



Underground Natural Gas Storage Regulation in Illinois

Mike Mankowski

Director

**Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Office of Oil and Gas Resource
Management**

**Mahomet Aquifer Task Force
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Regulating the Illinois Oil & Gas Industry

- Background on IDNR Office of Oil and Gas Resource Management
- Underground Natural Gas Storage
 - Background
 - State Authority Over Storage Wells
 - Pre-2016 Federal Regulation
 - Natural Gas Storage Incidents
 - PHMSA Partnership
 - State Legislation
- Q&A

Oil and Gas Resource Management

Office of Oil and Gas Resource Management

- Formerly the Division of Oil and Gas under the Office of Mines and Minerals
- Became separate Office in 2013

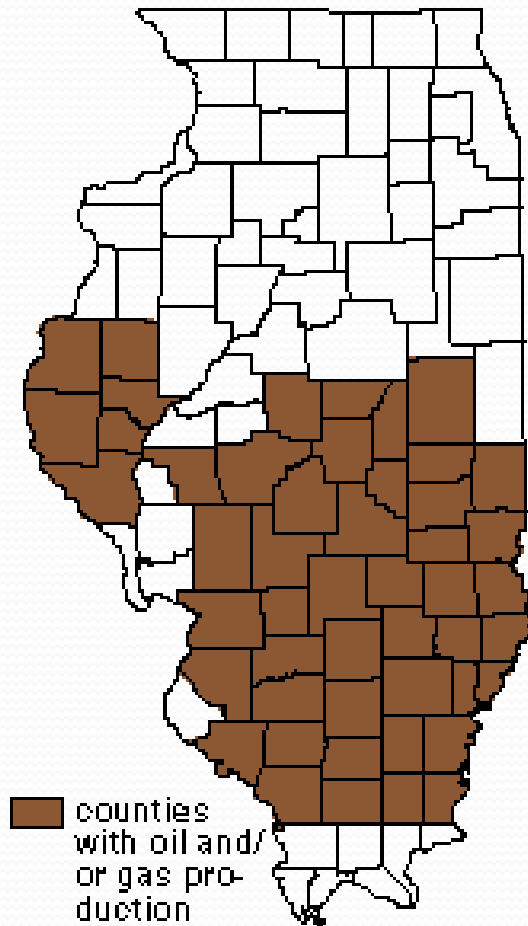


Oil and Gas Resource Management

- State of Illinois has had a program regulating the oil and gas industry since **1939**
- Since **1853**, approximately **155,000** oil, gas and injection wells have been drilled in Illinois



Oil and Gas Resource Management



- Approximately **23,000** active oil and gas production wells, **6,500** Class II injection wells and **1,186** gas storage wells in operation
- Approximately **1,500** operators
- Production in **40** of the **102** counties
- Underground Natural Gas Storage in **24** Counties

Oil and Gas Resource Management

ILLINOIS OIL AND GAS ACT

(225 ILCS 725/1) (from Ch. 96 1/2, par. 5401)

Sec. 1. Unless the context otherwise requires, the words defined in this Section have the following meanings as used in this Act.

"Person" means any natural person, corporation, association, partnership, governmental agency or other legal entity, receiver, trustee, guardian, executor, administrator, fiduciary or representative of any kind.

"Oil" means natural crude oil or petroleum and other hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods or by the use of an oil and gas separator and which are not the result of condensation of gas after it leaves the underground reservoir.

"Gas" means all natural gas, including casinghead gas, and all other natural hydrocarbons not defined above as oil.

"Pool" means a natural, underground reservoir containing in whole or in part, a natural accumulation of oil or gas, or both. Each productive zone or stratum of a general structure, which is completely separated from any other zone or stratum in the structure, is deemed a separate "pool" as used herein.

"Field" means the same general surface area which is underlaid or appears to be underlaid by one or more pools.

"Permit" means the Department's written authorization allowing a well to be drilled, deepened, converted, or operated by an owner.

"Permittee" means the owner holding or required to hold the permit, and who is also responsible for paying assessments in accordance with Section 19.7 of this Act and, where applicable, executing and filing the bond associated with the well as principal and who is responsible for compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements pertaining to the well.

When the right and responsibility for operating a well is vested in a receiver or trustee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, the permit shall be issued to the receiver or trustee.

"Orphan Well" means a well for which: (1) no fee assessment under Section 19.7 of this Act has been paid or no other bond coverage has been provided for 2 consecutive years; (2) no oil or gas has been produced from the well or from the lease or unit on which the well is located for 2 consecutive years; and (3) no permittee or owner can be identified or located by the Department. Orphaned wells include wells that may have been drilled for purposes other than those for which a permit is required under this Act if the well is a conduit for oil or salt water intrusions into fresh water zones or onto the surface which may be caused by oil and gas operations.

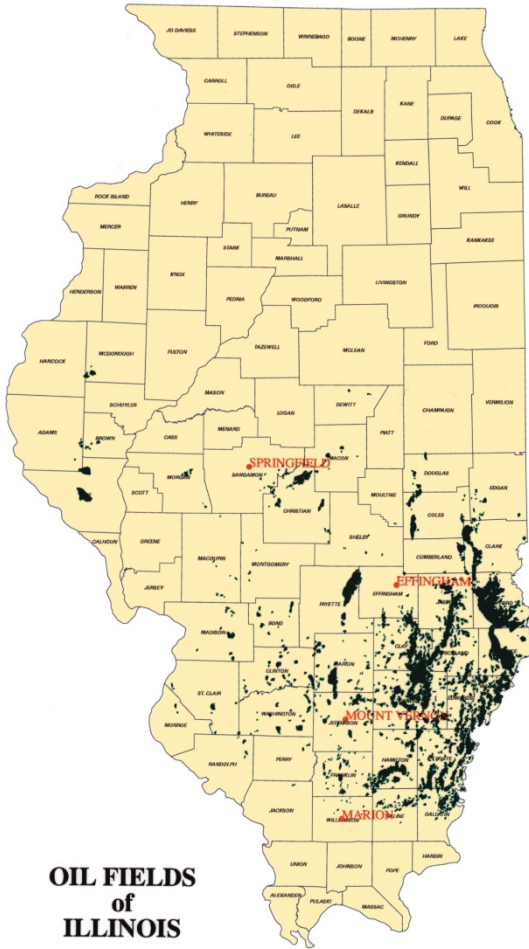
"Owner" means the person who has the right to drill into and produce from any pool, and to appropriate the production either for the person or for the person and another, or others, or solely for others, excluding the mineral owner's royalty if the right to drill and produce has been granted under an oil and gas lease. An owner may also be a person granted the right to drill and operate an injection (Class II UIC) well independent of the right to drill for and produce oil or gas. When the right to drill, produce, and appropriate production is held by more than one person, then all persons holding these rights may designate the owner by a written operating agreement or similar written agreement. In the absence of such an agreement, and subject to the

