



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Craig Lobins, PG
District Manager
Oil & Gas Program

Erin Wells
Local Government Liaison
NW Regional Office









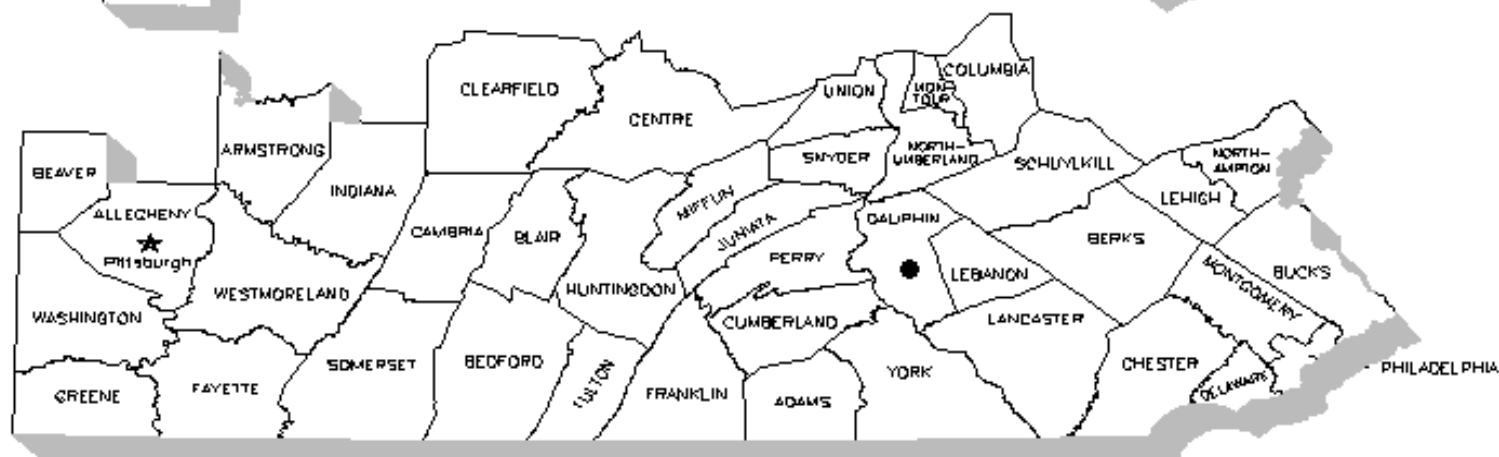
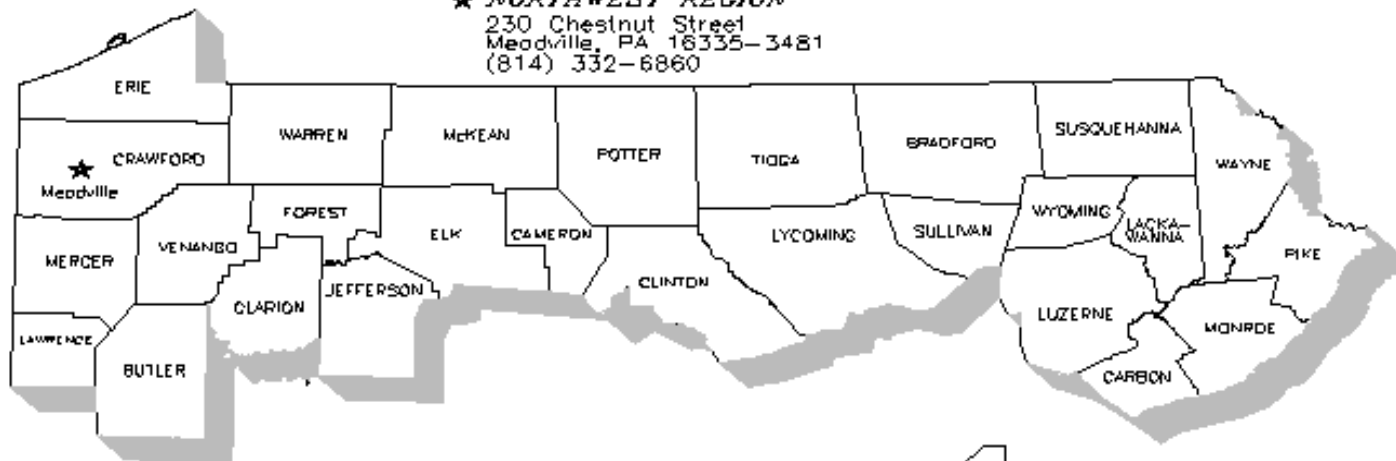
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OIL & GAS OFFICES

★ *NORTHWEST REGION*

230 Chestnut Street
Meadville, PA 16335-3481
(814) 332-6860



★ *SOUTHWEST REGION*

400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745
(412) 442-4024

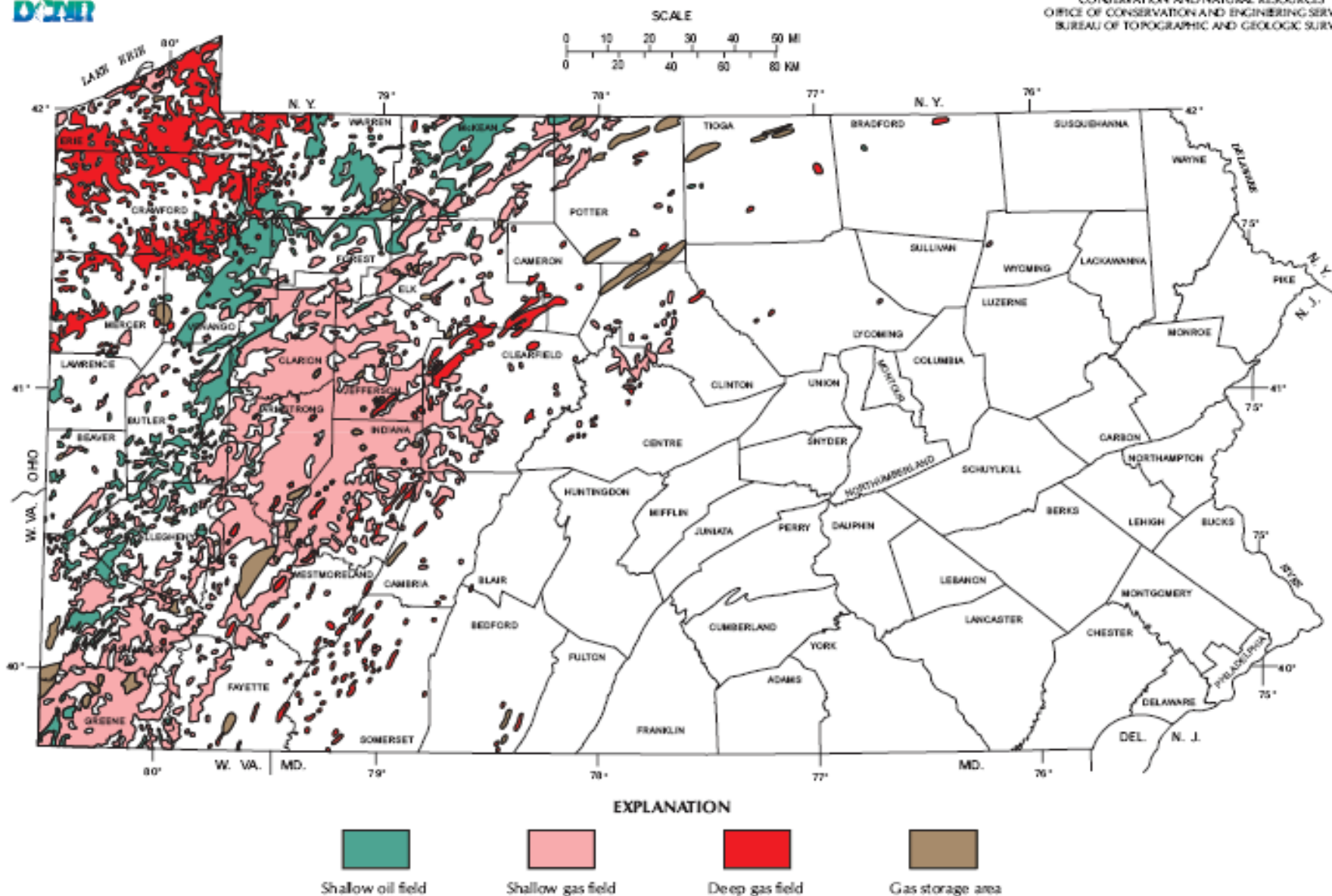
● *CENTRAL OFFICE*

Bureau of Oil & Gas Mgmt.
PO Box 8785
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8785
(717) 772-2199

LEGEND: ★ REGIONAL OFFICES
● CENTRAL OFFICE

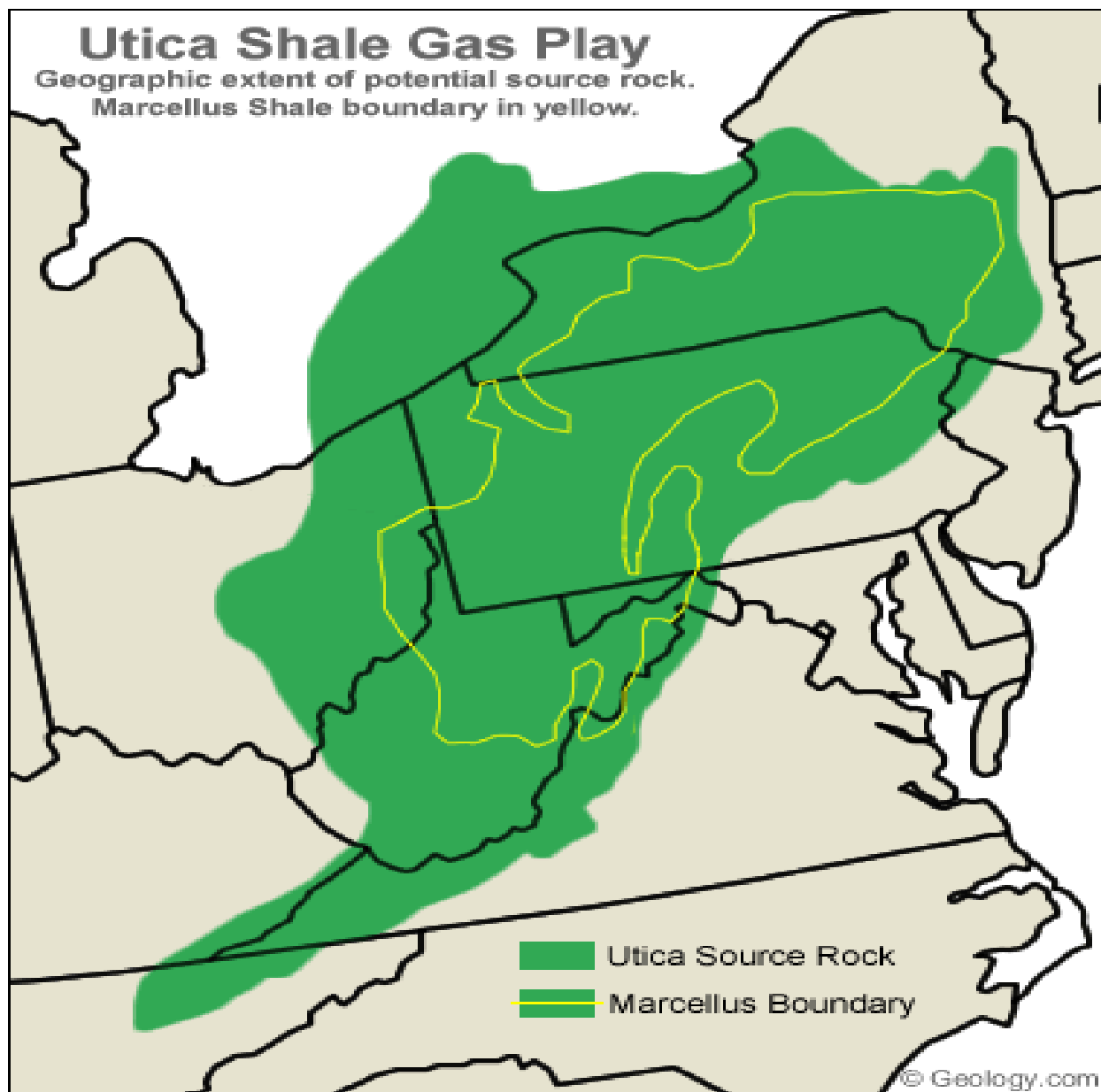
OIL AND GAS FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF CONSERVATION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY



Utica Shale Gas Play

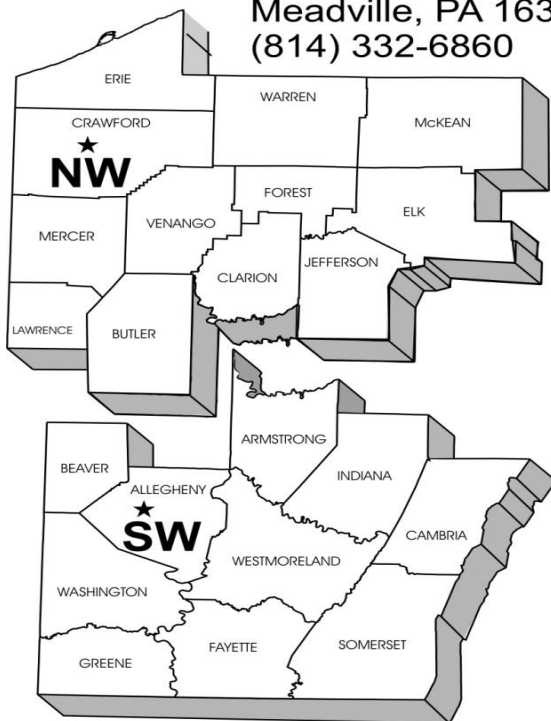
Geographic extent of potential source rock.
Marcellus Shale boundary in yellow.



