NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY

Department of Environmental Conservation

Glossary

Final

Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement

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Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Access Road:	A road constructed to the wellsite that provides access during the drilling and operation of the well.
Accumulator:	The storage device for nitrogen pressurized hydraulic fluid, which is used in operating the blowout preventers.
AERMOD:	American Meteorological Society's and USEPA's Regulatory Model recommended by EPA for regulatory dispersion modeling.
AGC/SGC:	Annual Guideline Concentrations and Short-term Guideline Concentration defined in DAR-1 (Air Guide 1) procedures.
ALJ:	Administrative Law Judge.
Anaerobic:	Living or active in the absence of free oxygen.
Annular Space or Annulus:	Space between casing and the wellbore, or between the tubing and casing or wellbore, or between two strings of casing.
ANSS:	USGS’s Advanced National Seismic System.
Anticline:	A fold with strata sloping downward on both sides from a common crest.
API:	American Petroleum Institute.
API Number:	A number referencing system designed by the American Petroleum Institute to identify wells; each state and county has a specific number code.
Aquifer:	A zone of permeable, water saturated rock material below the surface of the earth capable of producing significant quantities of water.
ARD (Acid Rock Drainage):	Refers to the outflow of acidic water from (usually abandoned) metal mines or coal mines. Acid rock drainage occurs naturally within some environments as part of the rock weathering process, usually within rocks containing an abundance of sulfide minerals.
AST:	Above-ground storage tank.

Term	Definition
Bactericides:	Also known as a "Biocide." An additive that kills bacteria.
Barrel:	A volumetric unit of measurement equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.
bbl:	Barrel.
bbl/yr:	Barrels per year.
Bcf:	Billion cubic feet. A unit of measurement for large volumes of gas.
Bentonite:	A natural clay, used as a cement or mud additive for its expansive characteristics and/or its tendency to not separate from water.
Berm:	A mound or wall of earth or sand.
Biocides:	See definition for "Bactericides".
Blending Unit or Blender:	The equipment used to prepare the slurries and gels commonly used in stimulation treatments.
Blooie Line:	Pipe that diverts fluids from the wellbore to a reserve pit.
Blowout:	An uncontrolled flow of gas, oil or water from a well, during drilling when high formation pressure is encountered.
BMP:	Best Management Practices.
BOD:	Biochemical (or biological) oxygen demand.
BOP:	Blowout Preventer. A device attached immediately above the casing which can be closed and shut off the hole should a blowout occur.
Borehole:	See wellbore.
Breaker:	A chemical used to reduce the viscosity of a fluid (break it down) after the thickened fluid has finished the job it was designed for.
Brine Disposal Well:	A well (Class IID) for subsurface injection of associated produced brines from oil, gas and underground gas storage operations, or a well (Class V) for disposal of spent brine from geothermal and solution mining operations.

Term	Definition
Brine:	A solution containing appreciable amounts of NaCl and/or other salts. Synonymous with salt water.
BTEX:	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene. These are all aromatic hydrocarbons.
BUD:	Beneficial Use Determination issued by NYSDEC's Division of Materials Management.
Buffer Zone:	An area designed to protect and separate an activity from things around it.
C&D:	Construction and demolition.
CAA:	Clean Air Act.
Cable Tool:	Equipment (rig) for cable-tool drilling consisting of a heavy metal bar sharpened to a chisel-like point and attached to a cable. The gravity impact of the heavy metal bar (bit) pulverizes the rock which is removed with a bailer.
Caliper Log:	A log that is used to check for any wellbore irregularities. It is run prior to primary cementing as a means of calculating the amount of cement needed. Also run in conjunction with other open-hole logs for log corrections.
Carbonate:	A salt of carbonic acid, CO_3^{-2}.
Carcinogen:	Cancer causing substance.
CAS Number:	Chemicals Abstract Service number, assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service, which is part of the American Chemical Society. The CAS registry is the most authoritative collection of disclosed chemical substance information, containing more than 48 million organic and inorganic substances and 61 million sequences.
Casing:	Steel pipe placed in a well.
Casing Shoe:	Reinforcing collar screwed onto the bottom of surface casing that guides the casing through the hole while absorbing the brunt of the shock.