- Authority from Two Statutes:
 - Illinois Oil and Gas Act, 225 ILCS 725
 - Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act, 225 ILCS 732

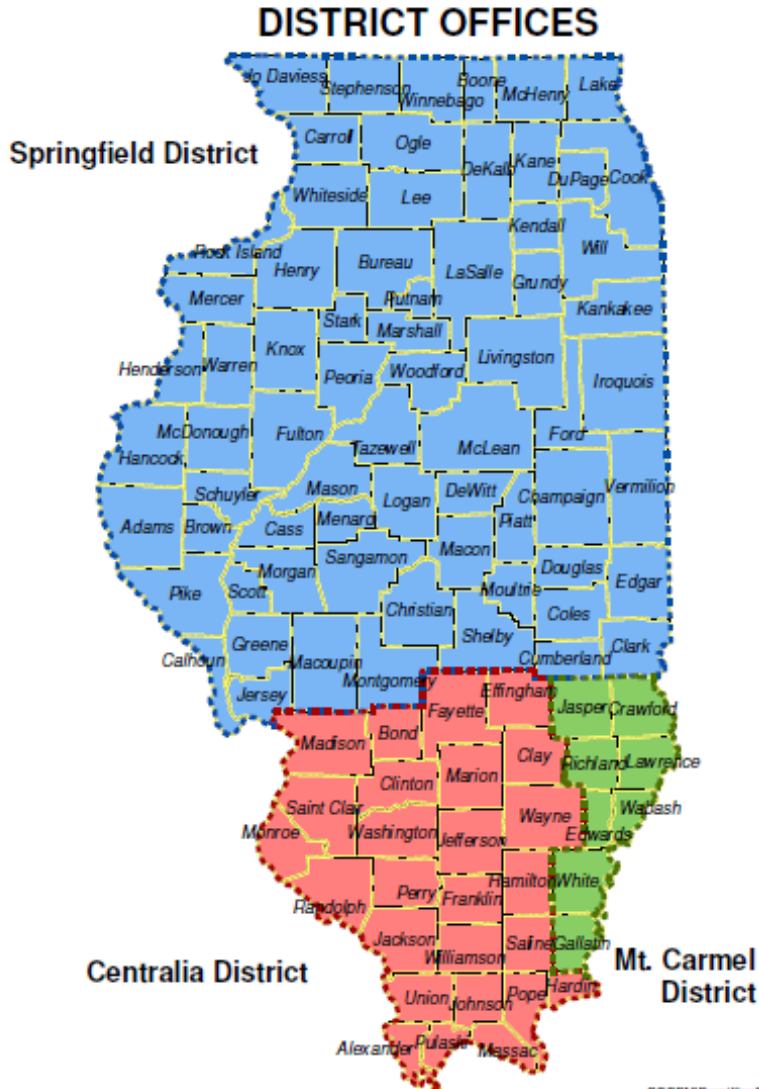
Oil and Gas Resource Management

Main Areas of Regulation

- Permitting
- Plugging and Restoration Program
- Compliance
- Enforcement

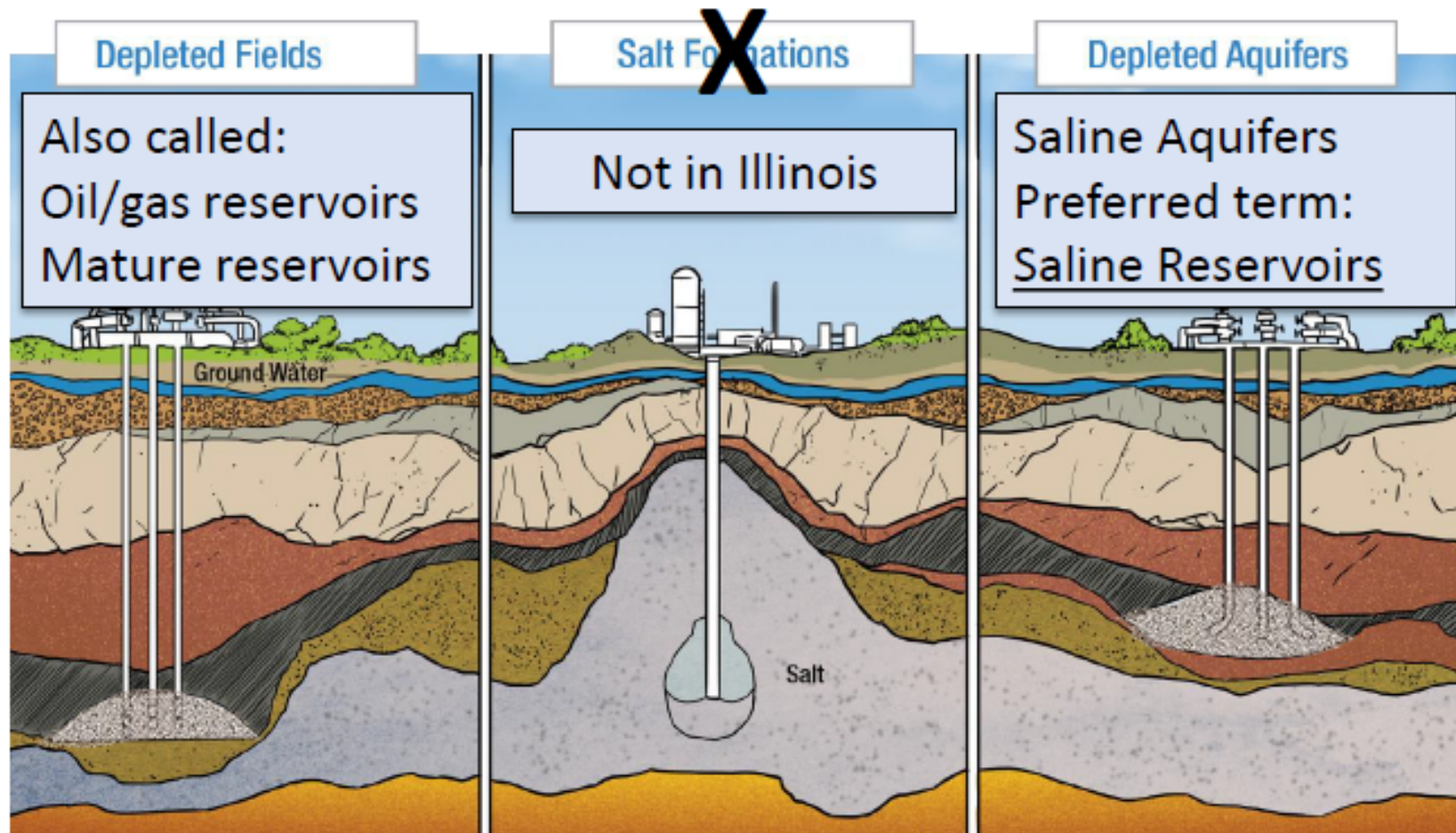


