

PFAS Disposal in Oklahoma

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UIC Program in Oklahoma

Oklahoma Corporation Commission

- Class II
- Class V associated with AST/UST clean-ups and the Oklahoma Brine Development Act

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

- Class I
- Class III
- Class IV
- Class V not regulated by OCC

EPA regulates Class VI wells in Oklahoma

UIC Program in Oklahoma

- DEQ incorporates federal rules by reference
- Class I – Exclusionary siting criteria, application content requirements, financial assurance, construction requirements, operational requirements
- Class V – Drinking Water Treatment Residuals, Aquifer Storage and Recovery, Limited Scale Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Projects

Exclusionary Siting Criteria – Class I Injection Wells

No permit for a proposed new site shall be granted for a Class I injection well facility to be located over or through an unconsolidated alluvial aquifer or terrace deposit aquifer, or over or through a bedrock aquifer. Site-specific hydrological and geological information which demonstrates that the proposed location does not lie in a prohibited area may be provided by an applicant.

No permit shall be granted for a new Class I injection well facility proposed to be located within one-quarter mile of any public or private water supply well.

No new Class I injection well facility shall be permitted in the 100-year flood plain unless the 100-year flood plain is subsequently redefined to not include the land area proposed for the new disposal area.

No permit shall be granted for a new Class I injection well facility proposed to be located within the established conservation pool elevation of any reservoir which supplies water for a public water supply.

EXPLANATION

Alluvium and Terrace Deposits and Their Recharge Areas. Quaternary in age. Unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel that occur along or adjacent to streams and rivers.

Bedrock Aquifers and Their Recharge Areas. Cambrian through Tertiary in age. Rock units and sediments that generally are favorable or moderately favorable for development of ground-water resources.

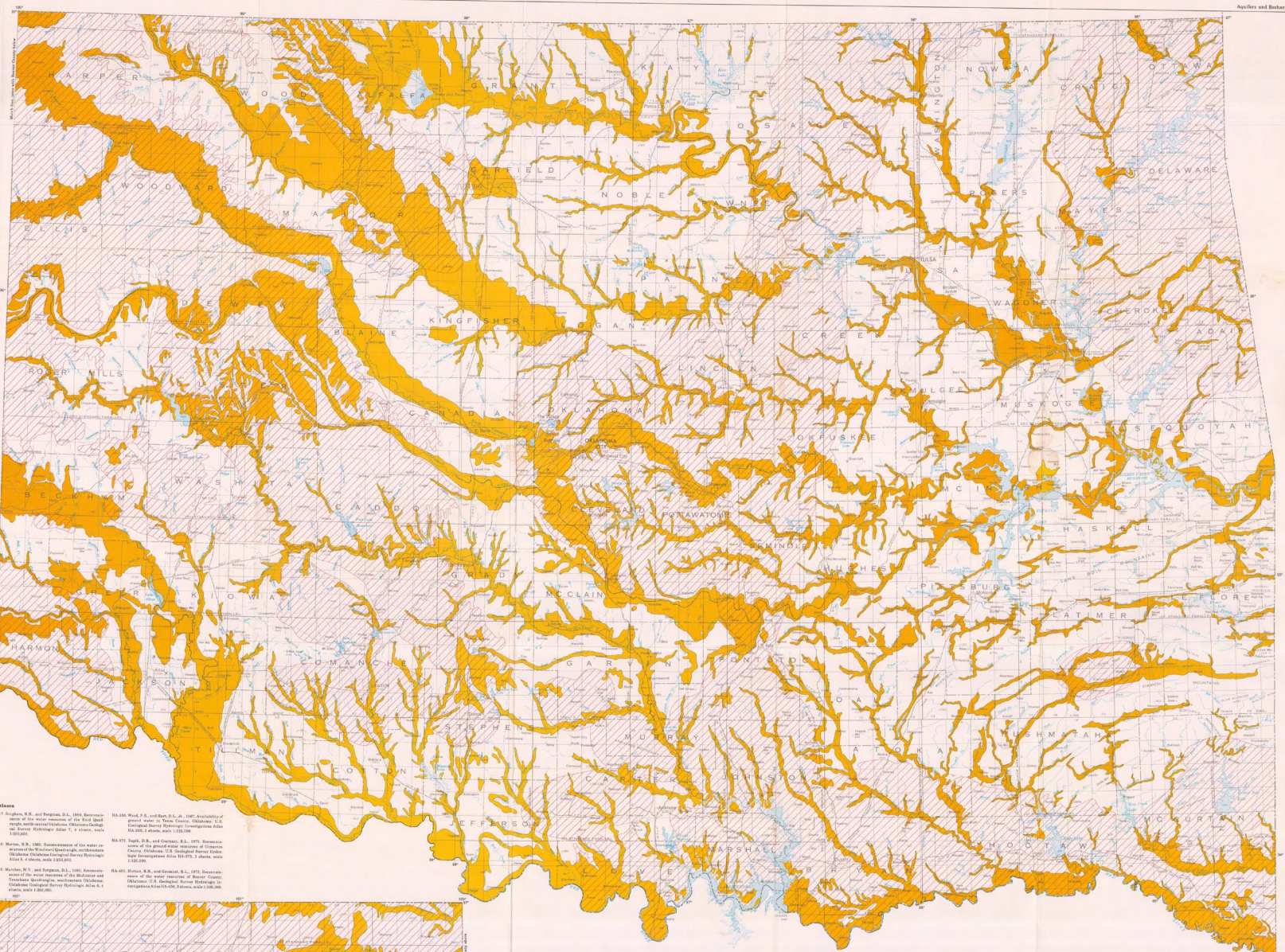
This map shows the distribution of the principal aquifers and their recharge areas in Oklahoma. It brings together, in one map, data that previously had been presented on two maps: the major maps, one of bedrock aquifers and their recharge areas and another of alluvium and terrace deposits and their recharge areas.