Term	Definition
Cation:	A positively charged ion.
CBS:	Chemical Bulk Storage.
CEA:	Critical Environmental Area.
Cement Bond Log:	A log used to evaluate the effectiveness of a primary cement job based on the different responses of sound waves in metal pipe and cement. It can also be used to locate channels in the cement.
Cement Sheath:	A protective covering around the casing, segregates the producing formation and prevents undesirable migration of fluid.
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations.
cfs:	Cubic feet per second.
CH_4:	Methane.
Chemical Additive:	A product composed of one or more chemical constituents that is added to a primary carrier fluid to modify its properties in order to form hydraulic fracturing fluid.
Chemical Constituent:	A discrete chemical with its own specific name or identity, such as a CAS Number, which is contained within an additive product.
Choke:	A device with an orifice installed in a line to restrict the flow of fluids.
Choke Manifold:	The arrangement of piping and special valves, called chokes, through which drilling mud is circulated when the blowout preventers are closed to control the pressures encountered during a kick.
Circulation:	The round trip made by the well fluids from the surface down the tubing, wellbore or casing, and then back to the surface.
Class GSB Water:	The best usage of Class GSB waters is as a receiving water for disposal of wastes. Class GSB waters are saline groundwaters that have a chloride concentration in excess of 1,000 milligrams per liter or a total dissolved solids concentration in excess of 2,000 milligrams per liter.

Term	Definition
Clastic:	Rock consisting of fragments of rocks that have been transported from other places.
Clay Stabilizer/Clay Inhibitor:	A chemical additive used in stimulation treatments to prevent the migration and/or swelling of clay particles.
Closed Loop Drilling System:	A pitless drilling system where all drilling fluids and cuttings are contained at the surface within piping, separation equipment and tanks.
CO:	Carbon monoxide.
CO_2:	Carbon Dioxide.
CO_2e:	Carbon Dioxide equivalents.
COGCC:	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.
Completion:	Preparation of a well for production after it has been drilled to the objective formation and in the case of a dry hole, preparation of a well for plugging and abandonment.
Compressive Strength:	Measure of the ability of a substance to withstand compression.
Compressor Stations:	Facilities which increase the pressure on natural gas to move it in pipelines or into storage.
Compulsory Integration:	New York's Environmental Conservation Law (Article 23, Titles 5 and 9 as amended by Chapter 386 of the Laws of 2005) gives all property owners the opportunity to recover or receive the gas beneath their property. To protect these "correlative rights," the Department of Environmental Conservation may establish spacing units whenever necessary. Compulsory integration is required when any owner in a spacing unit does not voluntarily integrate their interests with those of the unit operator. Compensation to the compulsory integrated interests will be established by a DEC Commissioner's Order after a public hearing.
Condensate:	Liquid hydrocarbons that were originally in the reservoir gas and are recovered by surface separation.
Conductor Hole:	The hole for conductor pipe or casing.

Term	Definition
Conductor Pipe or Casing:	Large diameter casing that is usually the first string of casing in a well. Set or driven into the unconsolidated material where the well will be drilled to keep loose material from caving in. Usually relatively short in length.
Correlative Rights:	Rights of any mineral owner to recover resources that underlay their property.
Corrosion Inhibitor:	A chemical substance that minimizes or prevents corrosion in metal equipment.
CRDPF:	Continuously Regenerating Diesel Particulate Filter.
Crosslinkers:	A compound, typically a metallic salt, mixed with a base-gel fluid, such as a guar-gel system, to create a viscous gel used in some stimulation or pipeline cleaning treatments. The crosslinker reacts with the multiple-strand polymer to couple the molecules, creating a fluid of high viscosity.
CT:	coiled tubing.
Cubic Foot:	Unit of measurement of the volume of gas contained in one cubic foot of space at a standard pressure (14.73 psi) and standard temperature (60° F).
Cuttings or Samples:	Chips of rock cut by the drill bit and brought to the surface by the drilling fluid. They indicate to the wellsite workers what kind of rocks are being penetrated and can also indicate the presence of oil or gas.
CWA:	Clean Water Act.
CWF:	Cold-Water Fishery (waters).
CWS:	Community water systems.
CZM:	Coastal Zone Management.
DAR:	Division of Air Resources in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
DAR-1 (Air Guide-1):	Division of Air Resources program policy guidelines for the control of toxic air contaminants.

