment or transfer, or a certification of such assignment or transfer acceptable to the chief, and the applicable bond, cash, or collateral security, described in W. Va. Code §22-6-26.

10.3.a.3. No assignment or transfer by the transferor owner shall relieve the transferor well owner of any obligation and liabilities pursuant to this rule or W. Va. Code §22, unless

and until the Office of Oil and Gas accepts and then notifies the transferee and transferor as outlined in subsection 10.4 that they have complied with the provision of section 10.

#### 10.4. Filing Requirements and Procedure for the Transfer of Operator and Declaration of Operator Status.

##### 10.4.a. General requirements.

10.4.a.1. No transfer of operator or declaration of operator status under this rule will be approved until such time as a copy of Form OP-1, "Operator Registration Form and Designation Form," has been filed.

10.4.a.2. All forms promulgated by the Office of Oil and Gas and required by this rule may be replaced by copies of any applicable successor forms promulgated by the Office of Oil and Gas.

10.4.a.3. A separate application must be submitted for each well for which a transfer is desired.

10.4.a.4. Each application must be accompanied by a filing fee of fifty dollars (\$50). Where an operator is submitting several applications at one (1) time, a single check may be submitted for a sum equal to the number of applications multiplied by fifty dollars (\$50). Such fee should be paid by the transferor, but in no case will any well be transferred without the fee.

10.4.a.5. Each application shall be on Form OP-77.

##### 10.5 Transfer Procedures.

10.5.a. Initial Action by the Office of Oil and Gas - Upon receipt of an application to transfer a well from one operator to another, or to transfer a well by a single operator to another bond, the Office of Oil and Gas will conduct a review of the submitted data along with other information available to it within sixty (60) days;

~~and prepare a summary report for the chief. A file number and a determination date will be assigned. The relevant pages of the periodic circular will be mailed to the transferor and transferee (if known) notifying them of the file number, determination date, and the date of filing with the Office of Oil and Gas.~~

##### 10.5.b. Periodical circular.

10.5.b.1. The Office of Oil and Gas will publish from time to time, but not less often than monthly, a circular indicating the status of various applications filed under this rule.

10.5.b.2. The circular will identify each well by applicant and by a file number which will indicate:

10.5.b.2.A. The date received by the Office of Oil and Gas;

~~10.5.b.2.B. The reason for which application is made;~~

10.5.b.2.C. The API county and permit number;

10.5.b.2.D. The name of the transferee and transferor; and

~~10.5.b.3. The circular will constitute notice of the following:~~

~~10.5.b.3.A. That the initial application was complete or incomplete as received;~~

~~10.5.b.3.B. The scheduled determination date;~~

~~10.5.b.3.C. The determination made by the Office of Oil and Gas and the date of determination; and~~

10.5.b.3.2.D. The date on which the determination order was final.

10.5.c. Notice of Hearing - Notice of all filings for applications for transfer and designation of operator status under this rule and 35 CSR 5-3.1 will be published by the Office of Oil and Gas, indicating that interested persons may intervene in the application by filing written comments with the Office of Oil and Gas within fifteen (15) days from the date that the circular is published. If objections are made by any interested person, or by the Office of Oil and Gas, or if the chief determines that other information may be necessary in order to make a determination, a public hearing will be held in accordance with 35 CSR 20. On the hearing date, the applicant and all persons who have timely filed objections on or before the date of the hearing will be given an opportunity to present additional evidence.

10.5.d. Determination - After a hearing has been held, a determination as to whether the well qualifies to be transferred to the transferee will be made by the chief. If no objection is made within the time prescribed by subdivision 10.5.c, the chief will make a determination as to whether the well qualifies to be transferred. Notice will be given of the chief's approval of the transfer by publication in the circular, and the chief shall give written notice of release to the transferor well owner of any bond and return to the transferor well owner any cash or collateral securities deposited pursuant to W. Va. Code §§22-6-12, 22-6-14 or 22-6-26.

10.6. If for any reason, the bond or other proof of financial responsibility on a well is rendered invalid or ineffective, the operator shall have sixty (60) days in which to replace such bond or other proof of financial responsibility. In the event such bond or other proof of financial responsibility is not replaced, then the chief shall order the well to be shut in and may order the well to be plugged.

10.7. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the chief from accepting and holding, bonds or other form of financial responsibility, from more than one competing interests.