DEP Oil and Gas Program

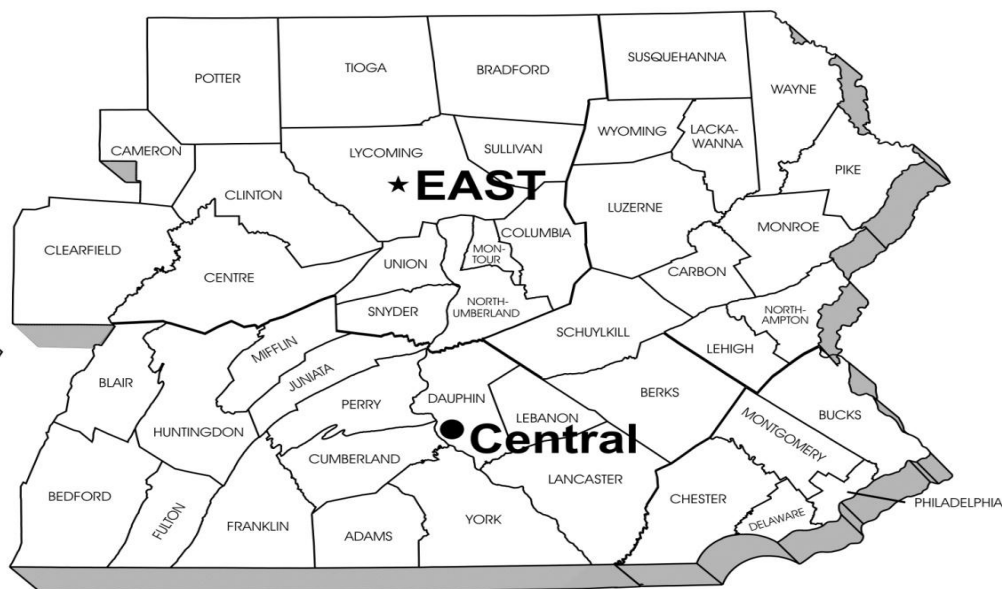
★ Northwest Region

230 Chestnut Street
Meadville, PA 16335-3481
(814) 332-6860



★ Eastern Region

208 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
(570) 321-6550



★ Southwest Region

400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745
(412) 442-4024

● Central Office

Bureau of Oil and Gas Management
PO Box 8765
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8765
(717) 772-2199

Bureau of Oil & Gas Management
Oil & Gas Permits Issued



= Marcellus Shale Formation



= Non-Marcellus Shale Well



☀ = Marcellus Shale Well





"Drill of a Natural Gas Well, Near Pittsburgh,"
from *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 7, 1893.

From left: William Jennings Bryan. A sight that can be seen in no other city in the world is what a stranger might mistake for flag poles, from the tops of which these blue sheaths of flame float, which at night give the city an appearance of a distance of a city on fire, except that they produce no smoke.

In the 1890s, many states in the Appalachian Basin about the promise of the Marcellus shale to provide copious amounts of natural gas and to thereby reduce dependence on foreign oil, help control energy prices, create jobs and provide a financial windfall for the states where the deposits are located. These possibilities have created a natural gas boom in Pennsylvania. Before we run full steam into developing this gas, however, it would be useful to examine the history of post-natural gas boom in the region to see if we could learn anything from it.

Early in the 1800s Haystack Well and exploitation of the Morrysville field, with a smaller field developing at Tarentum in the Allegheny River. George Westinghouse's Philadelphia Co., the Penn Fuel Co. and People's Natural Gas became the most prominent sectors developing and distributing the gas, although many small companies were also formed. Companies ferociously competed for leases on land to drill for wells, with "bloody disputes" and "riots" ensuing. Spirited competition also developed between gas companies in Pittsburgh in the mid-1880s as they tried to capture gas markets in the city. Nearly 500 wells had been drilled in the region by 1887, a number in Homestead and other parts of the city. One gas well, dug in 1876-77, was on Boyd's Hill overlooking the Monongahela River. It reached down 2,300 feet and had a 30-foot derrick but came in dry. Westinghouse, who patented many technical advances for natural gas development, had more luck, sinking a producing gas well on his estate "Solitude" on Penn Avenue in 1883. Numerous industries and residences adopted the fuel and thousands of jobs were created, although many local coal miners lost their jobs. Pittsburgh's skies became notably clearer. But a number of sinkholes, some fatal, also accompanied the introduction of gas in the city. By 1890 or so, in spite of predictions by boosters

that the city was "too small to absorb the gas," it had in their primary field and by the 1930s Pittsburgh had acquired its title as the "Smoky City." Gas exploration in the region continued, however, and in 1899 two wildcat operators produced a gusher (the Snake Hollow Gusher) in North Versailles that at its peak produced 60 million cubic feet a day and made huge profits for investors. The well drew from the Speerchley sand, a geological formation about 1,300 feet below the Pittsburgh coal seam. This discovery led to a wave of new drilling in an area of about nine square miles including Versailles, Port Vue, Lincoln and Elizabeth. It became known as the McKeesport gas boom.

In the expectation of large financial killings, 300 companies were formed within six months to exploit the field. Owners leased their land for large sums. A forest of derricks sprang up in the area. A frenzy of gas well speculation swept over the town. Ads in the Pittsburgh and McKeesport newspapers by gas exploration companies promoted huge returns to investors. One 1913 ad proclaimed that the "McKeesport Gas Fields are pronounced by experts the Greatest the world has ever known," and claimed that "Sudden wealth has been thrust upon thousands of investors and the Real Boom is just beginning." "Fortune making opportunities" were offered to investors at \$300 a share.

At wells drilled are sold their shares at the small investor. Many investors in their land. They lost stock in great quantities transformed into were torn down and drabs, and even the possibly drilled in. Many of the wells the end of 1920. 400-450 wells in the producing well. Natural Gas Co. mentioned that while in the field in 1920 had been seen. Field had become district's biggest many of these wells stocks were seen. The history of several losses current More optimism that gas



VERSAILLES
FROM ACROSS THE YOUGH,

...as drilled and "plugged." Some companies sold their shares at 10¢ a share in order to attract the small investor.

Many residents sought leases for drilling on their land. They bought and sold gas company stock and leased out their land. In the meantime, thousands of new houses were built. Houses were torn down and their yards ignored. Tens of thousands of wells were supposedly drilled in the 8 square-mile area.

Many of the wells, however, came in dry. By the end of 1930, while the wells were productive, 441 wells were dry and gas volumes from the producing wells had declined. A People's Natural Gas Co. spokesman later proudly commented that while \$15 million had been invested in the field in less than a year, less than \$3 million had been returned. The McKeesport area had become the "graveyard of the Pittsburgh district's biggest boom and loudest crash," and many of those who had invested money in gas wells were heavy losers.

The history of gas booms in the region suggests several lessons for those concerned about the current Marcellus shale boom. One is that environmental problems will continue into the

future. A second is that expenses for leases and drilling equipment can rapidly add into profits as gas prices fall, as they recently have.

And finally — and most consequential for many of those concerned about the current gas boom — are the environmental impacts of natural gas development.

We have limited information about the environmental effects of the late 19th century gas boom, but we can be assured that considerable environmental damage had been done in an era of little environmental regulation, with frequent fires and explosions. More tangible evidence exists for the McKeesport boom where gas wells were commonly found to be leaking gas from abandoned and unsealed gas wells from the earlier boom period. Some homes had to be abandoned while in others families had to vacate while the problem was corrected.

The development of the Marcellus Shale has also caused environmental problems in relation to water usage and wastewater disposal and damages to rural and wilderness areas by construction and transportation equipment.

Actual and potential environmental dangers and to strengthen the oversight capabilities of the state Department of Environmental Protection. Many have suggested that a sensible manner to pay for the cost of potential environmental damage and of enhanced inspection would be the levying of a severance tax on the extraction of natural gas. To avoid any such a tax, the state would be joining all other states that have greater natural gas production than Pennsylvania.

Without required environmental oversight and regulatory oversight Pennsylvania would be making the same choice made in the natural gas boom of the past. How the environmental damage created by the current boom in the next generation is resolved.

Joel A. Tarr is the Richard W. Gildner University Professor of History & Policy at Carnegie Mellon University (joeltarr@cmu.edu).

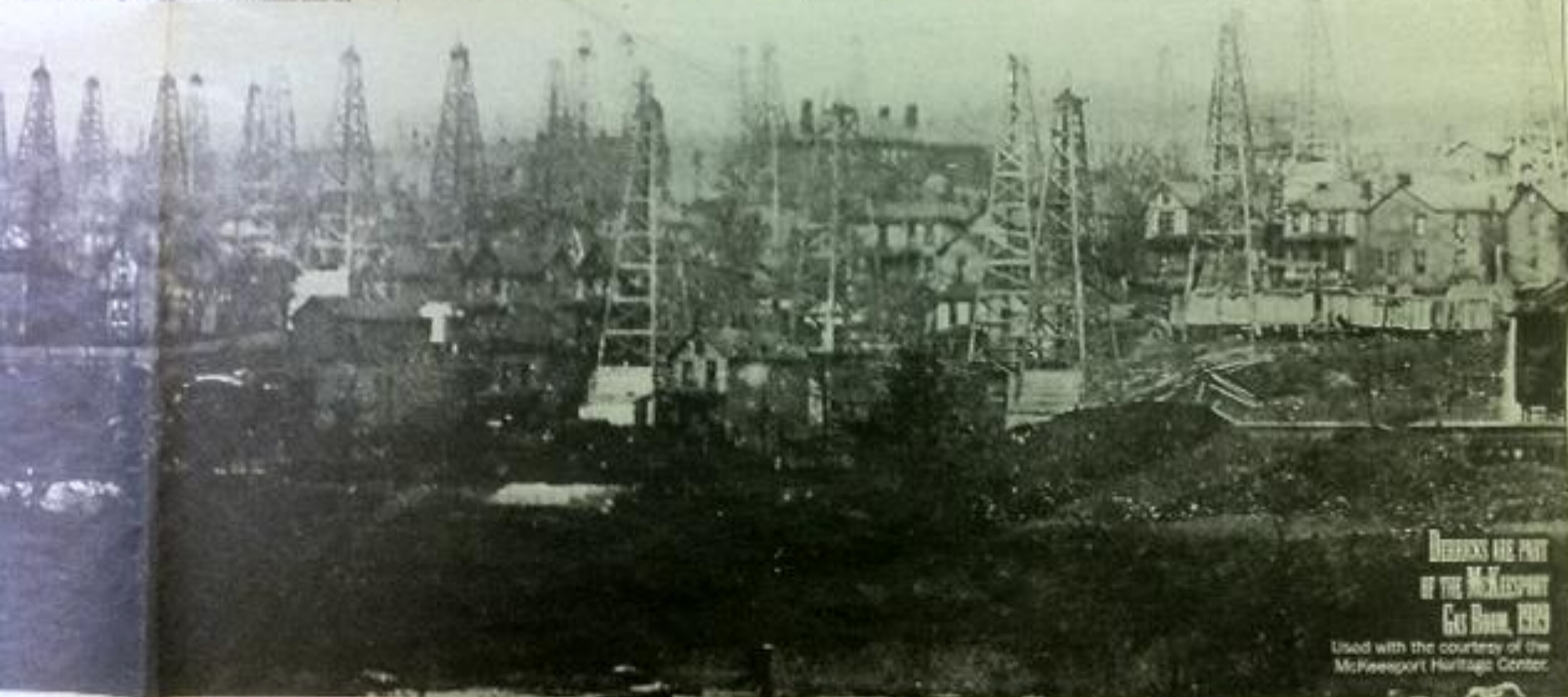
■ The Next Page is different every week. Contact John, 412-263-1001, at thenextpage@post-gazette.com or 412-263-1001.

Natural gas and clean water: An update from ProPublica

On April 26, the Next Page published "Gas, Gels Everywhere — But Will Water Be Fit to Drink?" by Nathan Hoffmann of ProPublica. He questioned water contamination in Denver, a Pennsylvania county town that is "ground zero for drilling the Marcellus shale."

Continuing his investigation, Hoffmann reports that methane contamination in Denver was not "an anomaly" (see www.denverpost.com Department of Environmental Protection official report). "In fact, methane leaked to the natural gas industry has contaminated water wells in 25 local towns throughout Colorado since 2003," he writes, and at least some of the incidents might have been prevented with stricter state laws.