Term	Definition
Dehydrator:	A device used to remove water and water vapors from gas.
Department:	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
De-sander:	A centrifugal device for removing sand from drilling fluid to prevent abrasion of the pumps. It may be operated mechanically or by a fast-moving stream of fluid inside a special cone-shaped vessel, in which case it is sometimes called a hydrocyclone.
De-silter:	A centrifugal device used to remove very fine particles, or silt, from drilling fluid.
Devonian Period:	Period of geologic time from 415 to 360 million years ago.
Diesel-Based Hydraulic Fracturing:	Hydraulic fracturing using diesel as the primary carrier.
Dip:	Angle of inclination from the horizontal.
Dipole Sonic Log:	A type of acoustic log that displays travel time of P-waves versus depth.
Disconformity:	A surface of erosion between parallel rock strata or a contact between two discordant structures (e.g., a dike emplaced within a layered sedimentary rock unit).
Disposal Well:	A well into which waste fluids can be injected deep underground for safe disposal.
DMM:	Division of Materials Management in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
DMN:	Division of Mineral Resources in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
DMR:	Division of Marine Resources in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
Doghouse:	A small enclosure on the rig floor used as an office and/or as a storehouse for small objects. Also, any small building used as an office or for storage.
DOH:	(New York State) Department of Health.

Term	Definition
DOW:	Division of Water in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
DMV:	(New York State) Department of Motor Vehicles.
DPS:	(New York State) Department of Public Service.
DRA:	Division of Regulatory Affairs in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
DRBC:	Delaware River Basin Commission.
Drilling Fluid:	Mud, water, or air pumped down the drill string which acts as a lubricant for the bit and is used to carry rock cuttings back up the wellbore. It is also used for pressure control in the wellbore.
Drive Pipe:	See definition for "Conductor Casing".
Dry Hole:	Any well that does not produce oil or gas in commercial quantities.
DSHM:	Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials in the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
E&P:	Exploration and Production.
EAF:	Environmental Assessment Form.
ECL:	Environmental Conservation Law.
Ecosystem:	The system composed of interacting organisms and their environments.
EDR:	Electrodialysis Reversal.
Effluent:	Something that flows out, in particular a waste material such as an industrial discharge.
EIS:	Environmental Impact Statement.
EM&CP:	Environmental Management and Construction Plan.

Term	Definition
EM&CS&P:	Environmental Management and Construction Standards and Practices.
Entrainment:	The condition of being drawn into something and transported with it, for example, gas bubbles in cement.
EO 41:	Executive Order 41.
EPA:	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency.
EPCRA:	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986.
ERP:	Emergency Response Plan.
EUR:	Estimated ultimate recovery.
EV:	Exceptional Value (waters).
Evaporite:	Sedimentary rock or mineral deposits formed from the extensive or total evaporation of seawater.
FAA:	(U.S.) Federal Aviation Administration.
FAD:	Filtration Avoidance Determination.
Fault:	A fracture or fracture zone along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to each other.
Field:	The general area underlain by one or more pools.
Flare:	The burning of unwanted gas through a pipe.
Flocculant:	A chemical added to a fluid to cause unwanted particles, such as clay, to clump together for easier removal.
Floodplain:	Level land built up by stream deposition (past floods) that may be subject to future flooding.
Flowback Fluids:	Liquids produced following drilling and initial completion and clean-up of the well.
Flowmeter:	An instrument that measures fluid flow rates.

