Not Everything Goes as Planned

Kris Roberts ND-Department of Health

Division of Water Quality



North Dakota Department of He

North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section

ND Century Code, Chapter 61-28

61-28-01. Statement of policy.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of North Dakota to act in the public interest to protect, maintain, and improve the quality of the waters in the state for continued use as public and private water supplies, propagation of wildlife, fish and aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other legitimate beneficial uses, to require necessary and reasonable treatment of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and to cooperate with other agencies in the state, agencies of other states, and the federal government in carrying out these objectives.

61-28-02 Definitions

14. "Wastes" means all substances which cause or tend to cause pollution of any waters of the state, including dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radiological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, and cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural pollution discharged into any waters of the state. 15. "Waters of the state" means all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, and all other bodies or accumulations of water on or under the surface of the earth, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters just defined.

ND Century Code, Chapter 61-28

61-28-06. Prohibitions.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person:

a. To cause pollution of any waters of the state or to place or cause to be placed any wastes in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of any waters of the state; and

b. To discharge any wastes into any waters of the state or to otherwise cause pollution, which reduces the quality of such waters below the water quality standards established therefore by the department.

2. It is unlawful for any person to carry on any of the following activities unless the person holds a valid permit for the disposal of all wastes which are, or may be, discharged thereby into the waters of the state:

- **c.** The construction, installation, or operation of any industrial, commercial, or other establishment or any extension or modification or addition thereof, the operation of which would cause an increase in the discharge of wastes into the waters of the state or would otherwise alter the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state in any manner not already lawfully authorized.
- **d.** The construction or use of any new outlet for the discharge of any wastes into the waters of the state.

33-16-02.1-08. General water quality standards.1. Narrative standards.

a. The following minimum conditions are applicable to all waters of the state except for class II ground waters. All waters of the state shall be:

(2) Free from floating debris, oil, scum, and other floating materials attributable to municipal, industrial, or other discharges or agricultural practices in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or deleterious.

e. No discharge of pollutants, which alone or in combination with other substances, shall:

(1) Cause a public health hazard or injury to environmental resources;

(2) Impair existing or reasonable beneficial uses of the receiving waters; or

(3) Directly or indirectly cause concentrations of pollutants to exceed applicable standards of the receiving waters.

33-16-02.1-11. Discharge of wastes. On-surface discharges. The following are general requirements for all waste discharges or chemical additions:

1. No untreated domestic sewage shall be discharged into the waters of the state.

2. No untreated industrial wastes or other wastes which contain substances or organisms which may endanger public health or degrade the water quality of water usage shall be discharged into the waters of the state.

4. Any spill or discharge of waste which causes or is likely to cause pollution of waters of the state must be reported immediately.

CHAPTER 23-29 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND LAND PROTECTION

23-29-01. Finding of necessity.

The legislative assembly of the state finds that:

3. Inefficient and improper methods of managing solid wastes create serious hazards to the public health, result in scenic blights, cause pollution of air and water resources, cause accident hazards, increase rodent and insect disease vectors, have an adverse effect on land values, create public nuisances, and otherwise interfere with community life and development.

23-29-02. Declaration of purpose. It is hereby declared to be the purposes of this chapter to:

1. Plan for and regulate the storage, collection, transportation, resource recovery, and disposal of solid wastes in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and to enhance the environment for the people of the state.

2. Establish and maintain a cooperative state program of planning and technical assistance for solid waste management.

3. Provide the authority to and require persons to plan and provide efficient, environmentally acceptable solid waste management.

4. Provide the authority for the review of plans and facilities for solid waste management.

33-20-01.1-04. Care and disposal of solid waste.

1. Any person who owns or operates any premises, business establishment, or industry is responsible for the solid waste management activities, such as storage, transportation, resource recovery, or disposal, of solid waste generated or managed at that person's premises, business establishment, or industry.

2. No solid waste may be delivered to a facility which is not in compliance with this article or abandoned upon any street, alley, highway, public place, or private premises.

3. Solid waste must be stored, collected, and transported in a manner that provides for public safety, prevents uncontrolled introduction into the environment, and minimizes harborage for insects, rats, or other vermin.