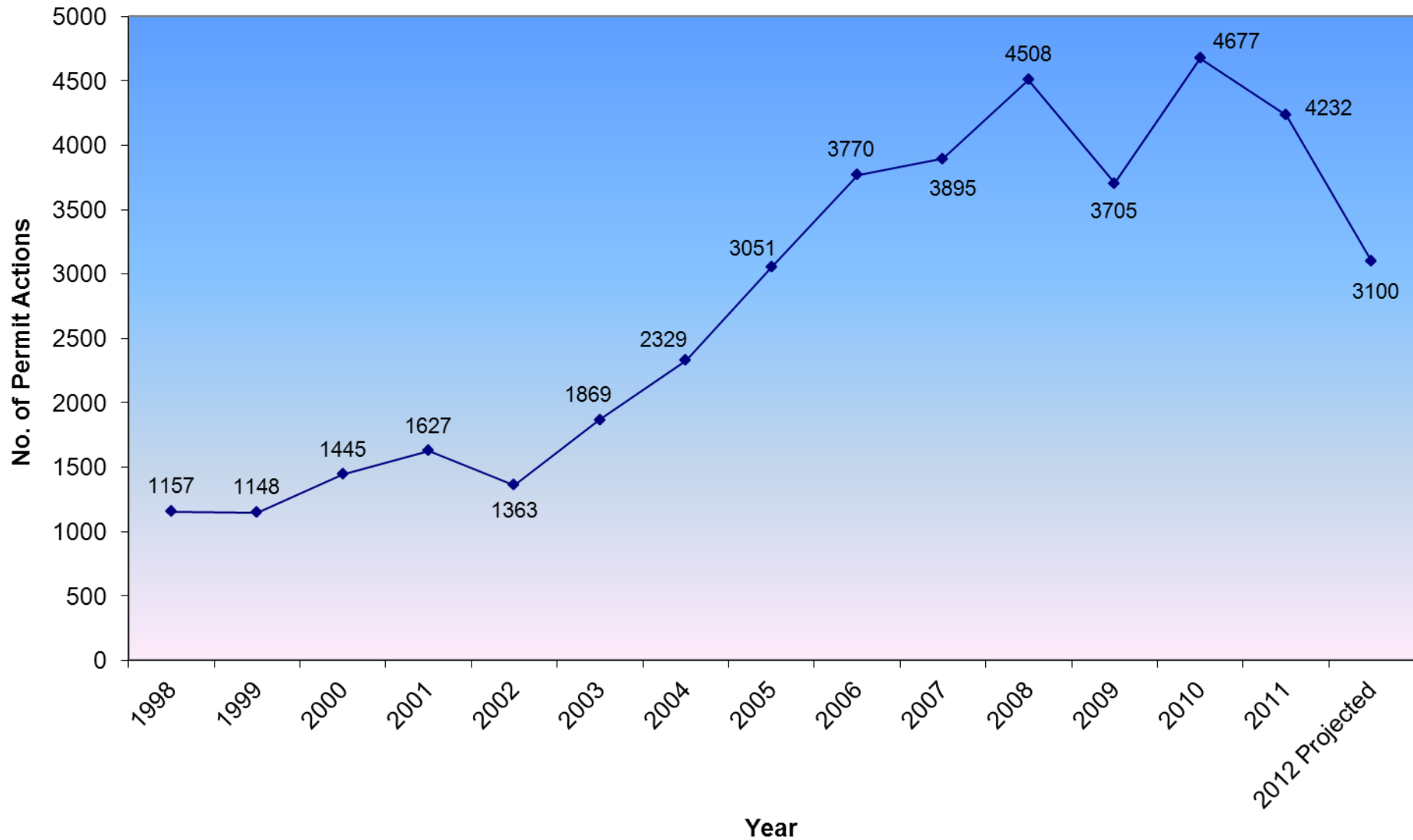
The article is published online at www.propublica.org/methane.



DERRICKS ARE PART OF THE MCKEESPORT GAS BOOM, 1933

Used with the courtesy of the McKeesport Heritage Center.

**Northwest Regional Office
Oil and Gas Program
Permit Actions
1998-2012**



UNCONVENTIONAL PERMITS ISSUED

2005 – 5

2006 – 23

2007 – 76

2008 – 492

2009- 1592

2010 - 3314

2011 - 3063

2012 - 2013

MARCELLUS, UTICA, SHALE DEVELOPMENT

ACT 13

Stronger Regulations for Drilling

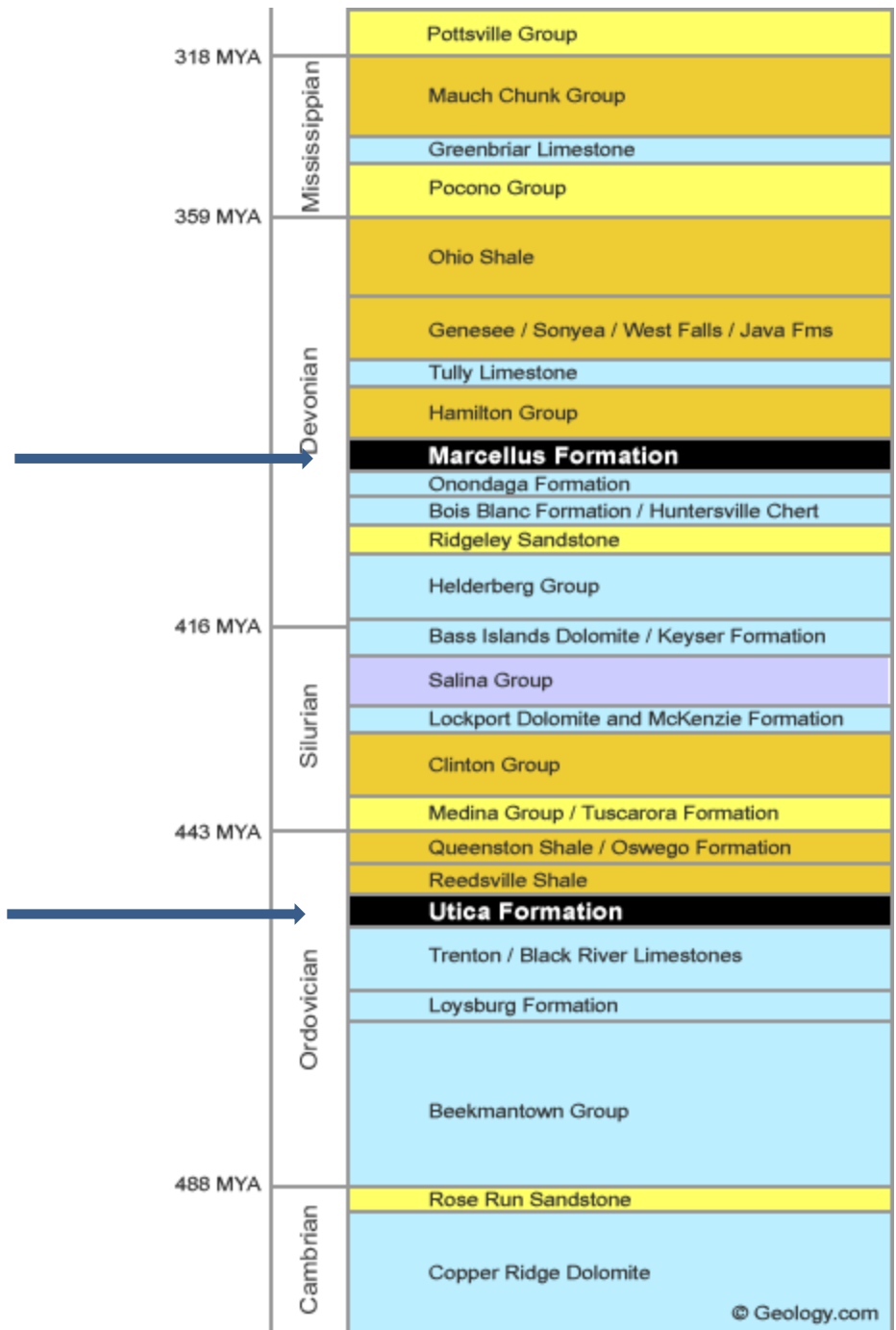
- Increase bonding amounts from \$2,500 to \$10,000 and more for deeper wells.
- Up to \$600,000 for blanket bond, Unconventional
- Triple well setback distance from streams, ponds, and other bodies of water from 100 to 300 feet.
- Increase setback distance from private water wells from 200 to 500 feet and to 1,000 feet for public water systems.
- Expand operator's presumed liability for impairing water quality from 1,000 ft to 2,500 feet from a well, and extends the duration of presumed liability from 6 months to 12 months.
- Require minimum 24-hour notification before commencing certain well site activities.
- Post critical information online, including violations, penalties and remedial actions.
- Expand public disclosure and information through enhanced well production and completion reporting.

Tougher Penalties for Violators

- Double penalties for civil violations from \$25,000 to \$50,000.
- Double daily penalties from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a day.
- Make penalties for criminal violations consistent with other environmental statutes.
- Enhance DEP's ability to suspend, revoke or deny drilling permits for failure to comply.

UNCONVENTIONAL WELLS

- **SHALE**
- **BELOW THE ELK SANDSTONE**
- **EITHER VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL**
- **HYDRAULIC FRACTURING**
- **MULTIPLE LATERALS PER PAD**



LAWS/REGULATIONS

- **ACT 13**
 - Conventional Wells*
 - Unconventional Wells*
- **CHAPTER 78**
- **OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION LAW**
- **COAL AND GAS COORDINATION LAW (ACT 214)**
- **CLEAN STREAMS LAW**
- **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT**
- **DAM SAFETY & ENCROACHMENTS ACT**

PERMIT NOTIFICATIONS

- **SURFACE LANDOWNER, WATER SUPPLY OWNER (<1000'-conv.; <3000'-unconv.), COAL OWNER**
- **MUNICIPALITY**

SITE LOCATION

< 3000' FROM WELL (UNCONV.)

ADJACENT TO SITE MUNICIPALITY

24 HOURS PRIOR TO DRILL

- **OBJECTIONS/RESPONSE DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS**

SITING RESTRICTIONS

- **WELL**

Act 214 Spacing

Building – 200' (conv.); 500' (unconv.)

Water Supply – 200'(conv.); 500' (unconv.)

Public Water supply – 1000' (unconv.)

Streams, wetlands – 100' (conv.); 300' (unconv.)

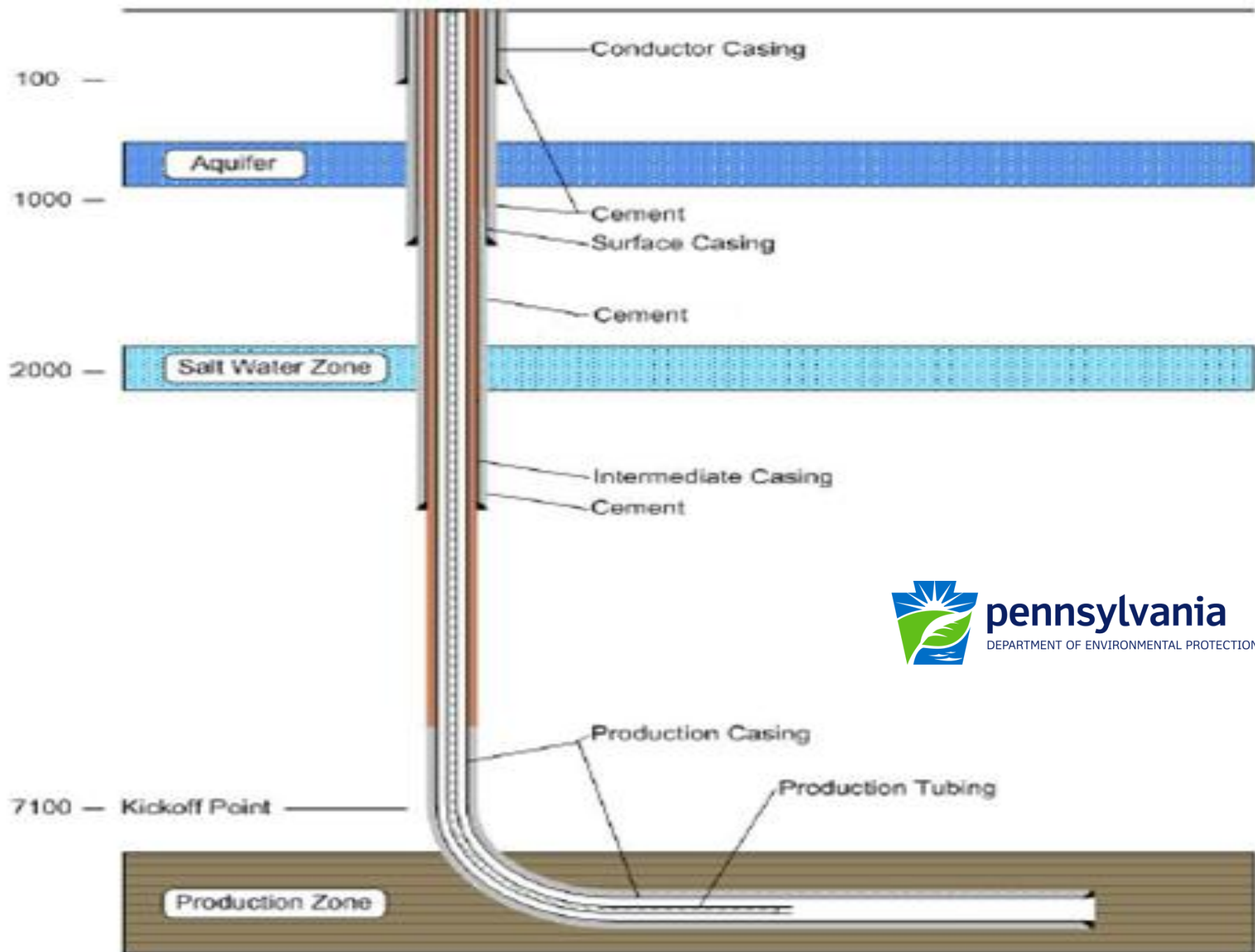
- **LOCATION**

Streams, wetlands – 100' (conv. and unconv.)

