

### 3745-34-04 Classification of wells.

Injection wells are classified as follows:

(A) Class I

- (1) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities to inject hazardous waste beneath the lowermost formation containing, within one-quarter mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water.
- (2) Other industrial and municipal disposal wells which inject fluids beneath the lowermost formation containing, within one-quarter mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water.
- (3) Radioactive waste disposal wells which inject fluids below the lowermost formation containing an underground source of drinking water within one quarter mile of the well bore.

(B) Class II. Wells which inject fluids:

- (1) Which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production and may be commingled with waste waters from gas plants which are an integral part of production operations, unless those waters are classified as a hazardous waste at the time of injection;
- (2) For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; and
- (3) For storage of hydrocarbons which are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

(C) Class III. Wells which inject for extraction of minerals including:

- (1) Mining of sulfur by the Frasch process;
- (2) In-situ production of uranium or other metals; this category includes only in-situ production from ore bodies which have not been conventionally mined. Solution mining of conventional mines such as stopes leaching is included in class V;
- (3) Solution mining of salts or potash.

(D) Class IV

- (1) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or of radioactive waste, by owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, or by owners or operators of radioactive waste disposal sites to dispose of hazardous waste or radioactive waste into a formation which within one-quarter mile of the well contains an underground source of drinking water.
- (2) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or of radioactive waste, by owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, or by owners or operators of radioactive waste disposal sites to dispose of hazardous waste or radioactive waste above a formation which within one-quarter mile of the well contains an underground source of drinking water.

- (3) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities to dispose of hazardous waste, which cannot be classified under paragraph (A)(1) or paragraphs (D)(1) and (D)(2) of this rule (e.g., wells used to dispose of hazardous waste into or above a formation which contains an aquifer which has been exempted pursuant to rule 3745-34-31 of the Administrative Code).
- (E) Class V. Injection wells not included in Class I, II, III, or IV. Typically, Class V wells are shallow wells used to place a variety of fluids directly below the land surface into or above formations that contain USDWs. However, if the fluids placed in the ground qualify as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), then the well is either a Class I or Class IV well, not a Class V well. Class V wells include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Air conditioning return flow wells used to return to the supply aquifer the water used for heating or cooling in a heat pump;
  - (2) Large capacity cesspools including multiple dwelling, community or regional cesspools, or other devices that receive sanitary wastes, containing human excreta, which have an open bottom and sometimes have perforated sides. The UIC requirements do not apply to single-family residential cesspools nor to non-residential cesspools which receive solely sanitary wastes and have the capacity to serve fewer than twenty persons a day;
  - (3) Cooling water return flow wells used to inject water previously used for cooling;
  - (4) Drainage wells used to drain surface fluid, primarily storm runoff, into a subsurface formation;
  - (5) Dry wells used for the injection of wastes into a subsurface formation;
  - (6) Recharge wells used to replenish the water in an aquifer;
  - (7) Salt water intrusion barrier wells used to inject water into a fresh water aquifer to prevent the intrusion of salt water into the fresh water;
  - (8) Sand backfill and other backfill wells used to inject a mixture of water and sand, mill tailings or other solids into mined out portions of subsurface mines whether what is injected is a radioactive waste or not;
  - (9) Septic system wells used to inject the waste or effluent from a multiple dwelling, business establishment, community or regional business establishment septic tank. The UIC requirements do not apply to single-family residential septic system wells, nor to non-residential septic system wells which are used solely for the disposal of sanitary waste and have the capacity to serve fewer than twenty persons a day;
  - (10) Subsidence control wells (not used for the purpose of oil or natural gas production) used to inject fluids into a non-oil or gas producing zone to reduce or eliminate subsidence associated with the overdraft of fresh water;
  - (11) Injection wells associated with the recovery of geothermal energy for heating, aquaculture and production of electric power;
  - (12) Radioactive waste disposal wells other than Class IV or Class I wells that inject radioactive

material listed in 10 CFR Part 20, "Appendix B," "Table II," Column 2;

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- (13) Wells used for solution mining of conventional mines such as stopes leaching;
- (14) Wells used to inject spent brine into the same formation from which it was withdrawn after extraction of halogens or their salts;
- (15) Injection wells used in experimental technologies;
- (16) Injection wells used for in-situ recovery of lignite, coal, tar sands, and oil shale: ; AND
- (17) Motor vehicle waste disposal wells that receive or have received fluids from vehicular repair or maintenance activities, such as an auto body repair shop, automotive repair shop, new and used car dealership, specialty repair shop (e.g. transmission and muffler repair shop), or any facility that does any vehicular repair work. Fluids disposed in these wells may contain organic and inorganic chemicals in concentrations that exceed the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the primary drinking water regulations. These fluids also may include waste petroleum products and may contain contaminants, such as heavy metals and volatile organic compounds, which pose risks to human health.

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