Term	Definition
Flue Gas:	An exhaust gas coming out of a pipe or stack.
FMCSA:	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.
Foaming Agents:	An additive used to make foam in a drilling fluid.
Fold:	A bend in rock strata.
Footwall:	The mass of rock beneath a fault plane.
Formation:	A rock body distinguishable from other rock bodies and useful for mapping or description. Formations may be combined into groups or subdivided into members.
Fossil:	A record of ancient life.
Fracing (pronounced “fracking”):	See definition for "Hydraulic Fracturing".
Freeboard:	The height above the recorded high-water mark of a structure associated with the water. In the case of pits, the extra depth left unused to prevent any chance of overflow.
Friction Reducers/Friction Reducing Agent:	Chemical additives which alter the hydraulic fracturing fluid allowing it to be pumped into the target formation at a higher rate & reduced pressure.
FTIR:	Fourier-transform Infrared.
Gamma Ray Log:	Log that records natural gamma radiation of the formations. Shales can be identified because of their high natural gamma radiation content.
Gas Gathering:	The collection and movement of raw gas from the wellhead to an acceptance point of a transportation pipeline.
Gas Meter:	An instrument for measuring and indicating, or recording, the volume of natural gas that has passed through it.
Gas-Water Separator:	A device used to separate undesirable water from gas produced from a well.
GEIS:	Generic Environmental Impact Statement.

Term	Definition
Gelling Agents:	Polymers used to thicken fluid so that it can carry a significant amount of proppants into the formation.
Geomembrane:	Man-made polymeric membrane (flexible membrane) that is manufactured to be essentially impermeable and is used to build containment pits.
Geothermal Well:	A well drilled to explore for or produce heat from the subsurface.
GHG:	Greenhouse gas.
gpd:	Gallons per day.
gpm:	Gallons per minute.
GRI:	Gas Research Institute.
Groundwater:	Water in the subsurface below the water table. Groundwater is held in the pores of rocks, and can be connate, from meteoric sources, or associated with igneous intrusions.
Groundwater Hydrology:	The science of the occurrence, distribution, and movement of water below the surface of the earth.
Grout:	A concrete mixture placed into a well annulus from the surface; also, the process of emplacing such mixture.
GWP:	Global warming potential.
GWPC:	Ground Water Protection Council.
H_2SO_4:	Sulfuric acid.
HAPS:	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined under the Clean Air Act.
Hardpan:	A hard impervious layer of soil composed chiefly of clay cemented by relatively insoluble materials.
HDPE:	High-density polyethylene. This plastic is resistant to most chemicals, insoluble in organic solvents, and has high impact and tensile strength.

Term	Definition
High-Volume Hydraulic Fracturing:	The stimulation of a well using 300,000 gallons or more of water as the base fluid in fracturing fluid.
HMTA:	Hazardous Material Transportation Act.
HMTUSA:	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act.
Horizontal Drilling:	Deviation of the borehole from vertical so that the borehole penetrates a productive formation in a manner parallel to the formation.
Horizontal Leg:	The part of the wellbore that deviates significantly from the vertical; it may or may not be perfectly parallel with formational layering.
HQ:	High Quality (waters).
Hydraulic Conductivity:	A property of a soil or rock, that describes the ease with which water can move through pore spaces or fractures. It is dependent upon the intrinsic permeability of the material and on the degree of saturation.
Hydraulic Fracturing:	The act of pumping hydraulic fracturing fluid into a formation to increase its permeability.
Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid:	Fluid used to perform hydraulic fracturing; includes the primary carrier fluid and all applicable additives.
Hydrocarbons:	Organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon whose densities, boiling points, and freezing points increase as their molecular weights increase. Although composed of only two elements, hydrocarbons exist in a variety of compounds, because of the strong affinity of the carbon atom for other atoms and for itself. The smallest molecules of hydrocarbons are gaseous; the largest are solids. Petroleum is a mixture of many different hydrocarbons.
Hydrocyclone:	A device to classify, separate or sort particles in a liquid suspension based on the densities of the particles. A hydrocyclone may be used to separate solids from liquids or to separate liquids from different density.