#### §35-4-11. Operational Criteria.

11.1. Casing Not Exclusive - In addition to the casing required by W. Va. Code §§22-6-18, 22-6-19, 22-6-20, and 22-6-21, there shall be used in each well such material and equipment and there shall be employed such additional procedures as are necessary for the purpose of separating high pressure zones from low pressure zones, the producing horizons, the water bearing strata, and mineable coal zones for the life of the well.

#### 11.2. Multiple Casing Through Coal Seams.

11.2.a. The coal protection casing required by W. Va. Code §§22-6-18 through 22-6-20 to be installed through the workable coal seam or seams shall be in addition to the production casing.

11.2.b. The coal protection casing required by W. Va. Code §22-6-18 shall have cement circulated in the annular space outside said casing. The volume of the cement needed shall be calculated by using approved methods to assure the return of the cement to the surface. In the event cement does not return to the surface, every reasonable attempt will be made to fill the annular space by introducing cement from the surface.

11.3. Fresh Water Casing - The fresh water protective casing required by W. Va. Code §22-6-21 shall extend at least thirty (30) feet below the deepest fresh water horizon (that being the deepest horizon which will replenish itself and from which fresh water or usable water for household, domestic, industrial, agricultural, or public use may be economically and feasibly recovered) and shall have cement circulated in the annular space outside the casing. The volume of cement needed shall be calculated using approved engineering methods to assure the return of the cement to the surface. In the event cement does not return to the surface, the district inspector shall be notified. If the top of cement cannot be located using sound engineering practices approved by the chief or his authorized representative, then an electric log or similar technology approved by the chief shall be

used. Sound engineering practice approved by the chief or his authorized representative shall be used to fill the annular space back to the surface. Requests to approve methods, other than pre-approved practices, shall be acted upon by the chief or his authorized representative within twelve (12) hours of actual notice to the chief or his authorized representative, otherwise the request will be deemed approved. If the coal protection casing is cemented to the surface in accordance with the prescribed procedure, this may also be considered a fresh water protective casing. In no case shall the fresh water casing penetrate salt water or gas bearing strata or extend below sea level. There shall be no oil and gas production through the fresh water casing for new wells or the redrilling of existing wells permitted on or after August 1, 1993. Variances from the requirements of this section shall be granted on a site specific or area basis in accordance with section 18 of this rule.

11.4. Cement Strength - Cement placed in the annular space around the casing shall be allowed to set to a minimum compressive strength of five hundred (500) pounds per square inch, using approved engineering data for the type of cement used. The waiting time for cement used in compliance with subsection 11.5 shall be eight (8) hours. The waiting time on any other cement shall be in no case less than eight (8) hours.

11.5. Cement Type - Cement used to fill the annular space around the casing required in subsections 11.2 and 11.3 shall be American Petroleum Institute Class A Ordinary Portland cement with no greater than three percent (3%) calcium chloride and no other additives; provided, that if the well operator furnishes satisfactory proof that different cement types are adequate, the chief may approve use of such different cement types.

11.6. Annual Inspection - The operator shall conduct an inspection at the surface of each unplugged well at which drilling has been completed more than five (5) years. Such an inspection shall be conducted no less frequently than once each calendar year in a method approved

by the chief. Certification of the performance of such inspection, in a form approved by the chief, shall be filed with the Office of Oil and Gas in conjunction with the operators annual report as required under subsection 15.1. Should the operator detect evidence of any significant leakage or other indications of casing integrity failure, the operator shall give notice to the Office of Oil and Gas and take such measures as may be appropriate to eliminate or mitigate the leakage.

11.7. Drilling Practices Prior to Freshwater Casing - Prior to the cementing of the freshwater casing as required by subsection 11.3, drilling practices and procedures, such as air or water pressure and soaping, shall be conducted using operating practices so as to minimize damage or disturbance or the possibility of unnecessary damages or disturbance to the uncased strata/formations and groundwater contained in any of those formations. The requirements of this section shall not prevent the use of drilling practices and procedures reasonably necessary to the successful drilling of the well in a safe manner. The requirements of this section shall not be construed to prohibit practices specifically allowed by statute or other regulations.

11.8. Blowout Prevention Training - The well operator shall assure that at all times during the operation of the drilling rig a person shall be present that has successfully completed a training course on blowout prevention approved by the chief.