33-20-02.1-01. Solid waste management permit required.

Every person who treats or transports solid waste or operates a solid waste management unit or facility is required to have a valid permit issued by the department, unless the activity is an emergency, exemption, or exception as provided in this section.

33-20-01.1-05. Collection and transportation vehicles.

1. Vehicles used for the commercial collection and transportation of any residue, sludge, agricultural, inert, industrial waste, or special waste must be loaded and moved in such a manner that the contents will not fall, leak, or spill therefrom. Where spillage does occur, the collector or transporter shall immediately return spilled waste to the vehicle or container and, if necessary, clean and decontaminate the area.

North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources Oil and Gas Division

CHAPTER 38-08 CONTROL OF GAS AND OIL RESOURCES

38-08-01. Declaration of policy.

It is hereby declared to be in the public interest to foster, to encourage, and to promote the development, production, and utilization of natural resources of oil and gas in the state in such a manner as will prevent waste; to authorize and to provide for the operation and development of oil and gas properties in such a manner that a greater ultimate recovery of oil and gas be had and that the correlative rights of all owners be fully protected; and to encourage and to authorize cycling, recycling, pressure maintenance, and secondary recovery operations in order that the greatest possible economic recovery of oil and gas be obtained within the state to the end that the landowners, the royalty owners, the producers, and the general public realize and enjoy the greatest possible good from these vital natural resources .

38-08-02. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

19. "Waste" means and includes:

a. Physical waste, as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry.

b. The inefficient, excessive, or improper use of, or the unnecessary dissipation of reservoir energy.

c. The locating, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well or wells in a manner which causes, or tends to cause, reduction in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a pool under prudent and proper operations, or which causes or tends to cause unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas.

d. The inefficient storing of oil.

e. The production of oil or gas in excess of transportation or marketing facilities or in excess of reasonable market demand.

CHAPTER 38-08 CONTROL OF GAS AND OIL RESOURCES

43-02-03-19.2. Disposal of waste material.

- All waste material associated with exploration or production of oil and gas must be properly disposed of in an authorized facility in accord with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.
- All waste material recovered from spills, leaks, and other such events shall immediately be disposed of in an authorized facility, although the remediation of such material may be allowed onsite if approved by the director.

CHAPTER 38-08 CONTROL OF GAS AND OIL RESOURCES

43-02-03-30.1. Leak and spill cleanup.

At no time shall any spill or leak be allowed to flow over, pool, or rest on the surface of the land or infiltrate the soil. Discharged fluids must be properly removed and may not be allowed to remain standing within or outside of diked areas, although the remediation of such fluids may be allowed onsite if approved by the director. Operators must respond with appropriate resources to contain and clean up spills.

43-02-03-30. Notification of fires, leaks, spills, or blowouts.

All persons controlling or operating any well, pipeline, receiving tank, storage tank, or production facility into which oil, gas, or water is produced, received, stored, processed, or through which oil, gas, or water is injected, piped, or transported, shall verbally notify the director within twenty-four hours [As of April 1, 2014, this will also require notification in writing via the on-line notification system after discovery of any fire, leak, spill, blowout, or release of fluid. If any such incident occurs or travels offsite of a facility, the persons, as named above, responsible for proper notification shall within a reasonable time also notify the surface owners upon whose land the incident occurred or traveled. Notification requirements prescribed by this section shall not apply to any leak, spill, or release of fluid that is less than one barrel total volume and remains onsite of a facility. The verbal notification must be followed by a written report within ten days after cleanup of the incident, unless deemed unnecessary by the director. Such report must include the following information: the operator and description of the facility, the legal description of the location of the incident, date of occurrence, date of cleanup, amount and type of each fluid involved, amount of each fluid recovered, steps taken to remedy the situation, cause of the accident, and action taken to prevent reoccurrence. The signature, title, and telephone number of the company representative must be included on such report. The persons, as named above, responsible for proper notification shall within a reasonable time also provide a copy of the written report to the surface owners upon whose land the incident occurred or traveled.







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North Dakota Department of Health










































































































Questions

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