ALL RESTRICTIONS POTENTIALLY WAIVERABLE ???

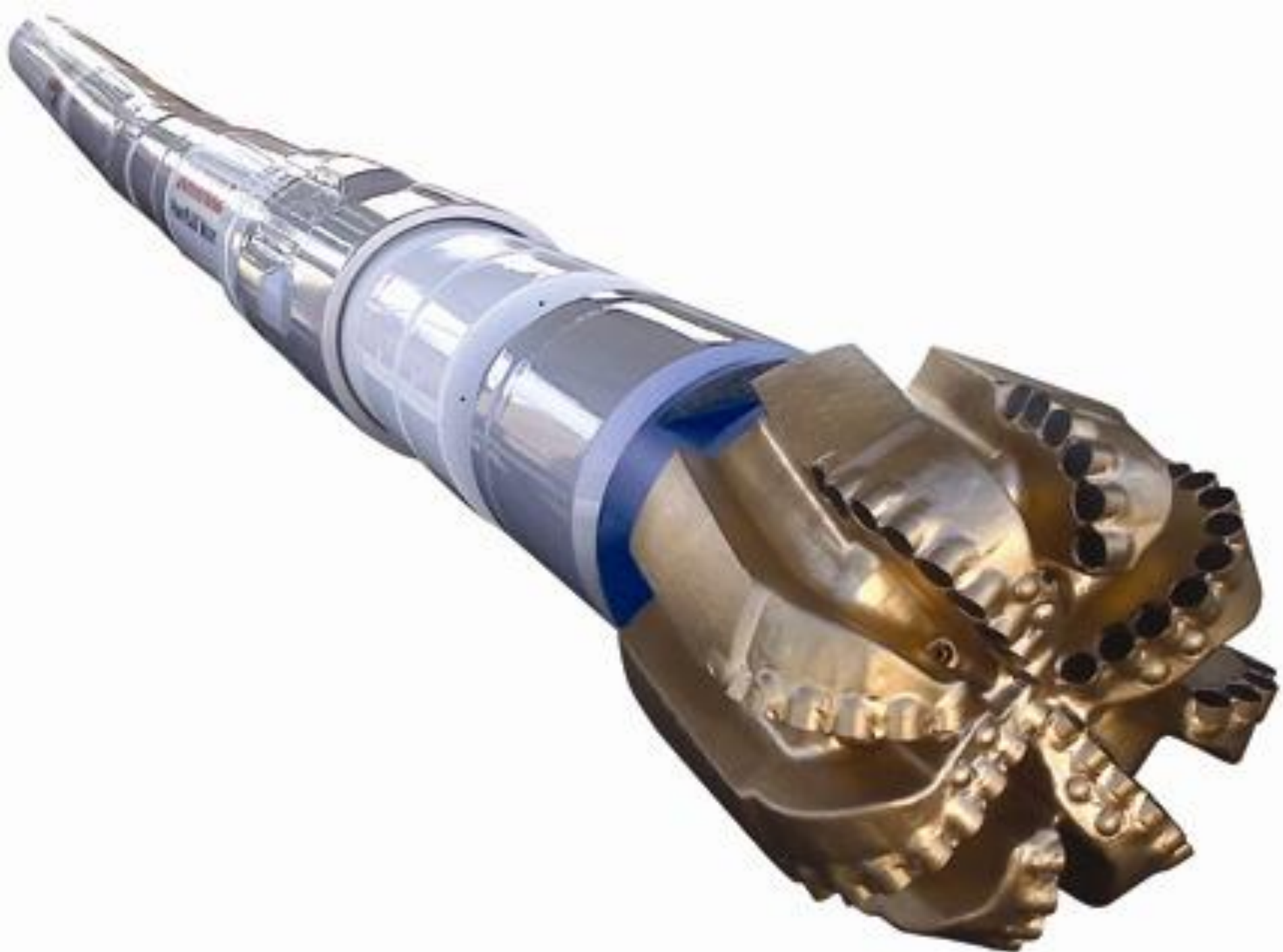
GENERAL FACTS ON PERMITS

- **NEW PERMIT FORMS (ACT 13)**
- **FEE**
- **ISSUED OR DENIED WITHIN 45 DAYS**
- **PROVISION FOR DEFICIENCIES (BUCKSLIPPING)**
- **OBJECTIONS**
- **CONFERENCES**
- **DRILLING MUST COMMENCE WITHIN 1 YEAR**
- **PRESUMPTIVE LIABILITY**



pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION




WELL LOCATION PLAT

PAGE 3 Plan View of Deviated Well Bore

If well has a lateral other than vertical show the bottom hole location on the plat drawing as  and include the Coordinates in the provided section at the bottom of the drawing area. The top hole and bottom hole locations are to be connected by a bolded line this is to depict the proposed courses of the actual wellbore to be drilled.

Applicant / Well Operator Name WPX ENERGY APPALACHIA, LLC		DEP ID#: 276507	Well (Farm) Name: HSC	Well #: 1-4H	Scale: 1"=1000'	Serial #:
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 Denotes location of top of Well on topo map.


True Latitude: **NORTH (NAD 83)**
41° 59' 36.27"


True Longitude: **WEST (NAD 83)**
75° 48' 33.88"


LINE	BEARING	LENGTH
L1	S48°00'28"E	2574.46'
L2	N66°46'21"E	1779.57'
L3	N10°37'54"E	1213.86'
L4	N64°05'39"W	250.69'


LEGEND


 EXISTING GAS WELL


 PROPOSED GAS WELL


 EXISTING IRON PIN (FND.)


 EXISTING WATER WELL


 PROPOSED BORE


 PROPERTY CORNER TIE LINE


 SURFACE PARCEL LINE

 OIL & GAS LEASE BOUNDARY

 OIL & GAS LEASE LOTS

 NON OIL & GAS LEASE LOTS

 N/F Property Owner

 N/F Property Owner

SURFACE HOLE LOCATION

Latitude NORTH: (NAD 27)
41° 59' 35.99"

Longitude WEST: (NAD 27)
75° 48' 35.20"

PROJECTED BOTTOM HOLE

Latitude NORTH: (NAD 27)
41° 58' 58.12"

Longitude WEST: (NAD 27)
75° 48' 29.15"



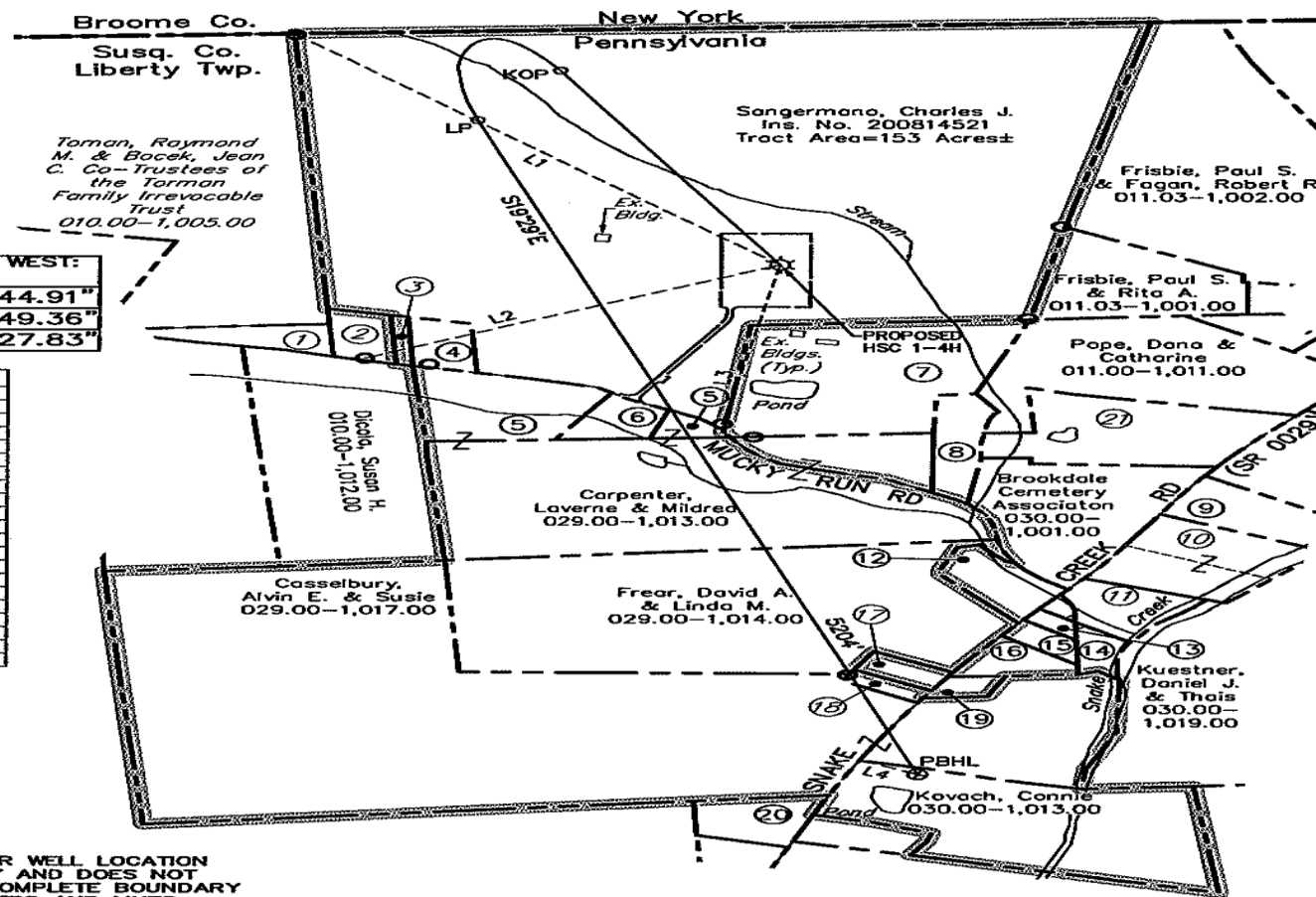
PROJECTED TARGET POINT	Latitude NORTH: (NAD 83)	Longitude WEST: (NAD 83)
KOP	41° 59' 50.83"	75° 48' 44.91"
LP	41° 59' 47.23"	75° 48' 49.36"
BOTTOM HOLE	41° 58' 58.40"	75° 48' 27.83"

TRACT	N/F PROPERTY OWNER/LESSOR	PARCEL NUMBER
1	Vannoy, Guy F. & Heidi	010.00-1,011.00
2	McCarthy, James P. & Susan M.	010.00-1,010.00
3	Abbott, Daria Jean	010.00-1,009.00
4	Garner, Robert E.	010.00-1,008.00
5	Carpenter, Laverne & Mildred	010.00-1,007.00
6	Sangermano, Charles J.	010.00-1,006.00
7	Clapper, William C. & Tammy L.	010.00-1,005.00
8	Hamerick, Donald E. & Mary E.	011.00-1,013.00
9	Goodrich, William & Phyllis	030.00-1,004.00
10	Wheeler, Matthew G., Scott, & Susan E.	030.00-1,005.00
11	Lawson, John J. & Rebekah	030.00-1,006.00
12	Martin, Roger L. & Norine	030.00-1,002.00
13	Valentine, James C. & Vickie L.	030.00-1,008.00
14	Frey, Kurt A. & Amanda J.	030.00-1,007.00
15	Heath, Steve & Carol	030.00-1,009.00
16	Sanders, Roy L. & Darleen	030.00-1,011.00
17	Whittenberg, Virginia L. & John	029.00-1,015.00
18	Robinson, Richard P. & Nina L.	029.00-1,059.00
19	Naylor, Richard F. & Michelle A.	030.00-1,012.00
20	Johnson, Morlin C. & Terry Jo	029.00-1,018.00
21	Zabara, James R.	011.00-1,012.00

HSC 1-8H
HSC 1-6H
HSC 1-4H
HSC 1-2H

FAD DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:
THIS MAP IS FOR WELL LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT COMPLETE BOUNDARY SURVEY. CORNERS AND LINES IMPORTANT TO THE LOCATION OF THE WELL WERE LOCATED BY ACTUAL SURVEY; OTHER LINES ARE FROM TAX MAPS.