No application permit shall be granted for an off-property well for water treatment, storage or disposal facility or for any other use that would require the use of bedrock aquifers or their recharge areas.

This current map is intended to assist the screening procedure and show in a single map the recharge areas of the major aquifers and recharge areas.



- BA-1. Borden, W. L., 1938. Recharge areas of the water resources of the Fort Smith Aquifer, eastern Oklahoma. Oklahoma Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas 1, 4 sheets, scale 1:500,000.



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MAP OF AQUIFERS AND RECHARGE AREAS IN OKLAHOMA

Compiled by Kenneth S. Johnson Oklahoma Geological Survey 1991



Class I Injection Wells in OK

7 Class I non-hazardous
waste injection wells at
6 facilities

- 6 Private
- 1 Commercial

No Class I hazardous
waste injection wells in
Oklahoma

Class V Injection Wells

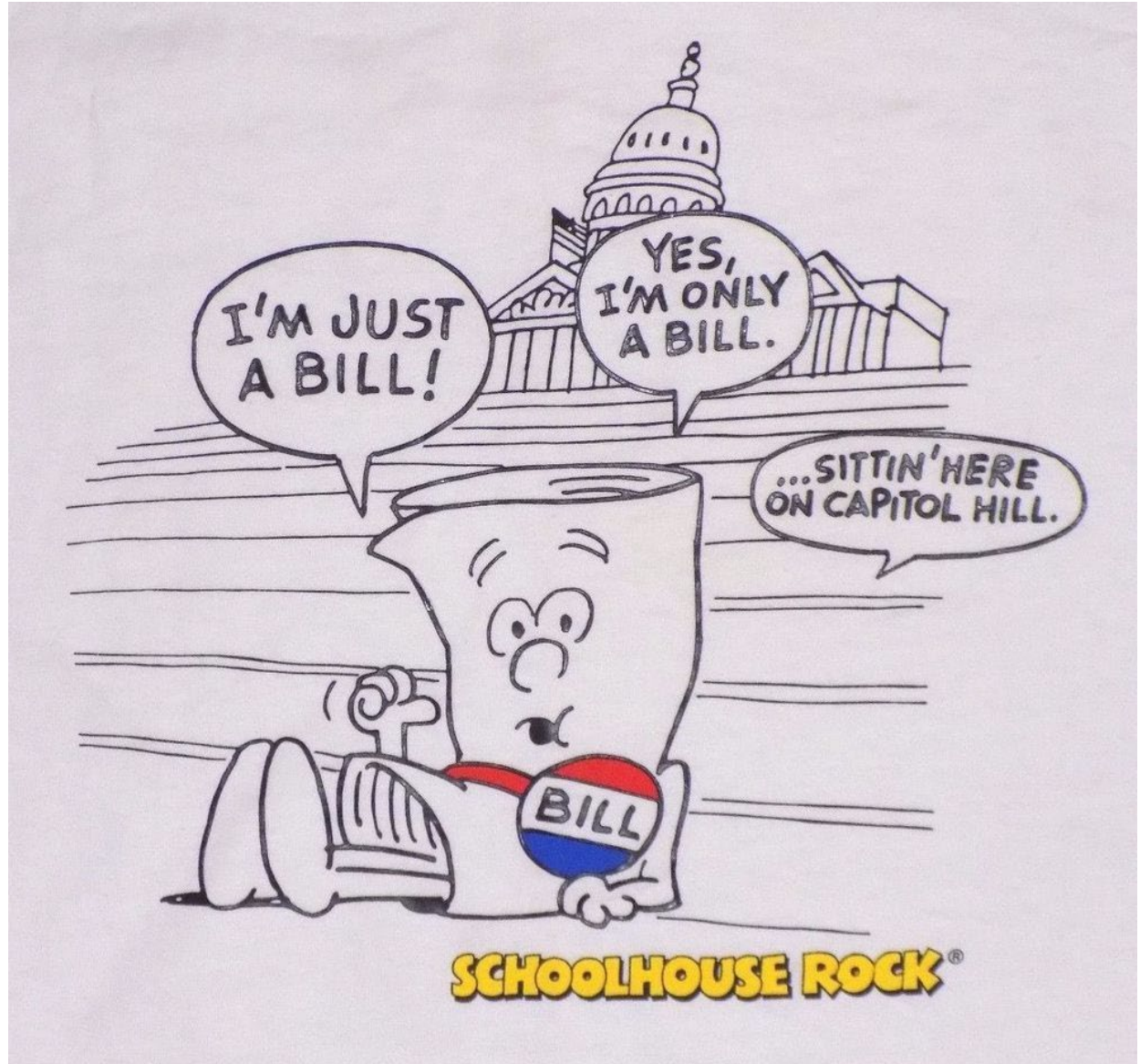
- Oklahoma has 2982 Class V wells inventoried
 - Vast majority of these are Large Capacity Septic Systems (LCSS)
 - DEQ's ECLS permits septic systems and refers LCSS to UIC for inventory
 - Most others are injection wells used in groundwater remediation
 - DEQ Clean-up programs ensure UIC program is notified of planned remedial injections. UIC reviews/issues letter approvals.
 - OPDES permitted – 3 facilities
 - These types of discharges are no longer allowed under WQ rules
 - UIC permitted – 2 facilities
 - City of Ada Limited Scale Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Project
 - Blue Cedar Geothermal – A DOE/OU Geothermal research project

What about PFAS
Disposal in Oklahoma?