#### §35-4-12. Well Records.

12.1. Well Records Made During Permitted Work - The well operator or his contractor (drilling contractor or other contractor, as appropriate) shall keep at the well location a copy of the application as permitted, including the associated plat and Construction and Reclamation Plan required by subsection 5.2. The well operator or his contractor (drilling contractor or other contractor, as appropriate) shall also make and preserve at the well location accurate records of all well work performed pursuant to the permit, including

documentation by the contractor or person performing the cementing services of the time of completion of cementing and the volume of cement used for the cementing of the fresh water casing. The records shall be complete enough to support, as applicable, the entries of well work done and related data on Form WR-35, "Well Operator's Report of Drilling, Stimulating or Physical Change," Form WR-36, "Well Operator's Report of Initial Gas-Oil Ratio Test," Form WR-37, "Pre-Operation Certificate for Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well," and Form WR-38, "Affidavit of Plugging and Filling Well," but such forms WR-35 through WR-38 shall reflect data discovered or changes made after the permitted well work has been finished and before the forms filed. The records made and preserved at the well location and the recordings made on Form WR-35 shall include, but not be limited to, indications of caverns, open mines, or other voids, whether the fresh water casing cement did circulate to the surface, and the efforts made to fill the annular space and the results. Unless such records of well work performed are prepared by the well operator or owner, a copy of all such records shall be delivered to the well owner or operator.

#### 12.2. Filing of Well Record and Related Forms.

12.2.a. Within ninety (90) days after the completion of permitted well work, two (2) copies of Form WR-35, "Well Operator's Report of Drilling, Fracturing and/or Stimulating or Physical Change," containing in proper form the geological information required by W. Va. Code §22-6-22, Form WR-36, "Well Operator's Report of Initial Gas-Oil Ratio Test," (except that, where the well has not been connected within such ninety (90) day period to pipelines or production tanks, Form WR-36 shall be filed no more than fifteen (15) days after such connection), Form WR-37, "Pre-Operation Certificate for Liquid Injection or Waste Disposal Well," and Form WR-38, "Affidavit of Plugging and Filling Well," shall be filed by the well owner or operator with the chief. Such forms need not repeat well record information for any work (whether permitted or not) performed prior to

and not part of the permitted work which said forms apply. Such forms shall correct or add to the well log and other records made and preserved at the well location by specifying the casing, treatment, or physical changes performed after completion of the permitted work, and the additional information or corrected information discovered, by electric logs or other means, after completion of the permitted work.

#### 12.2.b. Deep Well Confidential Information; Filing of Well Logs:

12.2.b.1. Within ninety (90) days after the completion of drilling or recompletion of a deep well, the well operator shall file a copy of the well log and the electrical, radioactive or other similar conventional log if such logs have been performed. In addition, as soon as practicable, the well operator shall file a copy of drill stem test charts, formation water analysis, porosity, permeability or fluid saturation measurements, core analysis, and lithologic log or sample description as compiled; Provided, that no such additional information shall be required unless the well operator has compiled such information in the ordinary course of business. No interpretation of the data is required to be filed.

12.2.b.2. All information furnished with respect to a deep well marked "confidential" shall be kept confidential for one (1) year following the date the information is required to be filed hereunder, unless the well operator gives the chief written permission to release such information at an earlier date.

12.2.b.3. For good cause shown by the operator, the West Virginia Oil and Gas Conservation Commission may extend the period of confidentiality for one (1) year. The total period of confidentiality shall not exceed three (3) years.

12.3. Restriction of New Application - Except for good cause shown, no application required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6 may be filed for any work after the initial completion of a well unless all forms required by subsection 12.2 have been

completed and filed with the office.

**§35-4-13. Plugging, Abandonment and Reclamation.**

13.1. Notice and Application to Plug and Abandon; Time of Filing.

13.1.a. The Notice of Intention to Plug and Abandon a Well required by W. Va. Code §22-6-23 shall conform to subdivision 5.2.d.

13.1.b. The well operator shall also submit copies of all logs in his possession upon specific request by the chief pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-6(c)(10)(ii).

13.2. Completed Forms WW-4(A) and WW-4(B) shall in all cases be filed with the office and delivered to the coal operator, owner or lessee in the manner and within the time limits set out in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of W. Va. Code §22-6-23 for "notices" referred to therein.

13.3. The owner or operator of every well presumed to have been abandoned under the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-19 shall file Form WW-4 within sixty (60) days after such abandonment, unless the office waives this requirement for good cause shown.