DEP ID# 276507



Azimuths to Grid North
True North: -1.28°
Magnetic North: -13.69°
Magnetic Field
Strength: 53213.9snT
Dip Angle: 68.34°
Date: 3/8/2012
Model: IGRF2010

Project: Susquehanna County, PA
Site: HSC
Well: HSC 1-4H
Design #1 08Mar12 kjs

NAD 1927 (NADCON CONUS)

+N/-S
-15.01

+E/-W
0.00

Northing
671461.309

Well Name: HSC 1-4H

Surface Location: HSC

US State Plane 1927 (Exact solution), Pennsylvania North 3701

Ground Elevation: 1170.00

Easting
2527419.877

Latitude
41.993331

Longitude
-75.809777

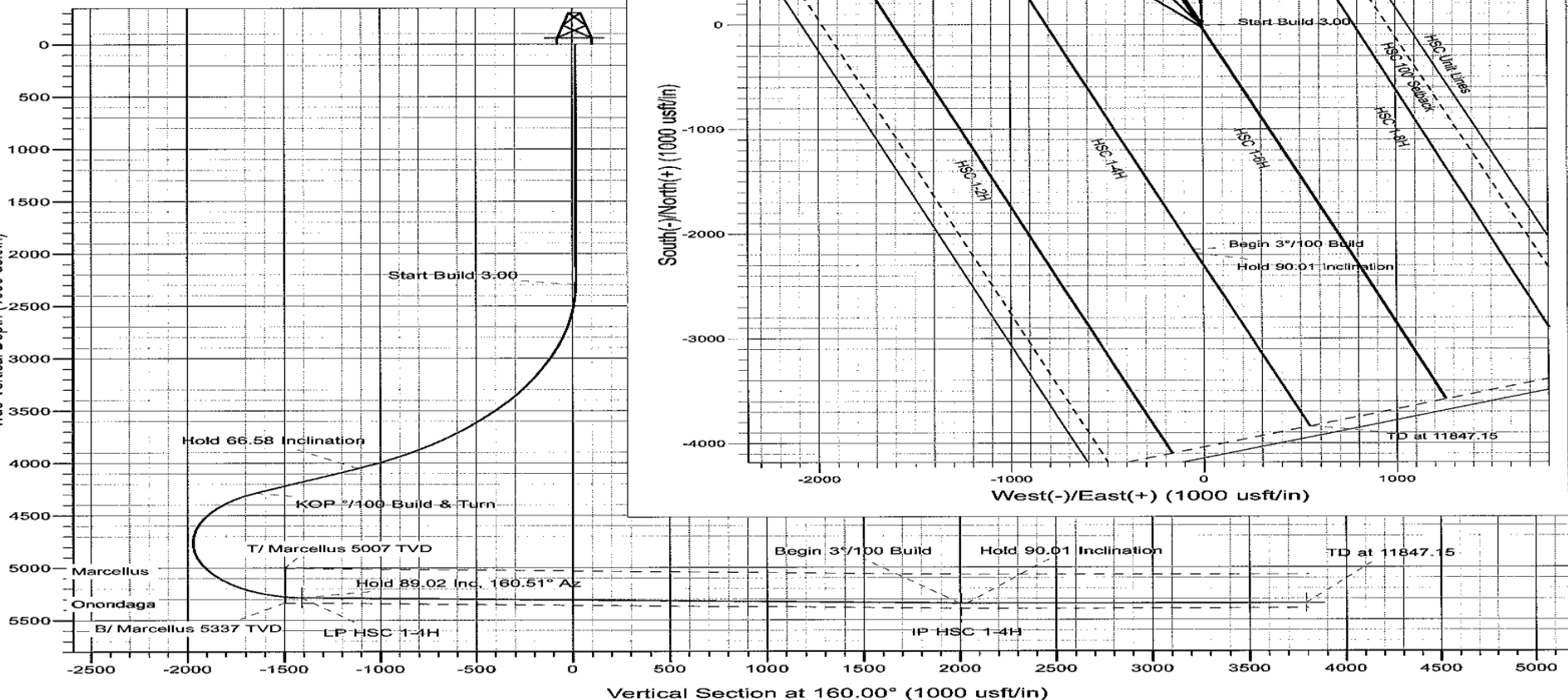
Slot
1-4H

WELL @ 1194.00usft (Original Well Elev)

ANNOTATIONS

MD	Inc	Azi	TVD	+N/-S	+E/-W	Vsect	Departure	Annotation
2300.00	0.00	0.00	2300.00	-15.01	0.00	14.11	0.00	Start Build 3.00
4519.44	66.58	329.24	4052.56	973.89	-588.67	-1116.43	1150.85	Hold 66.58 Inclination
5110.45	66.58	329.24	4287.44	1439.90	-866.08	-1643.28	1693.18	KOP 3/100 Build & Turn
6642.94	89.02	160.51	5286.42	1068.68	-1193.30	-1412.36	2750.96	Hold 89.02 Inc, 160.51° Az
10055.94	59.02	160.51	5345.00	-2148.29	-54.79	1999.99	6163.45	Begin 3°/100 Build
10089.02	90.01	160.51	5345.28	2179.48	-43.76	2033.08	6196.53	Hold 90.01 Inclination
11847.15	90.01	160.51	5345.00	-3836.88	542.80	3791.14	7954.66	TD at 11847.15

	TVD	TMD	Lat (NAD 83)	Long (NAD 83)
KOP Landing Point	4287.44	5110.45	41 59 50.82748 N	75 48 44.91444 W
	5286.42	6642.94	41 59 47.23463 N	75 48 49.35709 W



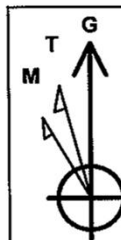


PHOENIX

TECHNOLOGY SERVICES USA INC.

EQT Production - Marcellus

Project: Tioga County, PA
Site: Tioga County 590925
Well: Well #590925
Wellbore: Main Wellbore
Design: 590925 Plan3

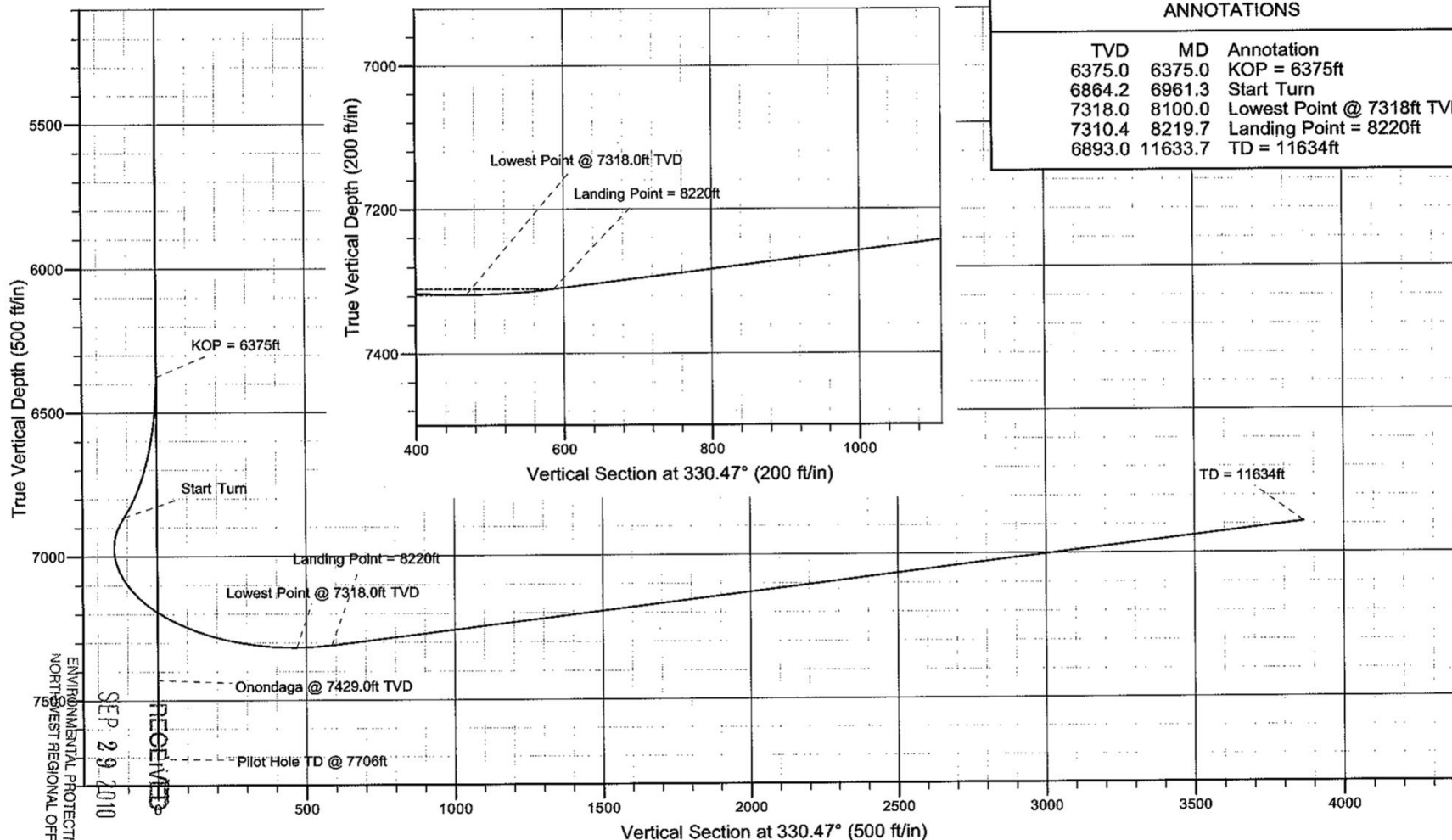


Azimuths to Grid North
True North: -0.30°
Magnetic North: -11.69°

Magnetic Field
Strength: 53450.8nT
Dip Angle: 68.49°
Date: 8/18/2010
Model: IGRF2010_14

ANNOTATIONS

TVD	MD	Annotation
6375.0	6375.0	KOP = 6375ft
6864.2	6961.3	Start Turn
7318.0	8100.0	Lowest Point @ 7318ft TVD
7310.4	8219.7	Landing Point = 8220ft
6893.0	11633.7	TD = 11634ft



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

SEP 29 2010

RECEIVED



Company: Williams
Site: Depue
Well: 7H

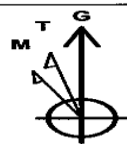
Project: Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania
Rig Name: H&P 287

MS Energy Services
WWW.MSENERGYSERVICES.COM

Main: 724.484.7550 Fax: 724.484.0326

ANNOTATIONS

MD	Inc	Azi	TVD	+N/-S	+E/-W	VSect	Departure	Annotation
2300.00	0.00	0.00	2300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	KOP, 8.00°/100' Build
2484.01	14.72	170.09	2481.99	-23.16	4.05	22.98	23.51	Hold 14.72° Inc, 170.09° Azm
4122.30	14.72	170.09	4066.51	-433.25	75.71	429.87	439.81	Begin 8.00°/100' Build/Turn
5087.54	90.00	157.88	4604.00	-1087.18	309.28	1123.62	1134.78	Begin 90.00° Lateral
7979.54	90.00	157.88	4604.00	-3784.85	1405.79	4035.62	4046.78	TD at 7979.54' MD