Term	Definition
Hydrogen Sulfide or H_2S:	A malodorous, toxic gas with the characteristic odor of rotten eggs.
ICE:	Internal Combustion Engines.
ICF:	ICF International, a consulting firm.
Igneous Rock:	Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state (magma).
Infill Wells:	Wells drilled between known producing wells to better exploit the reservoir.
Infrastructure:	The system of public works of a country, state, or region. It can also refer to the resources (as personnel, buildings, or equipment) required for an activity.
Injectate:	Injectate is any substance injected down a well.
Injection Well:	A well through which fluids are injected into an underground stratum to increase reservoir pressure and to displace oil. Also called an input well.
Injection Zone:	A geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that receives fluids through a well.
Intermediate Casing or String:	Casing set below the surface casing in deep holes where added support or control of the wellbore is needed. It goes between the surface casing and the conductor casing. In very deep wells, more than one string of intermediate casing may be used.
IOGA-NY:	Independent Oil and Gas Association of New York.
IOGCC:	Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission.
Iron Inhibitors:	Chemicals used to bind the metal ions and prevent a number of different types of problems that the metal can cause (for example, scaling problems in pipe).
ITR:	Injection Timing Retard.

Term	Definition
Joule-Thompson Effect:	Referring to the change in temperature observed when a gas expands while flowing through a restriction without any heat entering or leaving the system. The change may be positive or negative. The Joule-Thomson effect often causes a temperature decrease as gas flows through pores of a reservoir to the wellbore.
km:	Kilometer.
KML:	Keyhole Markup Language.
LCSN:	Lamont-Doherty Cooperative Seismographic Network.
LDAR:	Leak detection and repair.
LDCs:	Local Distribution Companies.
Limestone:	A sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).
Lithologic:	Referring to the physical characteristics of rocks or sediment that can be determined with the human eye.
Log:	A systematic recording of data, such as a driller's log, mud log, electrical well log, or radioactivity log. Many different logs are run in wells to discern various characteristics of rock formations that the wellbore passes through.
Lost Circulation:	The quantities of drilling fluid lost to a formation, usually in cavernous, pressured, or coarsely permeable beds, evidenced by complete or partial failure of the mud to return to the surface as it is being circulated in the hole.
Lost Circulation Material:	Material put into fluids to block off the permeability of a lost circulation zone.
Lost Circulation Zone:	Formation that is so permeable or soluble that it diverts the flow of fluids from the well.
Low-Permeability Gas Reservoirs:	Gas bearing rocks (which may or may not contain natural fractures) which exhibit in-situ gas permeability of less than 0.10 milidarcies.
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Term	Definition
LWRP:	Local Waterfront Revitalization Program.
Manifold:	An arrangement of piping or valves designed to control, distribute and often monitor fluid flow.
Marcellus Well:	A well for which the operator designates the Marcellus Shale as the objective formation.
Mcf:	Thousand cubic feet.
MCL, MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.
md:	Millidarcy.
Methane:	Methane (CH_4) is a greenhouse gas that remains in the atmosphere for approximately 9-15 years. Methane is also a primary constituent of natural gas and an important energy source.
Microseisms (or microseismic events):	Small bursts of seismic energy generated by shear slippages along planes of weakness in the reservoir and surrounding layers which are induced by changes in stress and pore pressure around the hydraulic fracture. These microseisms are extremely small, and sensitive receiver systems are required.
Micro-annulus (plural is micro-annuli):	A small gap that can form between the casing or liner and the surrounding cement sheath, most commonly formed by variations in temperature or pressure during or after the cementing process.
mg/L:	milligrams per liter.
Mineral Rights:	The ownership of the minerals under a given surface, with the right to enter and remove them. It may be separated from the surface ownership.
MMcf:	Million cubic feet.
MMcf/d:	Million cubic feet per day.