13.4. Work Order; Manner and Method of Plugging.

13.4.a. An applicant for a permit to plug a well shall set forth a detailed statement of the manner in which the work of plugging and filling such well is to be performed, including:

13.4.a.1. Location (by depth);

13.4.a.2. Kind and length of plugs to be used and the method chosen to insure that no gap exists between the bottom of the coal protection string of casing and the expanding cement plug thereunder;

13.4.a.3. Plans for mudding,

cementing, and filling;

13.4.a.4. Plans for testing, and for shooting and removing casing; and

13.4.a.5. All other pertinent information regarding said plugging and filling, all of which shall be in compliance with W. Va. Code §22-6-24. The information shall be submitted on Form WW-4(B), "Application to Plug and Abandon a Well."

13.4.b. Any well operator proposing to plug or to clean out and replug a well in the manner specified by W. Va. Code §22-6-24(c), shall furnish the alternate cost estimates for performing such well work in the manner specified by W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)(3) only in the event a coal operator, owner, or lessee has filed a Form OB-16, "Request by Coal Operator, Owner, or Lessee for Plugging Under W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)."

13.5. Length of Plug - All cement plugs, other than those across coal seams, shall be at least one hundred (100) feet in length unless a variance from such a requirement is granted pursuant to section 18.

13.6. Retrieving Casing and Completing a Seal - The operator shall make reasonable efforts to cut and pull all recoverable casing (as determined by methods approved by the chief or his authorized representative). Equipment used to pull recoverable casing shall be rated and rigged at or above one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the estimated weight of the heaviest string of recoverable casing, unless otherwise approved by the chief or his authorized representative. Sufficient instrumentation shall be utilized to accurately indicate the pulling force applied. When casing cannot be pulled, the operator shall make reasonable attempts to perforate the pipe and squeeze cement behind the pipe in the vicinity of the freshwater zones to prevent the contamination of the fresh water zone.

13.7. "Verbal Permission" to Plug.

13.7.a. Verbal permission may be given pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-6-(c)(10) in the event the well to be plugged and abandoned is one on which drilling or working operations have been continuously progressing pursuant to authorization granted by the office. Any verbal permission shall be given by the chief, or the supervising inspector, or any inspector who is available to supervise the plugging work. Unless such verbal approval is given by the chief, the well operator shall notify the chief's office by telephone of such verbal approval no later than the next regular working day.

13.7.b. Unless the well operator proposes to plug the well in a manner allowed by W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)(3), the well operator shall contact the coal operator or the coal owner or lessee who has filed a declaration under W. Va. Code §22-6-36, so as to provide the coal owner, operator or lessee the best feasible opportunity to make a plugging request under subdivision 13.4.b.

13.8. Objections to Proposed Plugging - Objections to the proposed plugging of a well, whether by the office or by any affected person, shall not be made except for violation or impending violation of the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-23, or this rule, or of W. Va. Code §22-6-24, or section 13. The chief shall promptly rule on such objections at a hearing to be held after providing no less than five (5) days' notice to the applicant and objectors.

13.9. Plugging Method Request by Coal Operator or Coal Seam Owner:

13.9.a. The request by a coal operator or coal seam owner made pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d), for a well to be plugged in any manner allowed by W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)(3) rather than by the method provided in W. Va. Code §22-6-24(c), shall be made on Form OB-16, "Request by Coal Operator, Owner, or Lessee for Plugging Under W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)."

13.9.b. The well operator or owner in his sole discretion may waive the provision in W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d) that such request "must be filed

in writing with the office prior to the scheduled plugging of the well." In the event of such waiver, the cost of undoing any part of the plugging work in order to comply with the coal operator's or coal seam owner's request shall be treated as a part of the cost of complying.

13.9.c. The office shall make findings and issue an order in accordance with W. Va. Code §22-6-24(d)(2) by endorsement on or attachment to Form WW-4.

13.10. Statutory Affidavit - The affidavit by W. Va. Code §22-6-23 and subsection 12.2 shall be made on Form WR-38, "Affidavit and Filling Well." The affidavit shall be executed by at least two (2) parties doing the actual work, whether they are employees of a service company or a plugging contractor, or of the well owner or well operator.

#### §35-4-14. Plugging Methods.

14.1. Materials Used in Plugging - The non-porous materials and cements mentioned in W. Va. Code §22-6-24 must be specified in the work order portion of Form WW-4(B), "Application to Plug and Abandon a Well." All cement, except where expanding cement is required, used in conjunction with plugging shall be American Petroleum Institute Class A Ordinary Portland cement with no greater than three percent (3%) calcium chloride and no other additives. All non-porous materials used in conjunction with plugging shall be at least six percent (6%) bentonite gel. If the operator furnishes satisfactory proof that different cement or non-porous material types are adequate, the chief or his authorized representative may approve use of such different cement or non-porous materials. Materials and cements must be of a kind and quality accepted by the oil and gas industry, and approved by the office as suitable for the intended purpose, and which otherwise comply with all provisions of law and accepted standards. The chief may approve use of non-standard material or cement.