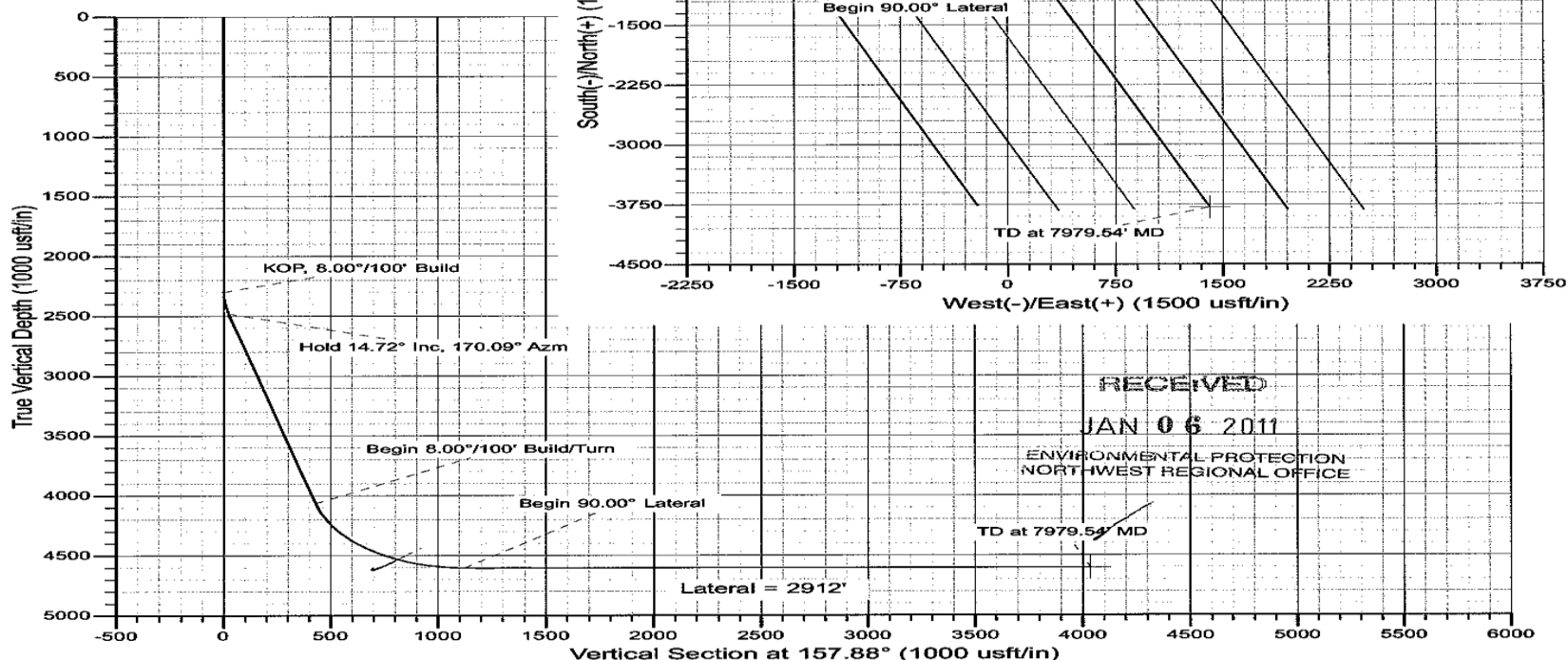


Azimuths to Grid North
True North: -1.24°
Magnetic North: -13.61°

Magnetic Field
Strength: 53363.7snT
Dip Angle: 68.45°
Date: 8/30/2010
Model: WMM_2010

US State Plane 1927 (Exact solution)
Pennsylvania North 3701

Created By: Bianca LaCombe
Date: 11:45, December 09 2010
Plan: Design #3



RECEIVED
JAN 06 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

The customer should only rely on this document after independently verifying all paths, targets, coordinates, lease and hard lines represented. Any decisions made or wells drilled utilizing this or any other information supplied by MS Energy are at the sole risk and responsibility of the customer. MS Energy is not responsible for the accuracy of this schematic or the information contained herein.

Marcellus Drill Site

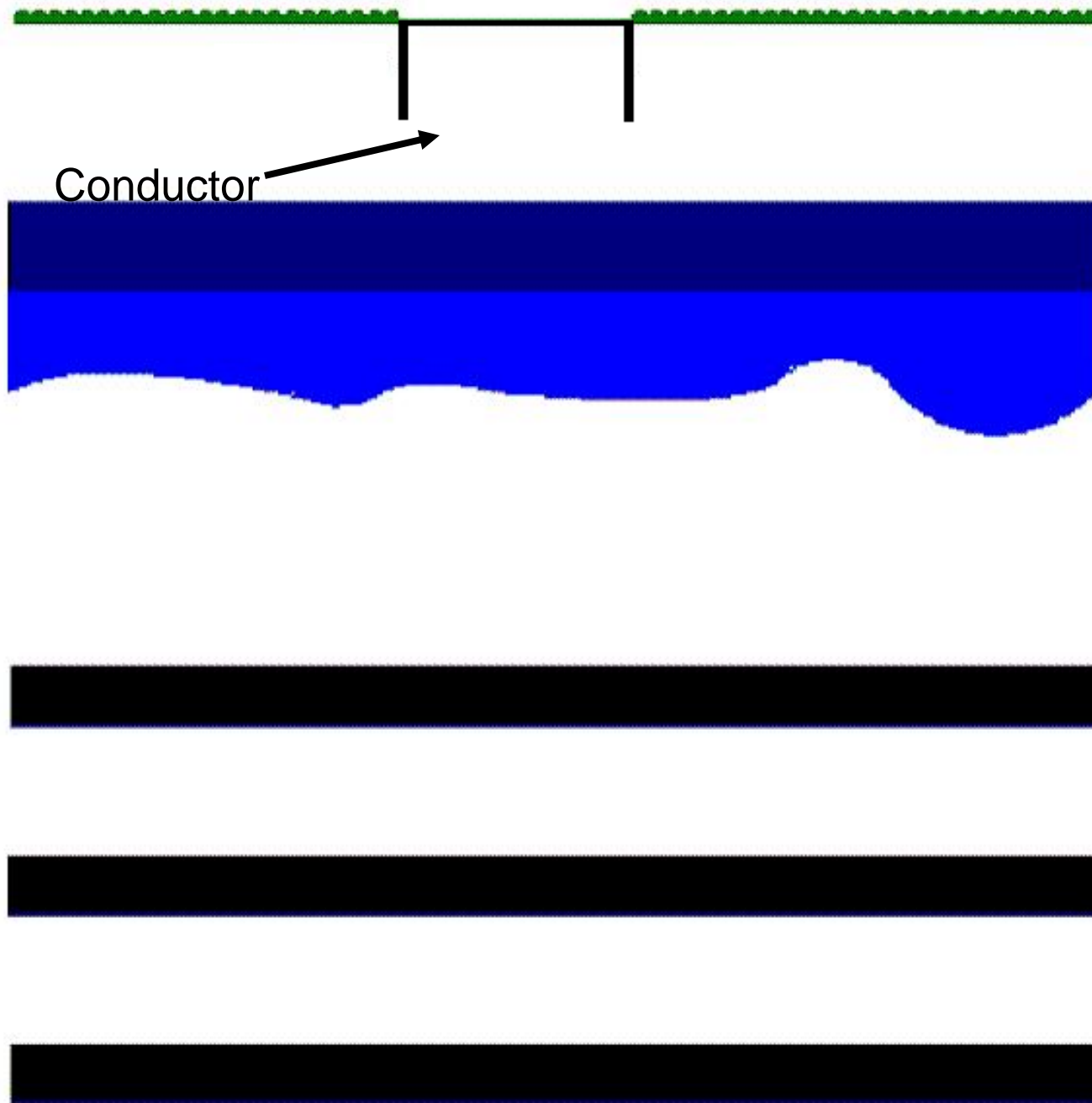


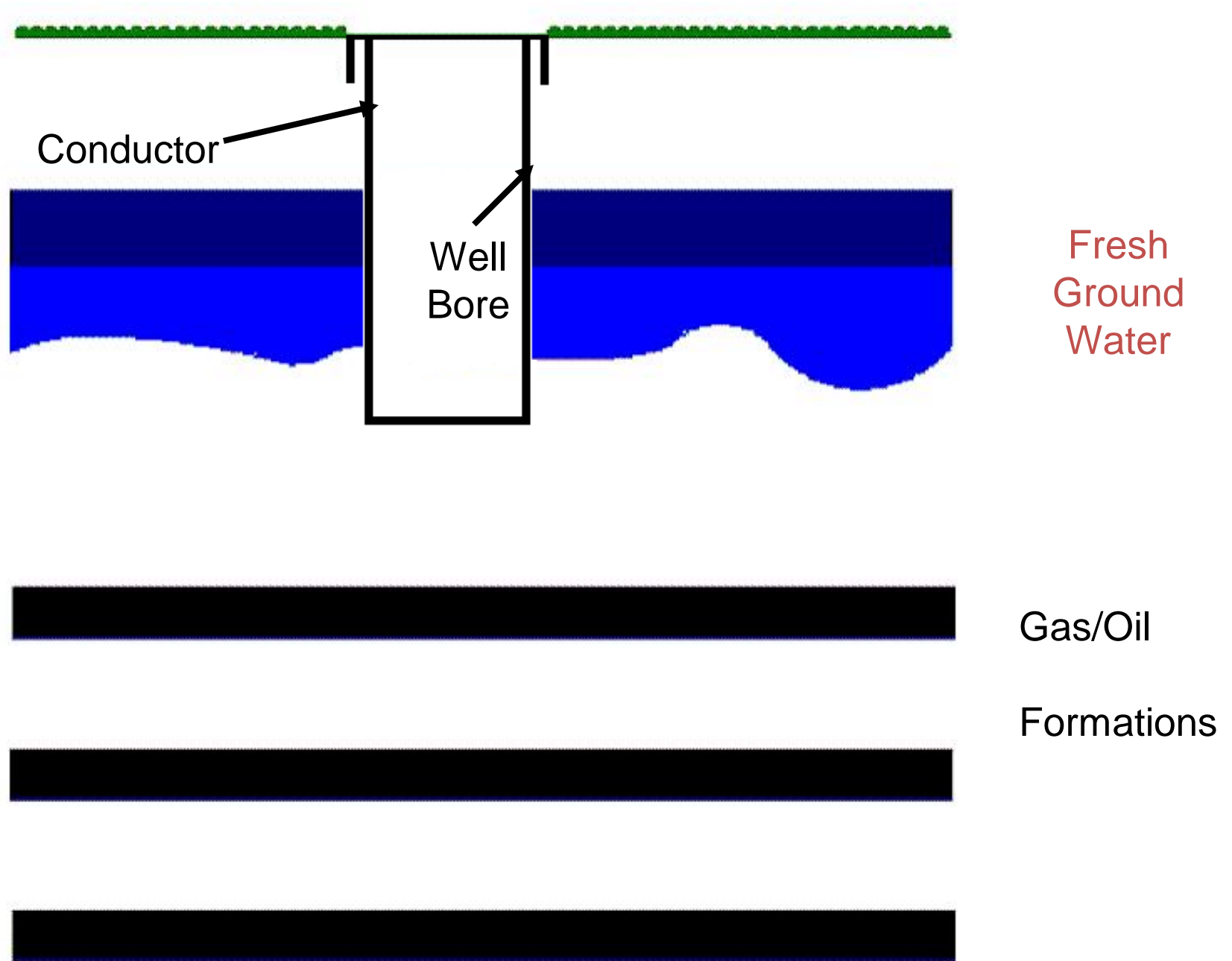
pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

