ECEIVE

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS OIL AND GAS DIVISION

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

Form W-14

05/2004

MAR 1 3 2023 AFP

CATION TO DISPOSE OF OIL AND GAS WASTE BY INJECTION NTO A FORMATION NOT PRODUCTIVE OF OIL AND GAS

MIL0205

	I. Operator Name Patton Exploration, Inc.						2. Operator P-5 No. 643730			
,	3. Operator Aduless. P.O. D.			4			, politica 1 3 1 (0.			
	4. County Fisher				HE SH	5. R	RC District No.	7B		
	6. Field Name Longwort	h (Flippen)			,	7. F	ield Number	54821500		
,	8. Lease Name Terry SW									
	10. Well is ±4.4 miles in a SW direction from Roby (center of nearest town). 11. No. acres in lease 318									
12. Legal description of location including distance and direction from survey lines 237' FSL & 11,112' FEL, El Paso CSL Survey, A-25										
	13. Latitude/Longitude, if known (Optional) Lat 32.681628° Long -100.381645° (NAD 83)									
	14. New Permit: Yes 🗵 No 🗌 If no, amendment of Permit No. UIC#									
	15. Reason for amendment:	Pressure	□ Volume □	Interval [☐ Comme	rcial 🔲	Other (explain)			
	16. Well No. 17. API	No. -151-33310	18. Date Drille	d Drilled		19. Total De	pth ,500'	20. Plug Date, if re-entry		
1	Casing Size	Setting Depths	Hole Size	Casing		Cement	Top of	Top Determined by		
ı	21. Surface 10 3/2 22. Intermediate	210'	13 1/2"	40.5#	Ciass	Sacks (#) ±100	Surface	Circulation		
	23. Long String 7 5/8	4,500	8 3/4"	26#		±700	Surface	Circulation		
	24. Liner 25. Other					-				
	26. Depth to base of Deepest 1	reshwater Zone _	200'	27	. Multiple con	pletion?	Yes [7 No IXI		
		Depth to base of Deepest Freshwater Zone								
	29. Bridge Plug Depth: ft. 30. Injection Tubing Size: 3 1/2" in and Depth 3,590 ft. 31. Packer Depth: 3,590 ft. 32. Cement Squeeze Operations (List all giving interval and number of sacks of cement and cement top and whether Proposed or Complete.):									
1	32. Cement Squeeze Operation	is (List all giving in	iterval and numbe	rof sacks of c	ement and cer	nent top, and	whether Propos	sed or Complete.):		
ł		·				encharacte	Crystall	Falls Breckenridge		
	33. Injection Interval from 3,690 to 4,400 ft. 34. Name of Disposal Formation Exwastika									
1	35. Any Oil and Gas Productive Zone within two miles? Yes No []									
	If yes, Depth									
1	36. Maximum Daily Injection Volume 20,000 bpd 37. Estimated Average Daily Injection Volume 10,000 bpd									
	38. Maximum Surface Injection Pressure 1.845 psig 39. Estimated Average Surface Injection Pressure 500 psig									
	40. Source of Fluids (Formation, depths and types): Produced Saltwater @ ±5,900', Strawn Formation									
ŀ	41. Are fluids from leases other than lease identified in Item 8? Yes 🗵 No 🔲 42. Commercial Disposal Well? Yes 🔲 No 🗵									
İ	43. If commercial disposal, will non-hazardous oil and gas waste other than produced water be disposed of?									
l	44. Type(s) of Injection Fluid: Salt Water Brackish Water Fresh Water CO ₂ N ₂ Air H ₂ S									
ļ	LPG NORM Natural Gas Polymer Other (explain) RCRA Exempt Waste (See Attached)									
l		scribed in Sec. 91			16/2	<u> </u>	edl_	3-03-2023		
ľ	Resources Code, that I am authorized to make this report, that this Robert Patton weldon@milconing.com									
	that the data and facts stated			e to Name	of Person (typ					
ŀ	the best of my knowledge. FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	REGISTER	NO.	Phone	<u>(325) 67</u>		Fax			
L		144-14114			<u> </u>					

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LIST OF E&P WASTES: EXEMPT AND NON EXEMPT

The lists below are not complete lists of exempt wastes and non exempt wastes. Additional wastes may be discovered during your day-to-day E&P operations. It is important to remember that a material that is unique to E&P operations must be used in primary field operations to gain exemption as a waste. Chapter 3 of this manual and the references cited in Chapter 3 can provide guidance in determining the waste's regulatory status. Please note, however, the Commission or the EPA should be contacted for guidance in the event the regulatory status of a waste is in doubt.