Oil and Gas Resource Management



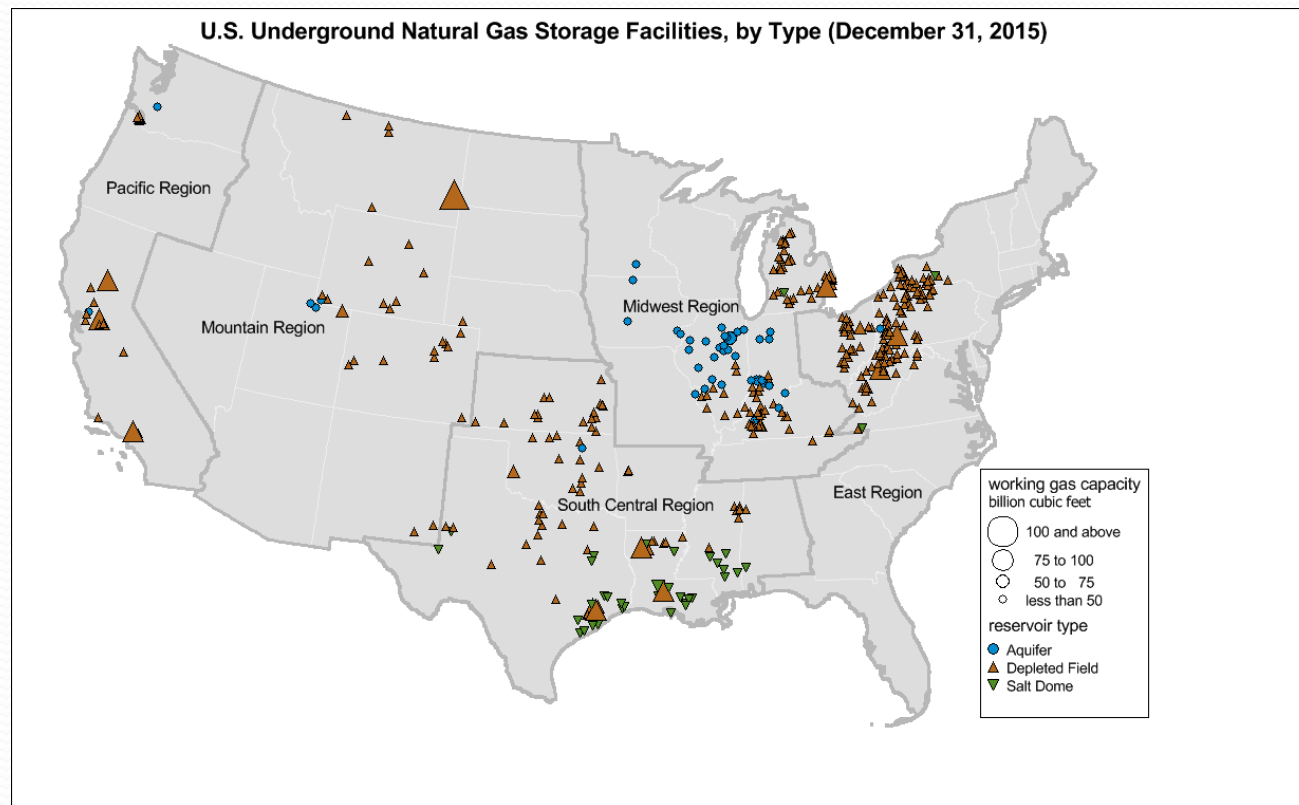
- 3 Districts
- Field Manager
- 2 District Managers
- 12 Inspectors
- Conducted over 30,000 Inspections in 2017
- Ensure that Operators Comply with Oil and Gas Act and Regulations
- Issue Violations for Non-Compliance

Gas Storage Reservoir Types in the U.S.



Underground Storage by the Numbers in the U.S.