14.2. Cleaning Out and Replugging Application; Objections; Order.

14.2.a. Application pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-6-24(e) to clean out and replug a previously plugged well shall be made by completed Form WW-4, "Notice of Intention and Application to Plug and Abandon a Well," and by the associated comments required by subsection 13.1 to accompany Form WW-4.

14.2.b. Objections to a Form WW-4 application to clean out and replug a well, whether by the office or by any affected person, shall not be made except for violation or impending violation of the provisions of W. Va. Code §22-6-23, or section 13, or of W. Va. Code §22-6-24. If such an objection is filed or made, a hearing date shall be set and notice given by the office by endorsement on the objection, and mailed in accordance with W. Va. Code §22-6-24(e). The endorsement shall indicate the date, time and location of the hearing, identifying the well by reference to the API number.

14.2.c. The office's order permitting or rejecting such application shall be endorsed on the Form WW-4 application and shall be mailed to the parties indicated in the method provided by W. Va. Code §22-6-24(e).

#### §35-4-15. Reports.

##### 15.1. Annual Reports of Oil and Gas Production.

15.1.a. An annual report of oil and gas production for each well shall be filed with the chief on or before the succeeding March 31. This report shall be on Form WR-39, "Report of Annual Production," or in such form as the chief may approve. The report must identify and state the production from every oil and gas well not yet plugged and abandoned, regardless of the status of the well. The data shall be submitted by the well operator. Oil shall be reported in barrels, and gas shall be reported in thousand cubic feet.

15.1.b. Measurement of Oil - The volume of oil production shall be determined through the standard practices of common carriers in the State

of West Virginia. The report on volume of oil shall be the same volume on which the royalty interest was determined and shall be acceptable "pipeline quality."

##### 15.1.c. Measurement of Gas.

15.1.c.1. If a meter has been set for each well, the gas production for each well shall be reported, with each well identified by API number or, if no API number exists, by the operator's well number.

15.1.c.2. If common or master meter measurement is in use, the wells subject to common measurement shall be identified by API number, and production estimated for each such well shall be reported.

15.1.c.3. If calculated value is in use and no measurement of gas is available for an individual well or group of wells, the calculated volume of gas production using accepted engineering methods shall be reported, and the wells so measured shall be identified by API number, and the production estimate for each such well shall be reported if such estimates are made.

15.1.d. Failure to submit an annual report of oil or gas as required by this rule, or to provide proof of an existing use, or a bona-fide future use under 35 CSR 5-1 et seq., shall constitute a rebuttable presumption that the well is abandoned by the operator.

15.2. Accidents - If any explosion or other accident causing loss of life or serious personal injury occurs in or about a well or well work on a well, the well operator or his contractor shall give notice, stating the particulars of the explosion or accident, to the district oil and gas inspector or the chief.

#### §35-4-16. Reclamation.

16.1. Reclamation Under the Construction and Reclamation Plan.

16.1.a. All proposed reclamation methods for construction of roads, drilling locations, and pits, if any, or alternative overflow prevention facilities, shall be submitted on Form WW-9 with the application for any permit required by W. Va. Code §22-6-6, except a permit to plug a well. Such proposed reclamation methods shall be approved by the chief or his designate, prior to the issuance of the permit, all reclamation shall be done under the supervision of the chief. The reclamation may be altered from that set out in said Form WW-9, if found necessary, with the consent of the chief or his designate, due to topography or other conditions not apparent upon initial submission and approval of the proposed reclamation methods.

16.2. Access Roads - All access roads shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent excess sedimentation, maintain natural drainage areas and, if practicable, to direct or carry away from disturbed areas surface water run-off from undisturbed areas.

16.3. Drilling Sites - Drilling sites shall be constructed and maintained to prevent surface run-off carrying excessive sedimentation from the site, to confine all materials leaked or spilled as a result of drilling operations to the drilling site, and to prevent excess sedimentation by not placing in any stream any material moved or cut. Upon the plugging of a non-productive well, whether as a continuous operation with other permitted well work or otherwise, all cementing and other waste materials resulting therefrom shall be retained on the drilling site.