PFAS
EPA
Proposed
Rulemaking

- MCL – 6 PFAS
- CERCLA Hazardous Substance – PFOA&PFOS
- Amend definition of Hazardous Waste applicable to Corrective Action at Permitted TSDs
- RCRA Hazardous Constituents – 9 PFAS

HB2305



HB2305 – Oklahoma PFAS Act

- Defines PFAS, PFAS waste, and High Concentrations of PFAS
- Protects “passive receivers” that provide essential services of certain liability if designed and operated in accordance with applicable permits and regulations.
- Requires the promulgation of rules related to the receipt, storage, treatment and disposal of PFAS waste in Oklahoma. The rules must include provisions and establish criteria for requiring anyone accepting PFAS waste for storage, treatment, and/or disposal to demonstrate to DEQ the manner in which it is stored, treated and/or disposed is protective of human health and the environment. Requires the establishment of fees for the application to dispose and for disposal of PFAS waste at OK facilities.
- Requires disposal facilities to submit an application and receive DEQ authorization prior to receiving, storing, treating or disposing of high concentration PFAS waste to ensure disposal is protective of human health and the environment.
- Requires PFAS generated in or transported from another state to maintain the same classification/characterization in Oklahoma as it had in the originating state

HB2305

If it passes, the Act will become effective November 1, 2024

DEQ would then proceed with rulemaking.

To track HB2305: [Oklegislature.gov](https://www.oklegislature.gov)

Thank you!

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Oklahoma DEQ's website: deq.ok.gov