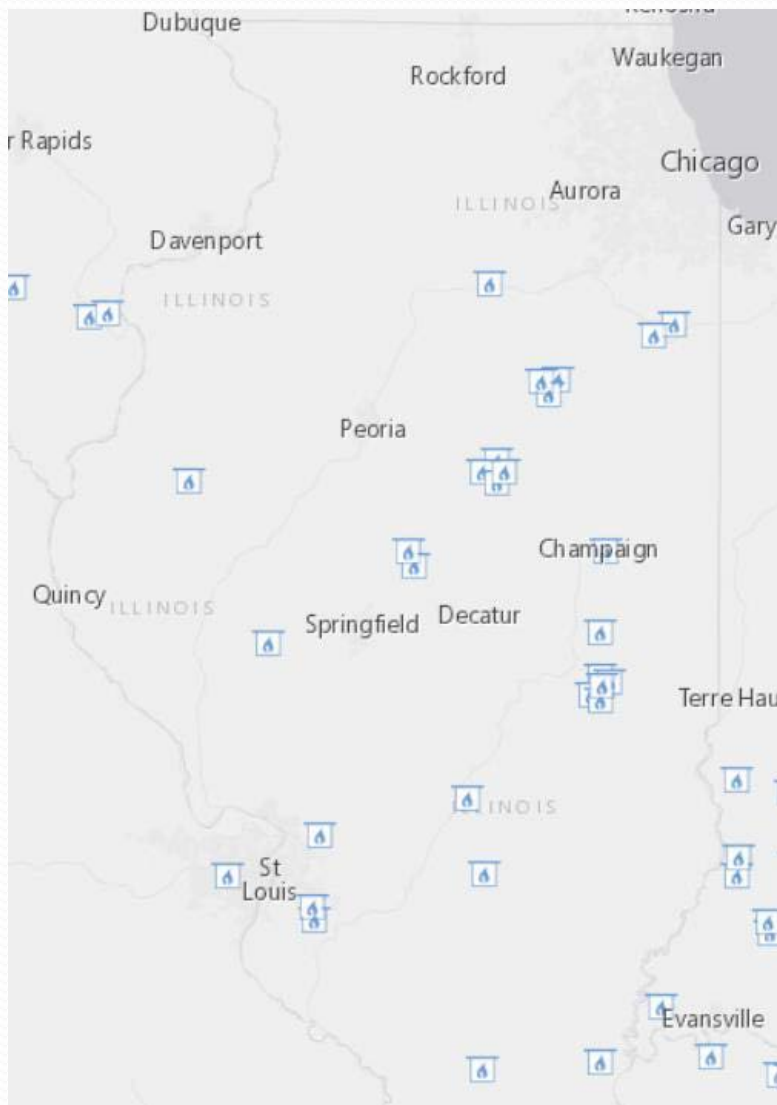
- 128 Operators
- 415 storage fields
 - 50% intrastate/50% interstate
 - About 80% reservoirs, 10% aquifers, and 10% salt caverns
- 4,800 BCF working capacity
- 17,000 wells
- Illinois:
 - 4th most storage facilities
 - 6th most working gas capacity



Natural Gas Quick Facts: Illinois

- No significant natural gas resource in the state
- 80% of homes use natural gas as primary heating fuel (IEA, 2009) and demand varies through time
- Key transportation hub for natural gas: 18 interstate pipelines, 2 market centers
- 24 active underground gas storage sites (1 active site within the Mahomet Sole Source Aquifer boundary)
- Illinois has the greatest amount of natural gas storage capacity *in saline aquifer formations* in the nation (~780 billion cubic feet, Bcf)
- US Energy Information – Illinois Profile:
www.eia.gov/state/print/php?sid=IL