Term	Definition
MOVES:	Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator.
mR/hr:	Milliroentgens per hour.
MSC:	Marcellus Shale Coalition.
MSDS:	Material Safety Data Sheet. A written or printed document which is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(g).
MSGP:	Multi-Sector General Permit.
MSW:	Municipal solid waste.
Mudlogging (Unit):	Trailer located at the wellsite housing equipment and personnel to progressively analyze wellbore cuttings washed up from the borehole. A portion of the mud is diverted through a gas-detecting device.
NAAQS and AAQS:	National or State Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria pollutants.
Native Gas:	Gas originally in place in an underground formation. Term is usually associated with gas storage.
NCWS:	Non-community water systems.
NESHAPs:	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.
NFRM:	Natural Flow Regime Method.
NGPA:	Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.
NH_3:	Ammonia.
NMHC:	Non-methane hydrocarbons.
NNSR:	Nonattainment New Source Review.
NOI:	Notice of Intent.
Noise Log:	A record of the sound vibrations in the wellbore caused by flowing liquid or gas. Used to determine fluid entry points or flow behind casing.

Term	Definition
Non-Darcy Flow:	Fluid flow that deviates from Darcy's law, which assumes laminar flow in the formation. Non-Darcy flow is typically observed in high-rate gas wells when the flow converging to the wellbore reaches flow velocities exceeding the Reynolds number for laminar or Darcy flow, and results in turbulent flow.
Nonwetting Phase:	The pore space fluid which is not attached to the reservoir rock and thus has the greatest mobility.
N_2O:	Nitrous Oxide.
NO_2:	Nitrogen Dioxide.
NORM - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials:	Low-level radioactivity that can exist naturally in native materials, like some shales and may be present in drill cuttings and other wastes from a well.
Non-Indigenous:	Not having originated in and being produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment.
Normalized Pressure Integral Curve Analysis:	Another type of Decline or Type Curve Analysis (see).
NPDES:	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
NSCR:	Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction.
NSPS:	New Source Performance Standards.
NTNC:	Non- transient non-community.
NWS:	National Weather Service.
NYCDEP:	New York City Department of Environmental Protection.
NYCRR:	New York Codes of Rules and Regulations.
NYSDAM:	New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.
NYSDOH:	New York State Department of Health.
NYSDOT:	New York State Department of Transportation.

Term	Definition
NYSERDA:	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority.
O_3:	Ozone.
Operator:	Any person or organization in charge of the development of a lease or drilling and operation of a producing well.
OPRHP:	(NY State) Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
Ordovician Period:	Period of geologic time from 520 to 465 million years ago.
PADEP:	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
Paleozoic Era:	Large block of geologic time from 570 to 225 million years ago; beginning marked by the appearance of abundant fossils. Most of the bedrock in New York State was formed (deposited) during the Paleozoic.
Parameter:	A characteristic of a model of a reservoir that may or may not vary with respect to position or with time. (e.g., porosity is a petrophysical parameter (or characteristic) that varies with position).
Partial Reclamation:	The reclamation of a well site following completion of a well and in the case of multi-well pad, completion of the last well on the multi-well pad. This includes the reclamation of pits, regarding of lands and the revegetation of lands outside the well pad.
Passby Flow Requirement:	A prescribed quantity of flow that must be allowed to pass an intake when withdrawal is occurring. Passby requirements also specify low- flow conditions during which no water can be withdrawn.
Pathogens:	A specific causative agent (as a virus or bacterium).
PBS:	Petroleum Bulk Storage.
PCC:	Pre-ignition Chamber Combustion.
Pennsylvanian Period:	Period of geologic time from 310 to 280 million years ago.
Percolation Test:	Test to determine at what rate fluids will pass through soil.