16.4. Pits - All field constructed pits which are used to contain wastewater shall meet the following minimum requirements:

16.4.a. Any pit shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent seepage, leakage or overflows, and to maintain its integrity.

16.4.b. Provisions shall be made for diverting surface water from the pits.

16.4.c. When an operator is unable to maintain adequate freeboard to prevent overflow from any pit, the district inspector shall be notified by the well operator and an additional pit (or alternative overflow facility) shall be constructed under the supervision of the chief, which shall also meet the requirements specified in this subsection (16.4).

16.4.d. If existing soil is not suitable to prevent seepage or leakage, other materials which are impervious shall be used as a liner for a pit. Any such liner shall be installed in such a manner as to protect the structural integrity of both pit and liner.

16.4.e. Dikes associated with pits shall be constructed of compacted material and maintained with a slope that will preserve the structural integrity of such dike.

16.4.f. Any unlined dike constructed of existing soil shall be free of trees and other organic matter, large rocks, or any other material which could be reasonably expected to adversely affect the structural integrity of such dike.

16.4.g. Reclamation of the pits shall not cause an overflow and/or discharge of materials to waters of the state.

16.4.h. All drilling pits and alternative overflow prevention facilities shall be constructed, maintained, and reclaimed so as not to be left in such condition as to constitute a hazard or to prevent use of the surface for agricultural purposes after the expiration of the six (6) month or extended period for reclamation prescribed by W. Va. Code §22-6-30.

16.5. Surface and Underground Water Pollution.

16.5.a. Before commencing to drill any well for oil and gas, the well owner or operator shall make proper and adequate provision to prevent surface and underground water pollution.

16.5.b. When rotary drilling penetrates a formation known to contain substantial amounts of salt water, drilling will continue to the next casing point by drilling with mud, foaming, or other satisfactory methods for the purpose of isolating the salt water in the formation or preventing the discharge of salt water per se into a fresh water horizon, or above the surface of the ground. In the case of foaming, it is recognized that a certain amount of salt water, mixed with the cuttings, will be discharged above the surface of the ground which will be contained in sump pits no larger than necessary for this purpose.

16.6. Notifications Prior to Commencement of Work - Prior to the construction of roads, locations and pits for any permitted well work, the operator or his contractor shall notify the appropriate oil and gas inspector and allow the opportunity of inspecting and approving the construction and method of reclamation for all proposed areas to be disturbed in siting, drilling, completing or producing the well. In addition, the well operator or his contractor shall notify the appropriate district oil and gas inspector twenty-four (24) hours before actual permitted well work is commenced.

#### 16.7. Requirements for Production and Gathering Pipelines.

16.7.a. This rule prescribes the minimum requirements for the safe and efficient installation of all production and gathering pipelines installed, relocated or replaced after June 9, 1983, which are not regulated by the United States Department of Transportation minimum safety standards applicable to pipelines.

16.7.b. The chief reserves the right to direct the burial of any line installed under this rule to protect the public safety, by order issued after notice and hearing under the office's rules.

16.7.c. Subject to the reservation in subdivision 16.7.b. of production and gathering lines subject to this rule shall conform with the following:

16.7.c.1. Lines shall be buried where practical and reasonable; and practical and reasonable shall be construed to mean lines should be buried in the following situations:

16.7.c.1.A. Where the line crosses agricultural land as defined in W. Va. Code §19-19-2;

16.7.c.1.B. Where an unburied line would prohibit use of a pre-existing private roadway or other means of access to a part of or all of surface land;

16.7.c.1.C. Where the line cannot more practically and reasonably be securely suspended to cross stream beds;

16.7.c.1.D. Where the line crosses a public road, in which event it shall be buried and otherwise installed in accordance with the rules of the public agency having jurisdiction over the road; and

16.7.c.1.E. Where the chief decides prior to installation that burial would be practical and reasonable.

16.7.c.2. All buried lines shall be installed with a minimum of eighteen (18) inches of cover, except where solid rock is encountered in which case the minimum cover shall be six (6) inches;

16.7.c.3. Whenever a buried line crosses a pre-existing public or private roadway, the location of the line shall be clearly marked at the point of crossing by an appropriate marker; and

16.7.c.4. A suitable conductive wire shall be installed with plastic pipe to facilitate locating it with an electronic pipe locator; provided, that any other suitable material or means for accomplishing this purpose may be employed.

16.7.d. Notwithstanding subdivision 16.7.c of this rule, the surface owner(s) of record of any tract subject to the provisions of W. Va.