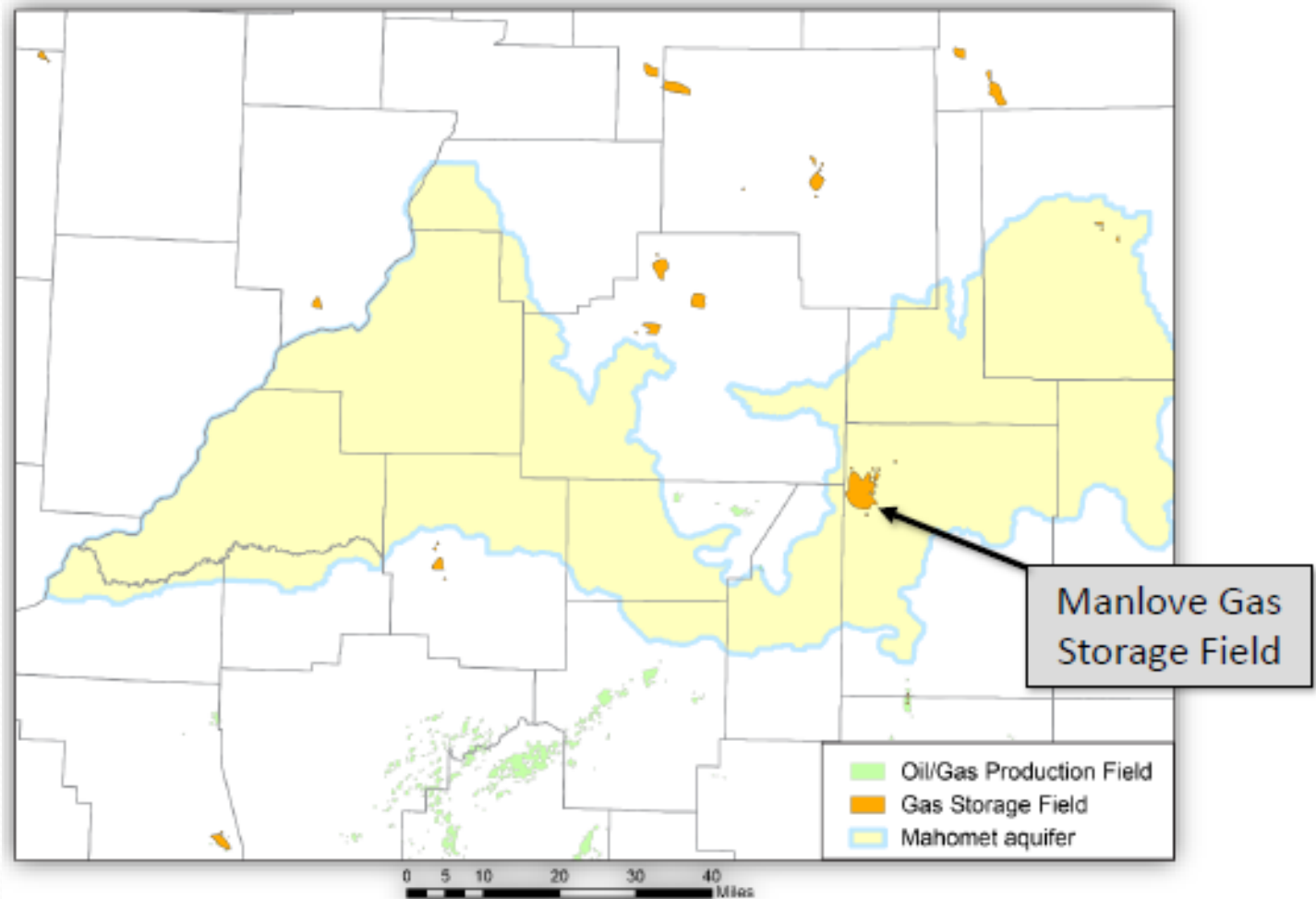
Gas Storage by the Numbers in Illinois



- **24** Active Sites in **24** counties:
 - **19** Intrastate/**5** Interstate
(+14 inactive/abandoned)
 - 55% (21) saline aquifer
 - 45% (17) depleted field
- **1186** Active Gas Storage Wells (+**464** plugged and abandoned)
 - 71% (839) saline aquifer
 - 29% (347) depleted field
- Top 5 counties with the most wells (**green** = in Mahomet aquifer 15-County planning region):

• Kankakee	14%	(162)
• Champaign	13%	(153)
• LaSalle	11%	(134)
• Livingston	10%	(119)
• McLean	9%	(104)

Gas Storage Fields within the Footprint of Mahomet Sole Source Aquifer



225 ILCS 725/1.1

Sec. 1.1. **Waste** as defined by this Act is prohibited.

Oil and Gas Act

225 ILCS 725/1

"Waste" means "physical waste" as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry, including:

- (1) the locating, drilling and producing of any oil or gas well or wells drilled contrary to the valid order, rules and regulations adopted by the Department under the provisions of this Act.
- (2) **permitting the migration of oil, gas, or water from the stratum in which it is found, into other strata,** thereby ultimately resulting in the loss of recoverable oil, gas or both;
- (4) **the unreasonable damage to underground, fresh or mineral water supply,** workable coal seams, or other mineral deposits **in the operations for the** discovery, development, production, or **handling of** oil and gas;
- (5) **the unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas resulting from evaporation, seepage, leakage or fire, especially such loss or destruction incident to or resulting from the escape of gas into the open air in excessive or unreasonable amounts,**
- (6) permitting unnecessary fire hazards;
- (7) permitting unnecessary damage to or destruction of the surface, soil, animal, fish or aquatic life or property from oil or gas operations.

Oil and Gas Act

225 ILCS 725/6

Sec. 6. The Department shall have the authority to conduct hearings and to make such reasonable rules as may be necessary from time to time in the proper administration and enforcement of this Act, including the adoption of rules and the holding of hearings for the following purposes:

- (1) **To require the drilling, casing and plugging of wells to be done in such a manner as to prevent the migration of oil or gas from one stratum to another; to prevent the intrusion of water into oil, gas or coal strata; to prevent the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas or salt water.**
- (2) **To require** the person desiring or proposing to drill, deepen or convert any well...**for input, withdrawal, or observation in connection with the storage of natural gas** or other liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons before commencing the drilling, deepening or conversion of any such well, **to make application** to the Department upon such form as the Department may prescribe and to comply with the provisions of this Section. **The drilling, deepening or conversion of any well is hereby prohibited until** such application is made and **the applicant is issued a permit** therefor as provided by this Act...
- (15) **To prohibit waste**, as defined in this Act.

Pre-2016 Federal Regulation of Pipeline and Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities

- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates natural gas pipelines under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act (NGPSA), 49 U.S.C.A. § 601 et seq.
- The USDOT Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has jurisdiction over the safety of interstate natural gas pipeline facilities and may delegate authority over intrastate facilities to State Partners.
 - Interstate Gas Pipeline Facilities:
 - Used to transport gas and are subject to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) certification under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C.A. 717 et seq.)
 - Intrastate Gas Pipeline Facilities:
 - Used to transport gas within a State not subject to the jurisdiction of FERC.
 - Certified by a state commission such as the Illinois Commerce Commission.
 - Intrastate facilities may receive gas from interstate commerce (comes from out of state), as long as any gas so received is consumed within the State.

Pre-2016 Federal Regulation of Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities

- The Illinois Commerce Commission is a State Partner with the USDOT and performs safety inspections of the State's intrastate pipeline infrastructure. PHMSA and FERC retain jurisdiction over interstate pipeline facilities.
- Prior to 2016, the U.S. DOT rules did not classify underground natural gas storage facilities as "pipeline facilities" subject to the NGPSA. Therefore, U.S. DOT rules were not applied to the downhole (wellhead and below) portion of underground natural gas storage facilities. Neither PHMSA nor the ICC inspected the gas storage wells at the State's gas storage facilities.
- IDNR Well Inspectors inspected gas storage wells under the authority granted by the Oil and Gas Act.
 - Visual inspections of the wellheads to look for leaks or other noncompliant conditions.

U.S. Dept. of Transportation Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

PHMSA's Mission

“To protect people and the environment by advancing the safe transportation of energy and other hazardous materials that are essential to our daily lives. To do this, the agency establishes national policy, sets and enforces standards, educates, and conducts research to prevent incidents. We also prepare the public and first responders to reduce consequences if an incident does occur.”



**Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**

Office of Pipeline Safety

- Responsible for carrying out a national program to ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally-sound operation of the nation's natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline transportation system.
- Illinois located in the Central Region



- Central Regional Office is based in Kansas City

Recent Incidents Leading Up to Increased Federal Regulation of Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities

- 2001: Hutchinson, KS Incident (Yaggy Field)
- 2004: Moss Bluff, TX Incident
- July 2015: API RP 1170
- September 2015: API RP 1171
- October 2015 to February 2016: Porter Ranch CA Incident (Aliso Canyon)
- July 2016: PIPES Act of 2016
- December 2016: PHMSA Interim Final Rule

2001: Hutchinson, KS Incident (Yaggy Field)



Photo by Hutchinson Fire Department.

Source: <http://geokansas.ku.edu/hutchinson-natural-gas-explosion>

- On January 17 and 18, 2001, an accident occurred at the Yaggy underground natural gas storage field.
- Natural gas was stored in underground salt caverns.
- Gas leaked from the storage field well production casing, migrated approximately nine miles underground, and then traveled to the surface through old brine, or salt wells, in the Hutchinson, Kansas area.
- This led to a series of gas explosions in Hutchinson, Kansas. An explosion in downtown Hutchinson destroyed two businesses, damaged 26 other businesses, and killed two persons in a mobile home park.
- Approximately 143 million cubic feet of natural gas leaked from the storage field.

2004: Moss Bluff, TX Incident



- On August 19, 2004, the Moss Bluff storage facility located in Liberty County, Texas, had a well control incident and natural gas fire at Cavern #1.
- Moss Bluff storage facility was comprised of three separated underground salt caverns.
- Accident was caused by a separation of the 8 and 5/8-inch well string inside the cavern; a breach of the 8-inch brine piping above ground; and the separation of the wellhead assembly above the cavern
- Over a period of six and one-half days, approximately 6 billion cubic feet of natural gas was released from the cavern and burned. The fire eventually self-extinguished, and late on August 26, 2004, installation of a blowout prevention valve was completed, effectively placing the well back under control.

Source: Oil & Gas Science and Technology – Rev. IFP Energies nouvelles, Vol. 69 (2014), No. 7, pp. 1251-1267, http://www.brouard-consulting.com/sites/default/files/ifp-blowout_0.pdf

October 2015 to February 2016: Porter Ranch, CA Incident (Aliso Canyon)



Infrared image of Aliso Canyon gas leak

Source: <https://www.edf.org/climate/methane-progress-california>

- On October 23, 2015, an underground natural gas storage well at a depleted field in Porter Ranch California, failed. The failure resulted in a sustained and uncontrolled natural gas leak.
- It is estimated that approximately 5 billion cubic feet of methane were released directly to atmosphere.
- 5,000 households (families) in the Porter Ranch area had to be relocated. California Governor Jerry Brown declared the Aliso Canyon incident a state emergency.
- After repeated unsuccessful attempts to contain the leak, a relief well was drilled to plug the leaking well.
- The Aliso Canyon underground storage field can store up to 86 billion cubic feet of natural gas. It has 115 storage wells and is the second largest storage facility of its kind in the United States. The well was drilled in 1953 and was later converted to a natural gas storage well in 1972.

Source: <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/ung/incidents.htm>

API RP 1170 and 1171



AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

- **Mission**

“to promote safety across the industry globally and to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable U.S. oil and natural gas industry.”

- **Standards**

“For more than 90 years, API has led the development of petroleum, natural gas and petrochemical equipment and operating standards. These represent the industry’s collective wisdom on everything from drill bits to environmental protection and embrace proven, sound engineering and operating practices and safe, interchangeable equipment and materials. **API maintains nearly 700 standards and recommended practices. Many have been incorporated into state and federal regulations and they are also the most widely cited standards by the international regulatory community.**”

API RP 1170 and 1171

- Circa 2012, the API began development of recommended practices for underground natural gas storage facilities. Based on input from many industry stakeholders, including regulators such as PHMSA, FERC, and five state regulatory agencies. In 2015, they published the following RPs:
 - **July 2015:** API RP 1170, *Design and Operation of Solution-mined Salt Caverns Used for Natural Gas Storage*, provides the functional recommendations for salt cavern facilities use for natural gas storage service and covers facility geomechanical assessments, cavern well design and drilling, and solution mining techniques and operations including monitoring and maintenance practices.
 - **September 2015:** API RP 1171, *Functional Integrity of Natural Gas Storage in Depleted Hydrocarbon Reservoirs and Aquifer Reservoirs*, applies to natural gas storage in depleted oil and gas reservoirs and aquifer reservoirs. It focuses on storage well, reservoir and fluid management for functional integrity in design, construction, operation, monitoring, maintenance, and documented practices.

PIPES Act of 2016

114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2276

AN ACT

To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhanc-
6 ing Safety Act of 2016” or the “PIPES Act of 2016”.

7 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of
8 this Act is as follows:

- The United States has the most expansive network of energy pipelines in the world:
 - 2.6 million miles of pipelines
 - transport 64 percent of the energy commodities consumed in the country
- The PHMSA regulates the safety of pipeline facilities at the federal level.
- Federal authority for PHMSA’s pipeline safety program expired in 2015.
- In June of 2016, Congress passed the Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety (**PIPES**) Act of 2016 to extend PHMSA’s pipeline safety program through 2019.

PIPES Act of 2016

Among other things, Section 12 of the PIPES Act required PHMSA to set federal minimum safety standards for underground natural gas storage facilities, and allows states to go above those standards for intrastate facilities:

49 U.S.C.A. § 60141

(a) MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall issue minimum safety standards for underground natural gas storage facilities.

* * *

(c) FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION.—The Secretary may authorize a State authority (including a municipality) to participate in the oversight of underground natural gas storage facilities in the same manner as provided in sections 60105 and 60106.

* * *

(e) PREEMPTION.—A State authority may adopt additional or more stringent safety standards for intrastate underground natural gas storage facilities if such standards are compatible with the minimum standards prescribed under this section.