Term	Definition
Perennial Stream:	A stream channel that has continuous flow in parts of its bed all year round during years of normal rainfall.
Perforate:	To make holes through the casing to allow the oil or gas to flow into the well or to squeeze cement behind the casing.
Perforation:	A hole created in the casing to achieve efficient communication between the reservoir and the wellbore.
Permeability:	A measure of a material's ability to allow passage of gas or liquid through pores, fractures, or other openings. The unit of measurement is the millidarcy.
Permeable:	Able to transmit gas or liquid through interconnected pores, fractures, or other openings.
Petroleum:	In the broadest sense the term embraces the full spectrum of hydrocarbons (gaseous, liquid, and solid).
PHMSA:	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
PID:	Perforation Inflow Diagnostic.
Pipe Racks:	Horizontal supports for storing tubular goods.
Plat:	A map of land parcels; a drafted map of a site's location showing boundaries of adjoining parcels.
Plug Back:	To place cement in or near the bottom of a well to exclude bottom water, to sidetrack, or to produce from a formation higher in the well. Plugging back can also be accomplished with a mechanical plug set by wireline, tubing, or drill pipe.
Plugged and Abandoned:	(plug and abandon) To prepare a well to be closed permanently with cement plugs, usually after either logs determine there is insufficient hydrocarbon potential to complete the well, or after production operations have drained the reservoir.
PM10 and PM2.5:	Particulate matter with sizes of less than 10 and 2.5 microns, respectively.
Pneumatic:	Run by or using compressed air.

Term	Definition
POC:	Principal Organic Contaminant.
Poisson's ratio:	An elastic constant that is a measure of the compressibility of material perpendicular to applied stress, or the ratio of latitudinal to longitudinal strain. Named for French mathematician Simeon Poisson (1781 to 1840).
Polymer:	Chemical compound of unusually high molecular weight composed of numerous repeated, linked molecular units.
Pool:	An underground reservoir containing a common accumulation of oil and/or gas. Each zone of a structure which is completely separated from any other zone in the same structure is a pool.
Porosity:	Volume of pore space expressed as a percent of the total bulk volume of the rock.
Potable Fresh Water:	Suitable for drinking by humans and containing less than 250 ppm of sodium chloride or 1,000 ppm TDS.
POTW:	Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
ppb:	Parts per billion.
ppm:	Parts per million.
Precambrian Era:	Very large block of geologic time spanning from Earth's formation to the 4,500 to 570 million years ago.
Pressure Buildup Test:	An analysis of data obtained from measurements of the bottomhole pressure in a well that is shut-in after a flow period. The profile created on a plot of pressure against time is used with mathematical reservoir models to assess the extent and characteristics of the reservoir and the near-wellbore area.
Primary Aquifer:	A highly productive aquifer presently being utilized as a source of water supply by a major municipal supply system.
Primary Carrier Fluid:	The base fluid, such as water, into which additives are mixed to form the hydraulic fracturing fluid which transports proppant.
Primary Production:	Production of a reservoir by natural energy in the reservoir.

Term	Definition
Principal Aquifer:	An aquifer known to be highly productive or whose geology suggests abundant potential water supply, but which is not intensively used as a source of water supply by a major municipal system.
Principal Stresses:	Forces per unit area acting on the external surface of a solid body.
Product:	A hydraulic fracturing fluid additive that is manufactured using precise amounts of specific chemical constituents and is assigned a commercial name under which the substance is sold or utilized.
Production Casing:	Casing set above or through the producing zone through which the well produces.
Production Brine:	Liquids co-produced during oil and gas wells production.
Proppant or Propping Agent:	A granular substance (sand grains, aluminum pellets, or other material) that is carried in suspension by the fracturing fluid and that serves to keep the cracks open when fracturing fluid is withdrawn after a fracture treatment.
PSC:	Public Service Commission.
PSD:	Prevention of Significant Deterioration defined in the Clean Air Act.
PSI:	Pounds per square inch.
PSIG:	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge.
PSL:	Public Service Law.
Public Water Supply:	Either a community or non-community well system which provides piped water to the public for human consumption if the system has a minimum of five (5) service connections, or regularly serves a minimum average of 25 individuals per day at least 60 days per year.
PTE:	Potential to Emit.
Pump and Plug Method:	A technique for placing cement plugs at appropriate intervals.
PVC:	Polyvinylchloride; a durable petroleum derived plastic.