EXEMPT WASTES

Activated charcoal filter media

Basic sediment and water (BS&W) - see Tank bottoms

Caustics, if used as drilling fluid additives or for gas treatment

Condensate

Cooling tower blowdown

Debris, crude oil soaked

Debris, crude oil stained

Deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation (i.e., pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits)

Drilling cuttings/solids

Drilling fluids

Drilling fluids and cuttings from offshore operations disposed of onshore

Gas dehydration wastes:

- a. Glycol-based compounds
- b. Glycol filters (see process filters), filter media, and backwash
- c. Molecular sieves

Gas plant sweetening wastes for sulfur removal:

- a. Amines (including amine reclaimer bottoms)
- b. Amine filters (see process filters), amine filter media and backwash
- c. Amine sludge, precipitated
- d. Iron sponge (and iron sulfide scale)
- e. Hydrogen sulfide scrubber liquid and sludge

Gases removed from the production stream (i.e., H₂S, CO₂, and VOCs)

Liquid hydrocarbons removed from the production stream but not from oil refining

Liquid and solid wastes generated by crude oil and tank bottom reclaimers

Oil, weathered

Paraffin

Pigging wastes from producer operated gathering lines

Pit sludges and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of exempt wastes

Process filters

EXEMPT WASTES (Continued)

Produced sand

Produced water

Produced water constituents removed before disposal (injection or other disposal)

Produced water filters (see Process filters)

Rigwash

Slop oil (waste crude oil from primary field operations and production)

Soils, crude oil-contaminated

Sulfacheck/Chemsweet waste

Tank bottoms and basic sediment and water (BS&W) from: storage facilities that hold product and exempt waste (including accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sand, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments).

VOCs from exempt wastes in reserve pits or impoundments or production equipment

Well completion, treatment, and stimulation, and packing fluids

Workover wastes (i.e., blowdown, swabbing and bailing wastes

QUESTIONABLE STATUS WASTES

These wastes were not specifically listed by EPA as exempt; however, they do appear to be exempt based on the Regulatory Determination⁶ and Clarification⁷ provided by EPA.

Cement slurry returns from the well and cement cuttings (unused cement slurries would be nonexempt)

Gas plant sweetening unit catalyst

Natural gas gathering line hydrotest water

Produced-water-contaminated soil

Sulfur recovery unit wastes

SPECIAL CATEGORY WASTES

Special category wastes are subject to waste specific regulations.

Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM):

The possession, use, transfer, transport, and/or storage of NORM or the recycling of certain NORM-contaminated materials is regulated by the Texas Department of Health (TDH). Disposal of oil and gas NORM waste and operations incidental to disposal are regulated by the Railroad Commission. Disposal of all other NORM is regulated by the TNRCC.

Polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) and PCB-contaminated soils:

Regulated under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). At the state level, oil and gas wastes contaminated by PCBs are regulated by the Railroad Commission.

Asbestos:

Regulated under the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). At the state level, asbestos waste from oil and gas operations is regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas (regarding oil and gas waste), the Texas Department of Health (regarding NESHAPS), and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (regarding disposal in landfills).

LIST OF EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION WASTE

Produced Water

Drilling Fluids

Drill Cuttings

Rigwash

Workover Wastes

Cooling tower blowdown

Packer Fluids

Produced Sands

Hydrocarbon-bearing soil

Pigging wastes from gathering lines

Drilling fluids and cuttings from offshore operations disposed of onshore

Well completion, treatment, and stimulation fluids

Basic sediment and water and other tank bottoms from storage facilities that hold product and oil and gas waste

Accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sand, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments

Pit sludges and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of oil and gas wastes

Gas plant dehydration wastes, including glycol-based compounds, glycol filters, filter media, backwash, and molecular sieves

Spent oil and gas filters, filter media, and backwash

Pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation

Wastes from subsurface gas storage and retrieval

Constituents removed from produced water before it is injected or otherwise disposed of

Liquid hydrocarbons removed from the production stream but not from oil refining

Materials ejected from a producing well during the process known as blowdown

Waste crude oil from primary field operations and production

Light organics volatilized from oil and gas wastes in reserve pits or impoundments or production equipment

and

Other exploration and production wastes