PHMSA Interim Final Rule

On December 19, 2016, PHMSA published in the Federal Register an interim final rule (**IFR**) that revises the Federal pipeline safety regulations to address critical safety issues related to downhole facilities, including wells, wellbore tubing, casing, and wellheads, at underground natural gas storage facilities.

- Responds to Section 12 of the PIPES Act of 2016
- Incorporates by reference API RPs 1170 and 1171
- Applies to **downhole facilities** associated with the storage of natural gas.

PHMSA Interim Final Rule

Incorporation of API RP 1171

- RP 1171 contains 11 Sections
 - Sections 1-7 apply to New or Rebuilt Facilities
 - Sections 8-11 apply to Existing Facilities
- RP 1171 included 124 mandatory “Shall” requirements and 258 discretionary “Should” requirements
- The IFR required underground natural gas storage facility operators to treat all “Should” statements as mandatory.

PHMSA Interim Final Rule

Incorporation of API RP 1171 (cont.)

- After publishing the IFR, PHMSA continues work toward adoption of a “final” Final Rule.
- On June 20, 2017, PHMSA published a notice in the Federal Register (82 FR 28224) announcing changes to implementation of certain provisions of the IFR.
- In the interim and until one year after the adoption of a final rule, PHMSA **will not** issue enforcement citations for
 - Failure to meet provisions that are non-mandatory in API RPs 1170 and 1171
 - Non-compliance with the requirement to justify and document deviations from the non-mandatory provisions

IDNR Partnership with PHMSA

- October 12, 2017, IDNR and ICC entered into Interagency Agreement granting IDNR ICC's authority over gas storage facilities under the Illinois Gas Pipeline Safety Act.
- IDNR submitted application for PHMSA 2018 Underground Natural Gas Storage Grant under 49 USCA § 60106
- IDNR Received certification effective January 1, 2018

IDNR Partnership with PHMSA

- ICC retains jurisdiction over pipeline portion of underground natural gas storage facilities.
- IDNR has safety inspection authority from the wellhead down.



PHMSA Inspection Program

- PHMSA Underground Natural Gas Storage Safety Program Training commenced in April/May.
 - 2 IDNR staff members certified.
 - 2 more scheduled for class in July
- Under 49 USCA § 60106 certification, IDNR has inspection authority, but is required to refer all enforcement to PHMSA.
- IDNR staff will conduct safety inspections according to PHMSA procedures.

PHMSA Inspection Procedures

PHMSA reviewed API RP 1171 to determine all “Shall” statements. Staff then developed inspection questions and protocol to evaluate whether a underground natural gas storage facility is in compliance with mandatory requirements of RP 1171. The questions are meant to determine whether the operator has properly implemented and incorporated the mandatory requirements by reviewing facility procedures and records. The mandatory requirements regulate the following sections of RP 1171:

- Section 8: Risk Management for Gas Storage Operations
- Section 9: Integrity Demonstration, Verification, and Monitoring Practices
- Section 10: Site Security and Safety, Site Inspections, and Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Section 11: Procedures and Training

There are also questions related to sections within 49 CFR § 191 not directly related to the API RPS and questions from the Underground Natural Gas Storage FAQ found here: <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/ung/faqs.htm>

Section 8: Risk Management for Gas Storage Operations

8.2 Risk Management

REQUIREMENT: The operator shall develop, implement, and document a program to manage risk that includes data collection, identification of potential threats and hazards to the storage operation, risk analysis including estimation of the likelihood of occurrence of events related to each threat, the likelihood of occurrence and potential severity of the consequences of such events, and the preventive, mitigative, and monitoring processes to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and/or the likelihood and severity of consequences, and a periodic review and reassessment of the processes.

8.2 Procedure Question

Question 1. Please describe how the risk management program includes elements from API RP 1171 section 8.2.

- Data collection
- Identification of potential threats and hazards
- Risk analysis including estimation of the likelihood of occurrence of events related to each threat
- The likelihood of occurrence and potential severity of the consequences of such events
- The preventive, mitigative, and monitoring processes to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and/or the likelihood and severity of consequences
- A periodic review and reassessment of the processes

Inspection Results	Sat+	Sat	Concern	Unsat	NA	NC
Notes						

Section 8: Risk Management for Gas Storage Operations

Mandatory Sections within API RP 1171:

- 8.2 Risk Management Program
- 8.3 Data Collection and Integration
- 8.4 Threat and Hazard Identification and Analysis
- 8.5 Risk Assessment
- 8.6 Preventative and Mitigative Measures
- 8.7 Periodic Review and Reassessment
- 8.8 Recordkeeping

Section 9: Integrity Demonstration, Verification, and Monitoring Practices

Mandatory Sections within API RP 1171:

- 9.2 Overview
- 9.3 Well Integrity Demonstration, Verification, and Monitoring
- 9.8 Recordkeeping

Section 10: Site Security and Safety, Site Inspections, and Emergency Preparedness and Response

Mandatory Sections within API RP 1171:

- 10.3 Ingress and Egress
- 10.4 Signage
- 10.6 Emergency Preparedness/Emergency Response

Section 11: Procedures and Training

Mandatory Sections within API RP 1171:

- 11.2 Procedures
- 11.3 Operations and Maintenance
- 11.4 Emergency Plans
- 11.7 Interaction with Control Room
- 11.9 Safety and Environmental Programs
- 11.11 Management of Change
- 11.12 Training
- 11.13 Records

FAQs and Other Mandatory Sections

Mandatory Sections not related to API RP 1171:

- § 191.15 Transmission systems; gathering systems; liquefied natural gas facilities; and underground natural gas storage facilities: Incident report.
- § 191.17 Transmission systems; gathering systems; liquefied natural gas facilities; and underground natural gas storage facilities: Annual report.
- § 191.22 National Registry of Pipeline and LNG operators.
- § 191.23 Reporting safety-related conditions.
- § 192.12 Underground Gas Storage
- FAQ 22
- FAQ 27

More Stringent State Rules

49 U.S.C.A § 60141(e):

A State authority may adopt additional or more stringent safety standards for intrastate underground natural gas storage facilities if such standards are compatible with the minimum standards prescribed under this section.