Code §22-6-30(d), shall have the right to prescribe that a pipeline or specified parts thereof need not be buried. The prescription shall be on Form WR-75, "Permission Not to Bury Production or Gathering Line," unless it is included in the recorded right-of-way or lease under which pipeline is to be installed, which right-of-way or lease was granted by the then surface owner of record. Once executed and delivered to the person who proposed to install and operate the line, the prescription may not be revoked by any subsequent surface owner(s) of record.

16.7.e. This rule shall not be construed to prohibit a surface owner from preparing a safe crossing of a pipeline for a new means to access of another part of his tract.

#### §35-4-17. Preventing Waste.

17.1. Equipment - All well owners or operators, contractors, drillers, pipeline companies, or gas distributing companies producing or transporting oil or gas for any purpose, shall use every possible precaution in accordance with accepted and approved methods to prevent waste of oil or gas, and to prevent the pollution of the waters of the state in drilling and producing operations, or in transporting or distributing such products, and shall not wastefully utilize oil or gas or allow the same to leak or escape from natural reservoirs, wells or pipelines.

17.2. Commercial Well Properly Equipped - Whenever oil or natural gas in commercial quantities, in a well-defined oil or gas bearing stratum, known to contain oil or natural gas in such quantities, is encountered in any well drilled for oil or gas in this state, all such strata shall be adequately protected from infiltrating waters.

17.3. Protection of High Pressure Wells - On all wells where high pressure and large volume can be reasonably expected, properly working pressure blowout preventer equipment shall be used on the inner string of casing at all times. When the inner string of casing has been placed in the well and cemented in, said casing and blow-out equipment

(both blind and pipe rams, or equivalent) shall be installed and tested by operation and pressure to a minimum pressure which is commensurate with the objective formation pressure before drilling is continued.

17.4. Preparation for Drilling In - Equipment for conserving oil and gas shall be provided before drilling in. In all proved or well-defined oil or gas fields or where it can be reasonably expected that oil or gas in commercial quantities will be encountered, adequate preparations shall be made for the conservation of oil or gas before drilling any well.

17.5. Multi-Zone Production - So far as it is practical to do so, gas being produced at a high pressure should be separated in the well from that being produced at a substantially lower pressure by means of casing, tubing, casing heads and packers, in order to eliminate the flow of high pressure gas into the low pressure sands.

17.6. Drilling Deeper - Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent or discourage drilling deeper in search for oil or gas in any well.

#### §35-4-18. Variances.

Upon request, or upon his own initiative, the chief may grant a variance from any other requirements of this series upon a showing by an operator that alternative practices will satisfy the requirements of the West Virginia Code and exhibit sound engineering practice. Prior to taking final action to grant or deny such a variance, the chief shall provide notice of his proposed action to the public and to the surface owners of record and any coal owner, operator or lessee and provide all such persons with an opportunity to comment on such a proposal.

#### §35-4-19. Water Supply Testing.

##### 19.1. Testing Obligations and Rights.

19.1.a. At the request of the owners of record of the surface tract as defined in W. Va.

Code §22-6-9, or an occupant of land within one thousand feet (1000) of the proposed well, the operator shall sample and analyze, in accordance with this section, water from any wells or springs located within one thousand (1000) feet of the proposed well that is actually utilized by such owner or occupant for human consumption, domestic animals, or other general use.

19.1.b. If no request is made of the operator pursuant to the previous subsection, the operator shall sample and analyze in accordance with this section water from any one known and existing well or spring within one thousand (1000) feet of the proposed well. If more than one such well or spring exists, the operator shall select for sampling and analysis the one well or spring that, in the operator's judgement, has the highest potential for being influenced by the operator's well work.

19.1.c. If for any reason the operator is unable to sample and to analyze water from any such water wells or springs within one thousand (1000) feet of the operator's proposed well, the chief may require the operator to sample and to analyze in accordance with this section water from one existing water well or spring located between one thousand (1000) and two thousand (2000) feet from the operator's proposed well.

19.1.d. At an operator's discretion, any or all water wells or springs within one thousand (1000) feet of operator's proposed well may be sampled and analyzed in accordance with this section.

## 19.2 Notice.

19.2.a. Surface Owner - The operator shall give notice to the owner of record of the surface tract, as defined in W. Va. Code §22-6-9, of the right of the user who is either an owner or occupant to request the operator to sample and analyze a well or spring in accordance with subdivision 19.1.a of this section. The operator shall be deemed to have satisfied this requirement if notice is provided by the same methods utilized

in conjunction with the permit application.