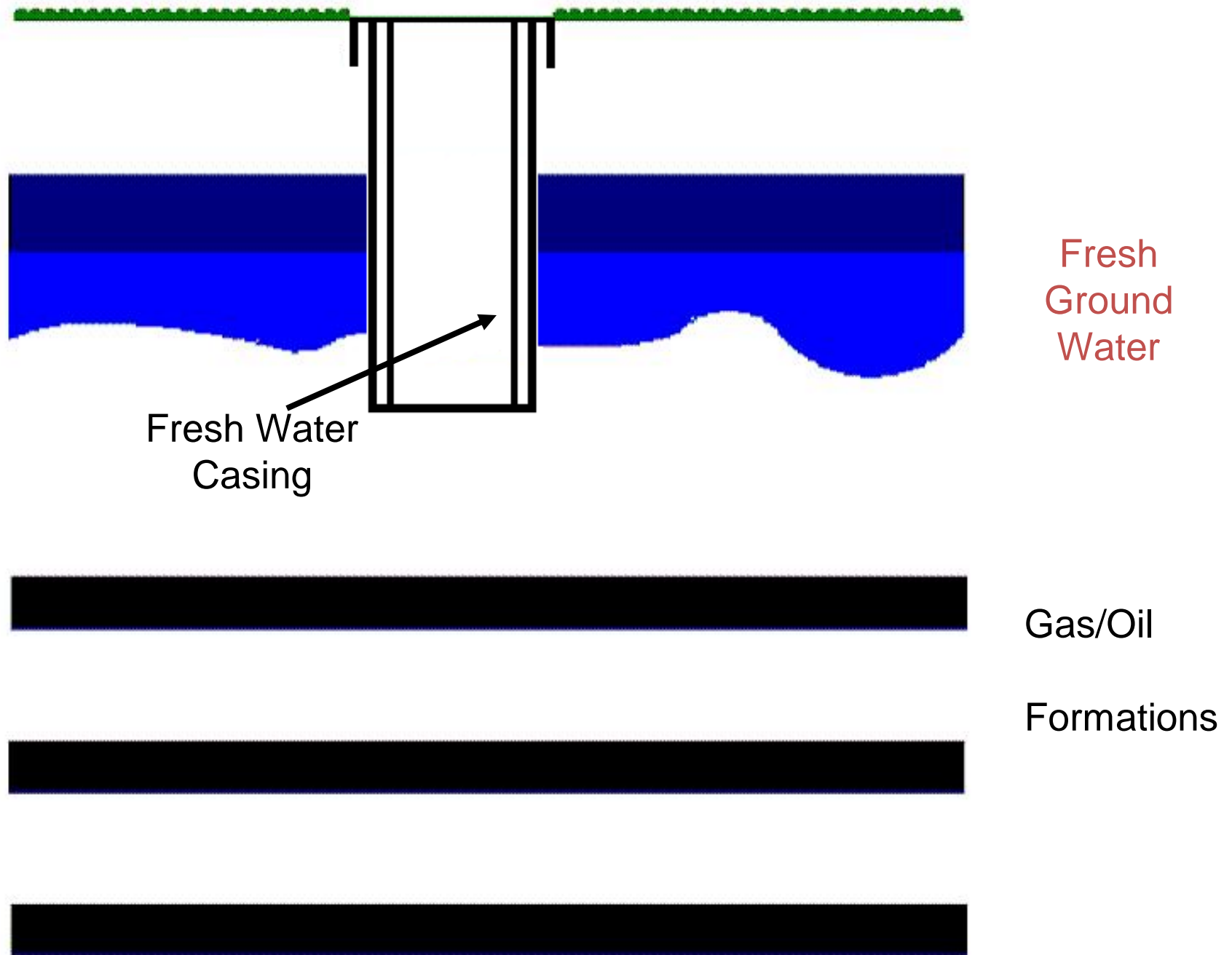


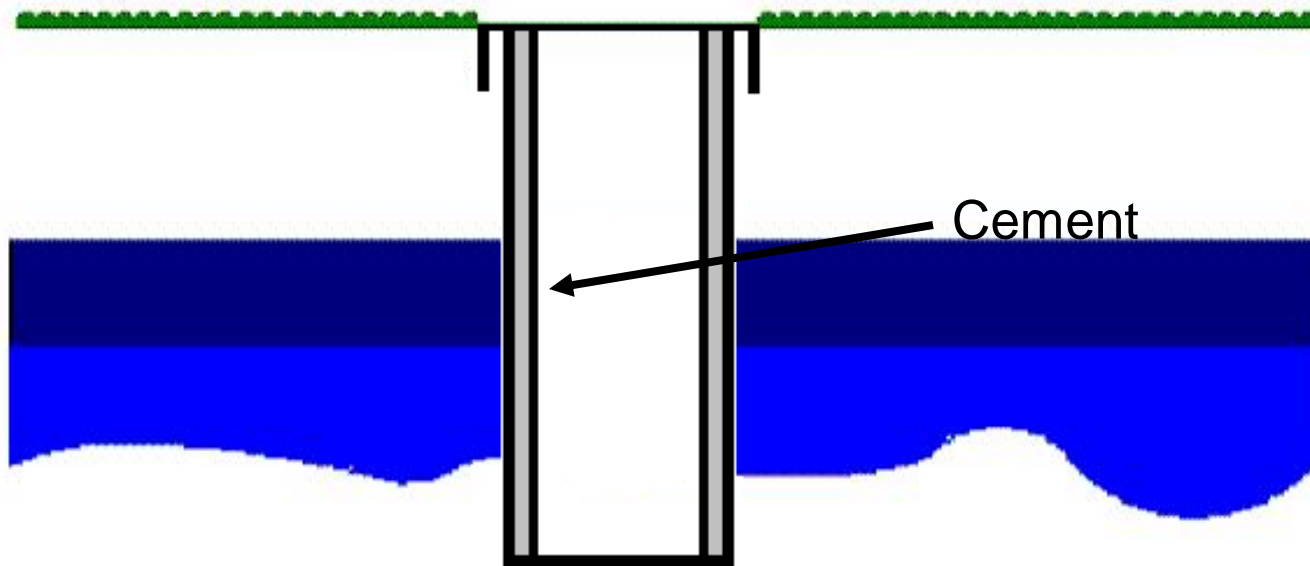












Cement

Fresh
Ground
Water

Gas/Oil

Formations

Cement Returns from the annular space





Formations

County, State:	Bradford Co., PA
Surf. Location:	41.95672 Lat and -76.16539 Long
BH Location:	41.96641 Lat and -76.17856 Long
Build Location:	41.95626 Lat and -76.16656 Long
Build/Turn Location:	41.95699 Lat and -76.16972 Long
KB Elevation:	1671'
Ground Elevation:	1658'

9 5/8" Intermediate Casing

GAS CHECK	TBD
------------------	------------

8-3/4" Hole

MOSCOW TBD

UNION SPRINGS 6611'

TOC on 5 1/2 Lead Slurry @ 2000

FRESH WATER TBD

Wellhead Details	
Casing Spool	13 3/8" x 16 3/4" 3K
Casing Spool	9 5/8" 5K x 11" 5K
Tubing Spool	11" 5K x 4 1/16" 10K

Directional Drilling Details								
Section	TMD	Inc.	Azimuth	TVD	BUR	DLS	+N/-S	+E/-W
Nudge	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'
Hold	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	#####	#####	0.0'	0.0'
Drop	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	#####	#####	0.0'	0.0'
Hold	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	#####	#####	0.0'	0.0'
KOP	5,730'	0.0'	0.0'	5,730'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'	0.0'
Build	6,480'	60.0'	242.1'	6,350'	8.0'	8.0'	-167.3'	-316.4'
Turn/Land	7,527'	90.0'	325.0'	6,672'	2.9'	8.0'	98.9'	-1,176.9'
TD	11,718'	90.0'	325.0'	6,672'	0.0'	0.0'	3,532.1'	-3,580.8'
VS Plane			325.0	VS Length			4947.2'	
				Lateral Length			4191.1'	

Tubular Details						
String	Size	Bit Size	Weight	Grade	Connection	Depth
Conductor 1	20	20	78 ppf	LS	WELD	60'
Surface	13 3/8	17 1/2	54.5 ppf	J-55	STC	500'
Intermediate	9 5/8	12 1/4	40 ppf	N-80	STC	1,000'
Production	5 1/2	8 3/4	20 ppf	P-110	LTC	11,718'

Gas Gradient (0.67 psi/ft)							
1,000'	2,000'	3,000'	4,000'	5,000'	6,000'	7,000'	8,000'
670 psi	1340 psi	2010 psi	2680 psi	3350 psi	4020 psi	4690 psi	5360 psi

Run marker it, 100' above KOP

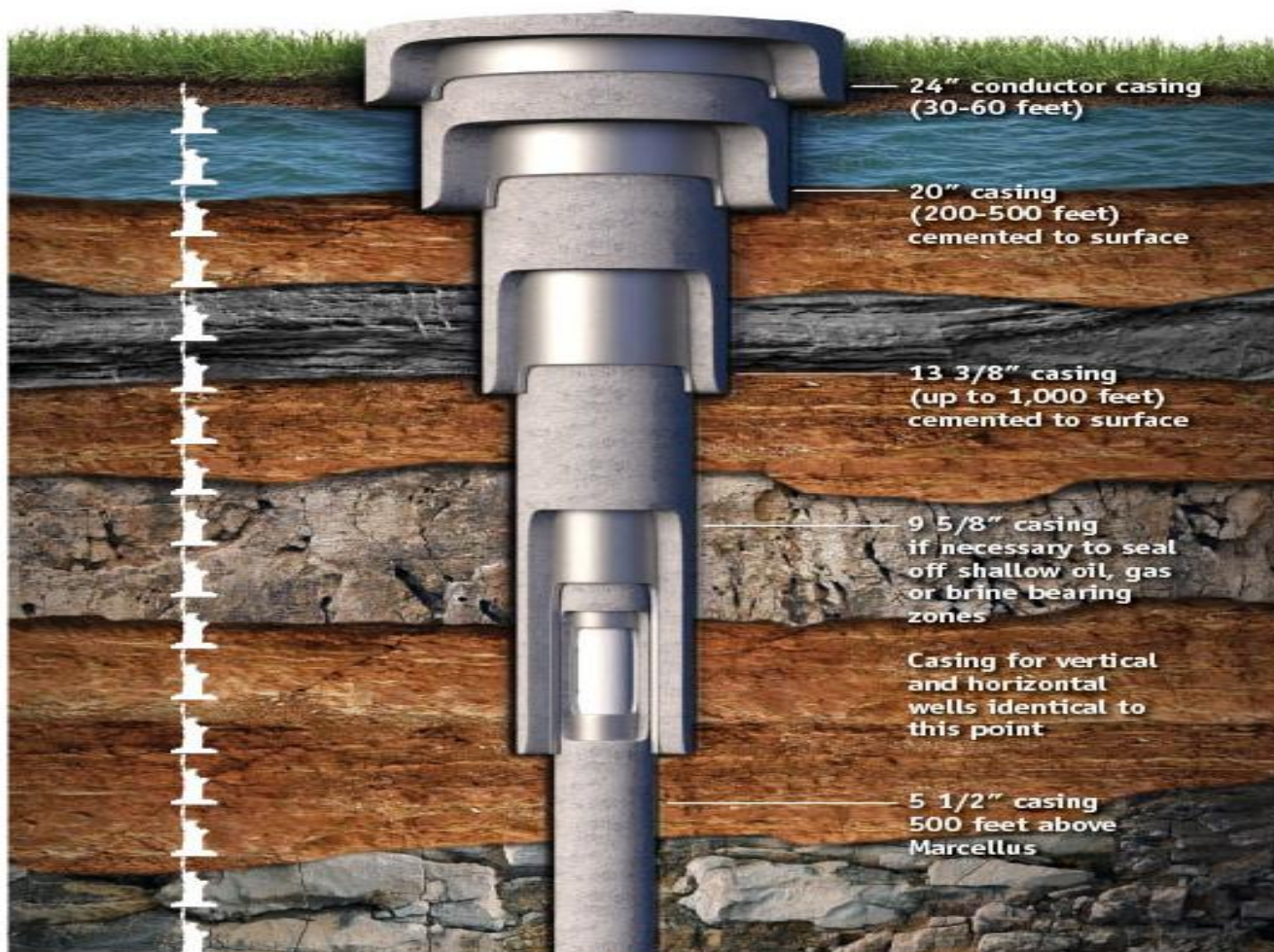
PBHL
TMD: 11,718'
TVD: 8,671'
Inclination: 99 degrees



MARCELLUS SHALE COALITION

General Casing Design for a Marcellus Shale Well

The Marcellus Shale is more than a mile below the Earth's surface. It would take 17 Statues of Liberty on top of one another to reach the formation.











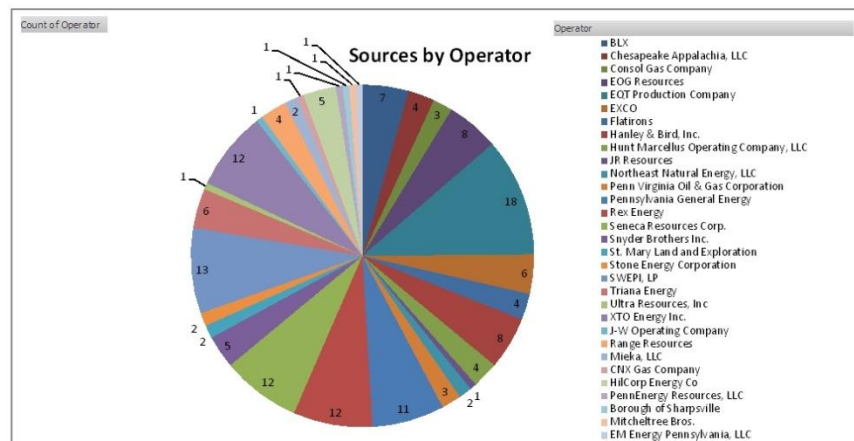
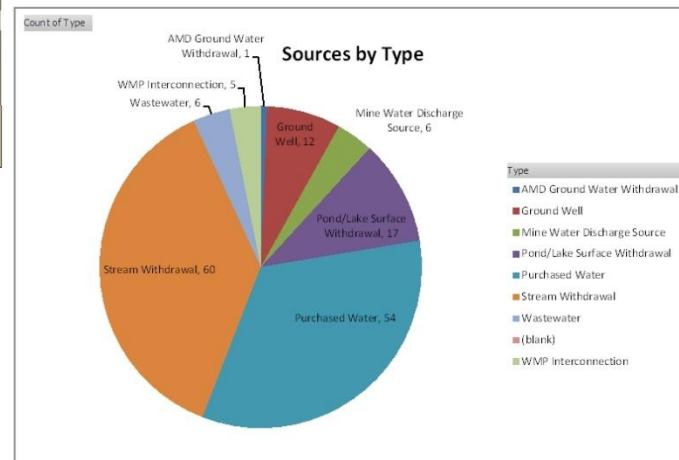
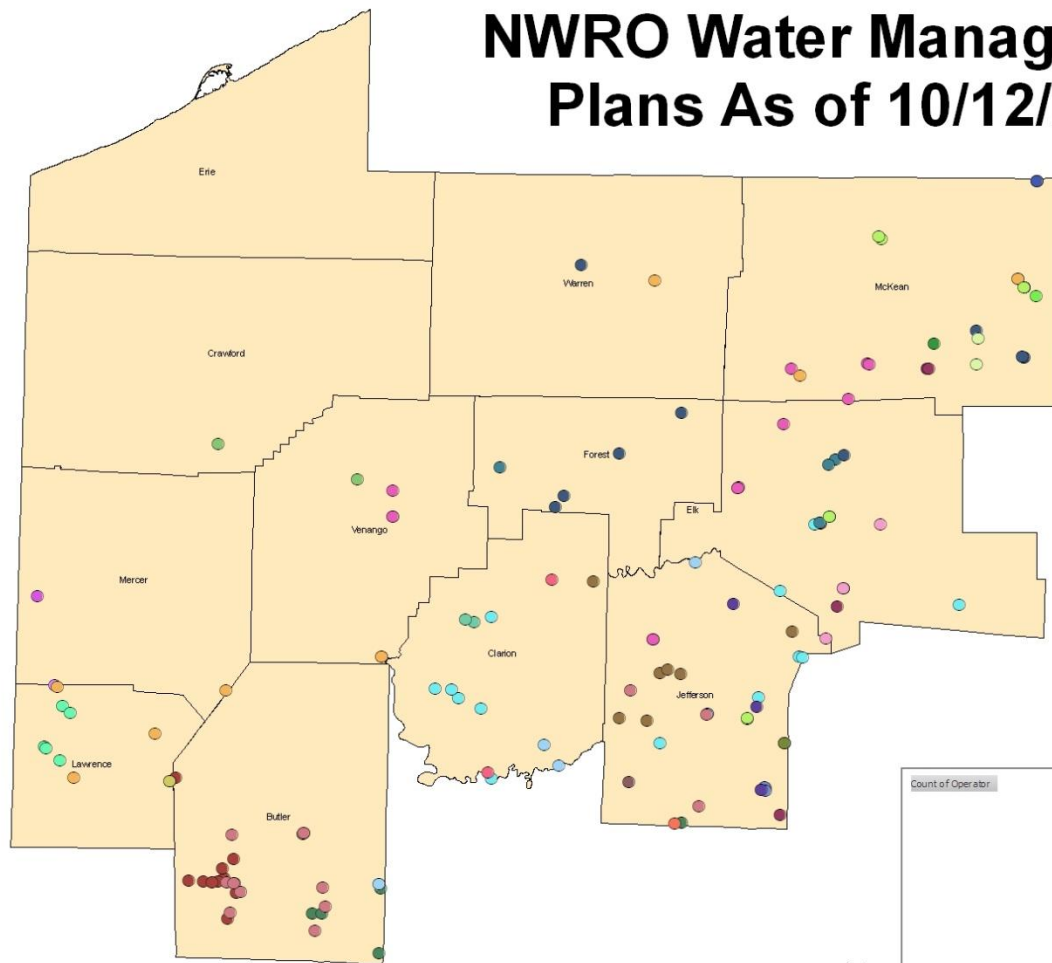
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NWRO Water Management Plans As of 10/12/2012