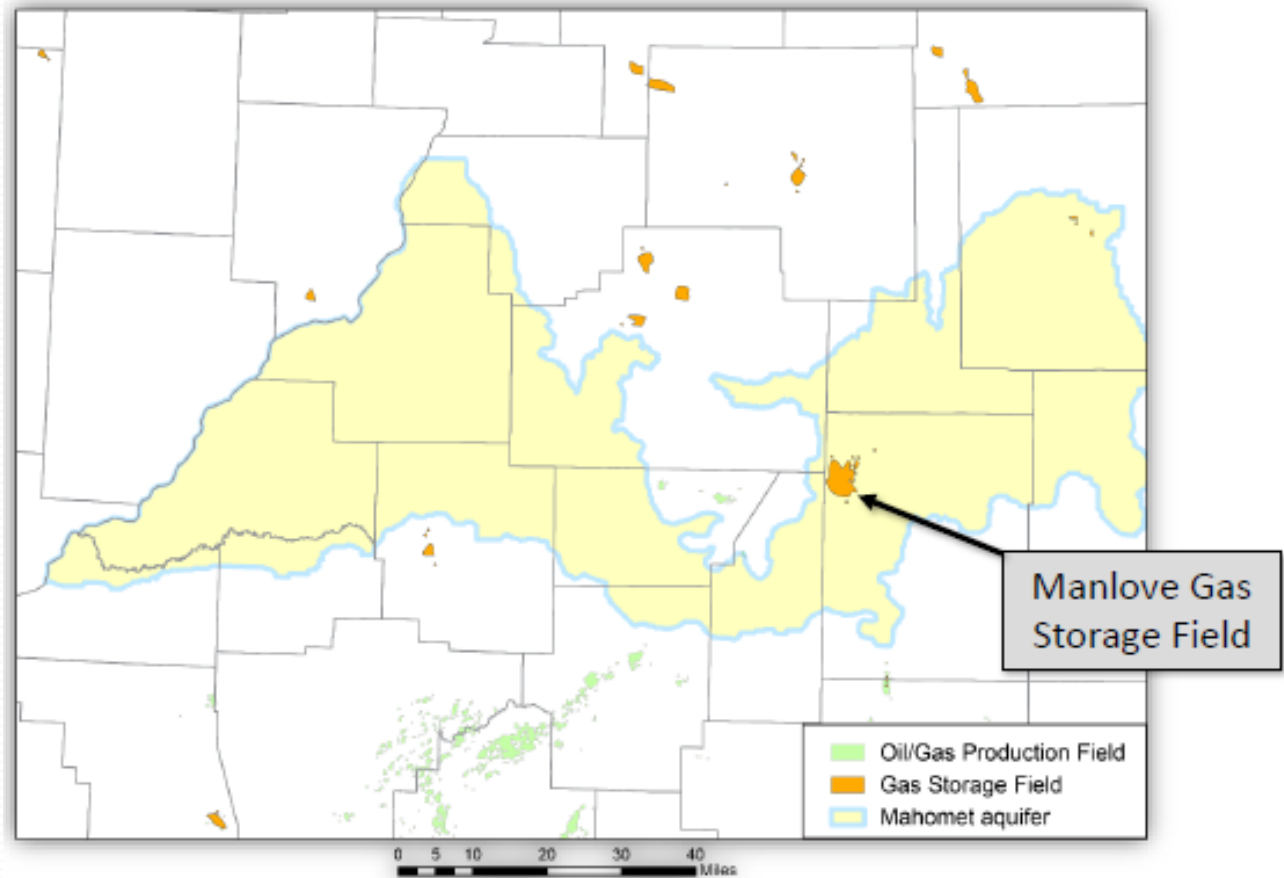
SB2706: Underground Natural Gas Storage Safety Act

SB2706 would create the Illinois Underground Natural Gas Storage Safety Act.

- Act would incorporate sections of 49 U.S.C.A. 601 et seq. and 49 CFR 191 and 192 pertinent to underground natural gas storage facilities.
- Memorialize the IGA between IDNR and ICC granting IDNR authority over downhole portion of underground natural gas storage facilities.
- Allow IDNR to adopt rules
- Allows IDNR to apply for certification under 49 U.S.C.A. 60105.
 - IDNR would have enforcement authority. No more referrals to PHMSA

HB4746: Incident Reporting and Annual Inspections

- Passed on May 31, 2018 and awaiting Governor's signature
- Amends the Oil and Gas Act
 - Makes changes applicable to gas storage operators located within the footprint of a Sole Source Aquifer as designated by the US environmental Protection Agency in 2015.



HB4746: Incident Reporting and Annual Inspections

Creates Section 7.5:

- Requires operator to immediately notify the following parties located **within 5 miles** of the boundaries of a “natural gas incident:”
 - IEMA
 - All emergency service agencies serving the area
 - All owners and operators of PWS, CWS and non-CWS
- Requires notice to the following parties, “as soon as practically possible:”
 - all private residents, owners and operators of private water systems, or businesses, including agricultural operations, located **within one and a half miles** of the boundaries of the natural gas incident.
- Requires IDNR to amend rules establishing the minimum criteria for an unintended release of natural gas that would constitute an “incident.”
- Creates continuous and ongoing obligation to further notify affected parties if boundaries change.

HB4746: Incident Reporting and Annual Inspections

Creates Section 7.6:

- Requires IDNR to conduct inspections at all gas storage fields lying on the footprint of a Sole Source Aquifer to ensure that there are no infrastructure deficiencies or failures that could pose any harm to public health.
- Requires the owner of the gas storage field to cover the costs of the annual inspection.

Questions?

Mike Mankowski

Director of Office of Oil and Gas
Resource Management

217-557-0664

Mike.Mankowski@illinois.gov



Oil and Gas District Offices

- Mt. Carmel – (618) 262-2106
- Centralia – (618) 533-8979
- Springfield – (217) 782-7756