19.2.b. Generally - The operator shall make a reasonable attempt to give additional notice of the right to request the operator to sample and analyze a well or spring in accordance with subdivision 19.1.a of this section. The operator will be deemed to have satisfied this requirement if notice is provided by any of the following methods:

19.2.b.1. By personal service or by posting of notice at the entrance to any dwellings located within one thousand (1000) feet, and at any other locations within one thousand (1000) feet of the operator's proposed well where the use of such water wells and springs is conspicuous;

19.2.b.2. Mailing of notice to dwellings located within one thousand (1000) feet of the operator's proposed well, and posting at any other locations within one thousand (1000) feet of the operator's proposed well where the use of such water wells and springs is conspicuous; or

19.2.b.3. By any other means reasonably calculated by the chief to provide adequate notice to the occupant/user.

19.2.c. Form - The notice provided by the operator in accordance with this section shall be in a form approved by the chief, which, at a minimum, shall contain a statement of such user's right to request such sampling and analysis, advise such users of the independent right to sample and analyze any water supply at the expense of the user, advise such users as to whether the operator will utilize an independent laboratory, or not, to analyze any sample, and to advise such users of the availability through the chief of a list of laboratories.

19.2.d. Timing - For all wells, such notice shall be given at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of well drilling. For well drilling permitted after August 1, 1993, the operator shall provide such notice prior to the time of the filing of any permit application with the chief.

19.2.e. Filing with the chief - At the time of the filing with the chief of the permit application for well drilling, the operator shall file with the chief a statement describing whether any such users were identified, and the manner in which any such users were provided with notice.

### 19.3. Sampling and Analysis.

19.3.a. Approved Methods - The operator shall collect and analyze samples in accordance with methods approved by the chief, or set forth at 40 CFR Part 136.

19.3.b. Parameters - The operator shall analyze samples for the following parameters:

19.3.b.1. pH;

19.3.b.2. iron;

19.3.b.3. total dissolved solids;

19.3.b.4. chloride;

19.3.b.5. detergents (MBAS); and

19.3.b.6. any others parameters as determined by the operator.

19.3.c. Laboratories - The laboratory utilized by the operator shall be approved by the chief as being capable of performing sample analyses in accordance with this section.

19.3.d. Distribution of Results - The operator shall, no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of such sample analysis, provide the results of such sample analysis in writing to the chief, and any of the users who may have requested such analysis in accordance with this section.

19.3.e. Certification of Results - The submission of analytical results on behalf of the operator pursuant to subdivision 19.3.d. shall be made by a responsible operator representative or contractor knowledgeable of, and responsible for, the sampling and analysis of such samples who

shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

### 19.4. Operators Right of Entry.

19.4.a. After notice as required by this section, the operator (or any other contractor or laboratory directed by the operator to collect samples of water for analysis by this section) may enter onto land upon which a water well or spring is located to conduct sampling as authorized by subsection 19.1. This right of entry may be exercised for this purpose without the permission of the landowner or water or spring users.

19.4.b. If any owner of the land or use of the water well or spring protests or acts to block the right of entry, then the right of entry may be enforced by a court with jurisdiction to enter an injunction regarding the land upon which the source or supply is located. However, if any person acts to block the right of entry provided herein, the operator is not required to enforce this right of entry and shall not be liable for any penalty or loss of rights, privileges, or permits based on the failure to exercise the right of entry and obtain the water sample otherwise required by this section.

19.4.c. If the operator or contractor does not enter onto land and obtain a water test because of a protest or action to block the operator or contractor's entry, the protest or action to block entry shall be admissible as evidence in an action between the operator and any landowner or water

well or spring user in which the results of the test would have been relevant.

19.4.d. The operator is liable for any reasonable actual damages done, other than normal wear and tear of the property, while gathering the sample required by this section. This provision does not limit other provisions of the law.

**§35-4-20. Groundwater Remediation.**

20.1. Where the facilities or activities of an operator cause or contribute to the concentration of a certain constituent in groundwater, which exceeds standards of purity and quality for groundwater promulgated by the state Environmental Quality Board pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-12-5, every reasonable effort shall be made by the operator to identify, remove, or mitigate the source of such contamination. Within thirty (30) days following written request by the chief, the operator shall submit to the chief a groundwater remediation plan to strive where practical to reduce the level of contamination over time to support drinking water use. Such a plan shall include such groundwater monitoring as may be necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of the plan.