NWDOGO Water Management Plan Sources by Operator

161 Total

WMP_20121012



0 12.5 25 50 Miles



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ESCGP-1

- **> 5 ACRE DISTURBANCE**
- **PNHP (Penna Natural Heritage Program)**
- **MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**
- **E&S PLAN**
- **POSTCONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PLAN**

GP's (GENERAL 105 PERMITS)

- **STREAM, WETLAND CROSSINGS**
- **PIPELINES – GP5**
- **ROADS**
 - GP7 – Permanent*
 - GP8 - Temporary*
- **BORING – INADEVERTENT RETURNS**
- **COORDINATION WITH ACOE**
- **NO MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

DEP INSPECTION SCHEDULE

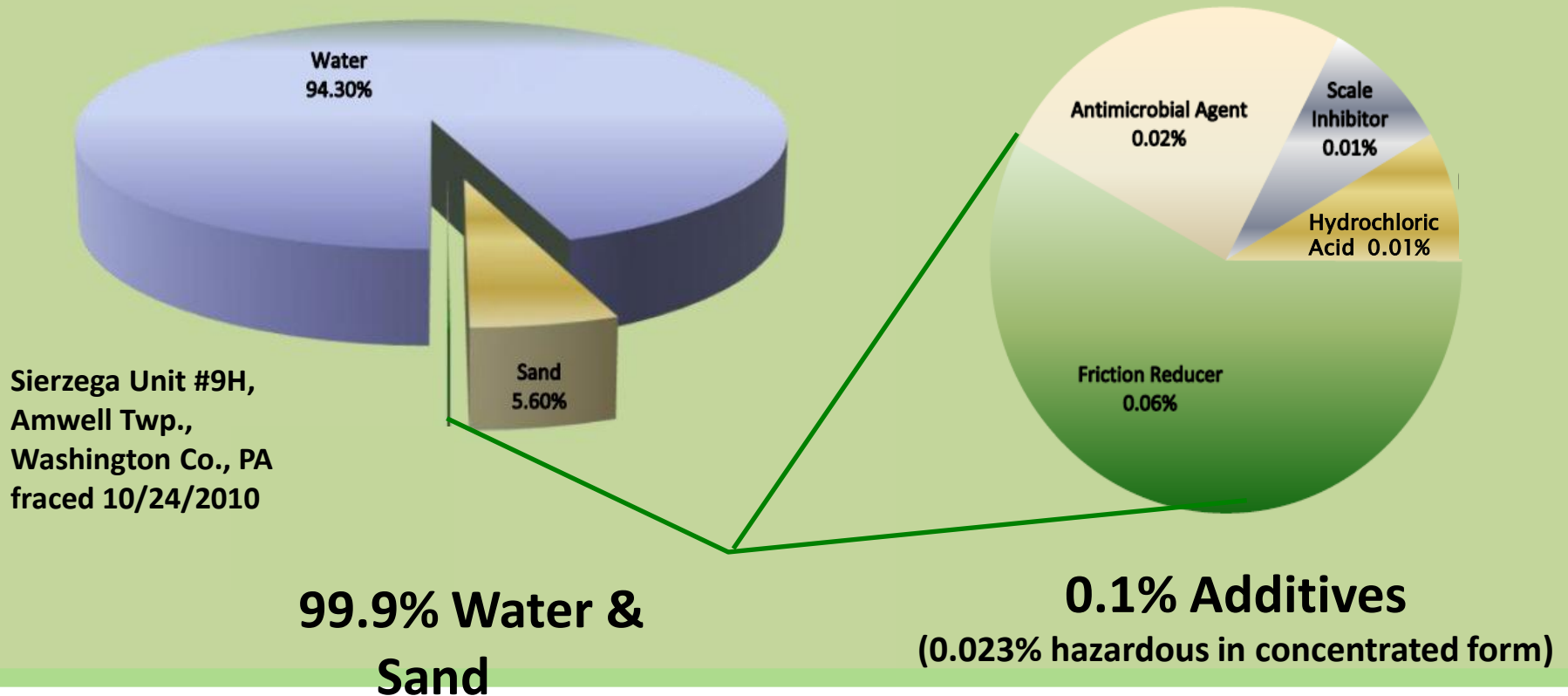
- **SITE INSPECTION PRIOR TO DRILLING (\$3258)**
- **4 TIMES DURING SITING, DRILLING, FRAC'ING**
- **24 HOUR NOTIFICATION PRIOR TO DRILLING & CEMENTING ALL CASING**
- **SITE RESTORATION (9 MONTHS)**
- **ROUTINE INSPECTIONS**
- **PLUGGINGS – BOND RELEASE INSPECTIONS**
- **COMPLAINT RESPONSE**



08.28.2009

What goes into the well?

Disclosure of hydraulic fracturing additives by well required under new Chapter 78 regulations.



- Interstate O&G Compact Commission / Groundwater Protection Council have established www.fracfocus.org frac chemical registration site
- Several states have imposed frac chemical disclosure regulations









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Office of External Affairs

Act 13 of 2012

Act 13 of 2012

- Consolidates the Oil and Gas Act (Act 223 of 1984) into 58 Pa.C.S. (Oil and Gas)
- Creates six chapters within 58 Pa.C.S.
 - Ch 23 – [Unconventional Gas Well Fee](#)
 - Ch 25 – Oil and Gas Lease Fund
 - Ch 27 – [Natural Gas Energy Development Program](#)
 - Ch 32 – Development
 - Ch 33 – Local Ordinances Relating to Oil and Gas Operation
 - Ch 35 – Responsibility for Fee

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

- Authorizes counties to enact ordinances imposing fee
- 2012:
 - Counties have 60 days from Feb. 14th to adopt ordinance (April 14)
 - If county fails to adopt fee by April 14, municipalities have 60 days to adopt fee
 - At least 50% of municipalities, or municipalities representing at least 50% of the county's population, must adopt resolutions for fee to be imposed

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

- \$205 Million collected 2012
 - Based wells drilled prior to January 2012
- Counties should receive funds by early December 2012

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

ANNUAL AGENCY DISTRIBUTION (\$38M)

- \$6 m to DEP
- \$1 m to Public Utility Commission
- \$1 m to Fish & Boat Commission
- \$1 m for Rail Freight Assistance
- \$750 k to PEMA
- \$750 k to Office of State Fire Commissioner
- \$20 m natural gas vehicle incentives (*3 year total*)
- \$7.5 m to Conservation Districts (*budget offset*)

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

DIRECT LOCAL SHARE (\$100M)

- 60% distributed as follows:
 - \$5 million annually to affordable housing
 - 36% of balance to counties with wells
 - 37% of balance to municipalities with wells
 - 27% of balance to all municipalities in counties with wells

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

INDIRECT LOCAL SHARE (\$67M)

- 40% to Marcellus Legacy Fund
- Combined with transfers from Oil & Gas Lease Fund and distributed as follows:
 - 25% to local bridge improvement fund
 - 25% split between PENNVEST and H2O
 - 20% to Commonwealth Financing Authority
 - 15% counties for parks, recreation and open space
 - 10% to Environmental Stewardship Fund
 - 5% for refinery assistance and ethane processing for three years; thereafter to HSCA

Chapter 23-Unconventional Gas Well Fee

Year	\$0-2.25	\$2.26-2.99	\$3.00-4.99	\$5-5.99	\$6 or higher
1	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$60,000
2	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$55,000
3	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$50,000
4	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
5	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
6	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
7	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
8	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
9	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
10	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
11	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
12	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
13	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
14	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
15	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000



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Pennsylvania's Natural Gas Vehicle Grant Program

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Authorized by Act 13 of 2012
 - Competitive reimbursement grant for purchase or retrofit of vehicles to run on natural gas
- Up to \$20 million over 3 years
 - \$10 million in FY '12-'13
 - \$7.5 million in '13-'14
 - \$2.5 million in '14-'15

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Eligible costs:
 - Incremental purchase costs for new NGVs
 - Retrofit costs for existing vehicles
 - Equipment & installation costs only
- Ineligible costs:
 - Project development (engineering/FS/design)
 - Fueling infrastructure

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Grant awards capped at 50 percent of incremental purchase or retrofit cost per vehicle
- Grant awards capped at \$25,000 per vehicle

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Eligible applicants:
 - For-profit companies
 - Non-profit organizations
 - Commonwealth or municipal authorities
 - Pa. Turnpike Commission
 - State owned or state related universities
 - Local transportation organizations

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Eligible applicants - Local Transportation Organizations (LTO)
 - Political subdivisions
 - Non-profits providing public transportation service
 - Public transportation, port, and redevelopment authorities
 - Year 1: \$5 million to LTO
 - Year 2: 50% to LTO

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Eligible vehicles:
 - Dedicated CNG vehicles
 - Dedicated LNG vehicles
 - Bi-fuel vehicles
 - Fueled in part by NG and in part by diesel or gasoline
 - 14,000 lb. or greater GVW

Pa. NGV Grant Program

The Basics

- Examples of eligible vehicles:
 - Medium Duty Vehicles (Class 4, 5, 6)
 - Ford F-450, RAM 4500, GMC 5500...
 - Utility vehicle, bucket trucks, delivery trucks, shuttle buses, school buses...
 - Heavy Duty Vehicles (Class 7, 8)
 - Semis, refuse trucks, large buses

Pa. NGV Grant Program



Pa. NGV Grant Program

Key Considerations

- Minimum vehicles per project application is 5
- All vehicles must be registered in PA
- All NGVs must meet EPA requirements
- Applicant must identify intent to use federal funds, if available

Pa. NGV Grant Program

Key Considerations

- \$300,000 grant award limit for projects using existing fueling infrastructure
- \$500,000 grant award limit for projects that include construction of new fueling infrastructure
- 18 month project completion period
- Grant is not retroactive

Pa. NGV Grant Program

Proposed Timeline

- Grant application period open: 12/1/12
- Grant applications due: 2/1/13
- Grant awarded late March 2013
- Grant period is 18 months from award date

Pa. NGV Grant Program

Grant Program Seminars

- **Tuesday, Oct. 16**, at the Bayfront Convention Center in Erie
- **Wednesday, Oct. 17**, at the Pennsylvania College of Technology in Williamsport, Lycoming County;
- **Wednesday, Oct. 24**, at the Radisson Hotel in Valley Forge, Montgomery County;
- **Tuesday, Oct. 30**, at the Lackawanna County Center for Public Safety in Jessup; and
- **Thursday, Nov. 1**, at the Towanda Fire Hall in Bradford County.



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Office of External Affairs

DEP Resources

www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/minres/oilgas/oilgas.htm

e NOTICE: www.dep.state.pa.us/enotice

e map: www.emappa.dep.state.pa.us

Service Representative

Kim Yeakle (814) 332-6839

Local Government Liaison

Erin Wells (814) 332-6928

Oil & Gas Program

Craig Lobins (814) 332-6860



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Questions?