Term	Definition
RACT:	Reasonably Available Control Technology.
Radial Cement Bond Log:	A record of sonic amplitudes derived from acoustic signals passing along the well casing. Used to evaluate cement-to-pipe and cement-to-formation bonding.
RCRA:	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
Real Property:	Includes mineral claims, surface and water rights.
REC:	Reduced Emissions Completion.
Reclaimed:	(Reclamation) Rehabilitation of a disturbed area to make it acceptable for designated uses. This normally involves regrading, replacement of topsoil, re-vegetation, and other work necessary to restore it.
Remediation:	The removal of pollution or contaminants from the environmental media such as soil, groundwater, or surface water.
Reserve pit:	A mud pit in which a supply of drilling fluid has been stored. Also, a waste pit, usually an excavated, earthen-walled pit. In NY it is required to be lined with plastic to prevent soil contamination.
Reservoir (oil or gas):	A subsurface, porous, permeable or naturally fractured rock body in which oil or gas has accumulated. A gas and production is only gas plus fresh water that condenses from the flow stream reservoir. In a gas condensate reservoir, the hydrocarbons may exist as a gas, but, when brought to the surface, some of the heavier hydrocarbons condense and become a liquid.
Reservoir (water):	Any man-made structure used to supply fresh water to the public.
Reservoir Rock:	A rock that may contain oil or gas in appreciable quantity and through which petroleum may migrate.
RO:	Reverse Osmosis.
Rotary Rig:	A derrick equipped with rotary equipment where a well is drilled using rotational movement.
Royalty:	The landowner’s share of the value of oil and gas produced.

Term	Definition
Run-Off:	The portion of precipitation on land that ultimately reaches streams sometimes with dissolved or suspended material.
Sandstone:	A variously colored sedimentary rock composed chiefly of sandlike quartz grains cemented by lime, silica or other materials.
SAPA:	State Administrative Procedures Act.
Scale Inhibitor:	A chemical substance which prevents the accumulation of a mineral deposit (for example, calcium carbonate) that precipitates out of water and adheres to the inside of pipes, heaters, and other equipment.
SCR:	Selective Catalytic Reduction.
SDWA:	Safe Drinking Water Act.
SDWIS:	Safe Drinking Water Information System.
Sedimentary:	Rocks formed from sediment transported from their source and deposited in water or by precipitation from solution or from secretions of organisms.
Sedimentation Control:	(sedimentation) The process of separation of the components of a cement slurry during which the solids settle. Sedimentation is one of the characterizations used to define slurry stability.
Seep:	Natural leakage of gas or oil at the earth's surface.
SEIS:	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.
Seismic:	Related to earth vibrations produced naturally or artificially.
Separator:	Tank used to physically separate the oil, gas, and water produced simultaneously from a well.
SEQR:	Reference to the regulatory program or type of review done under SEQRA.
SEQRA:	State Environmental Quality Review Act.

Term	Definition
Setback:	Minimum distance required between a well operation and other zones, boundaries, or objects such as highways, wetlands, streams, or houses.
SGC/AGC:	Short-term Guideline Concentration and Annual Guideline Concentrations defined in DAR-1 (Air Guide 1) procedures.
SGEIS:	Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement.
Shale:	A thinly laminated claystone, siltstone or mud stone.
Shale Shaker:	A series of trays with sieves or screens that vibrate to remove cuttings from circulating fluid in rotary drilling operations. The size of the openings in the sieve is selected to match the size of the solids in the drilling fluid and the anticipated size of cuttings. Also called a shaker.
Shear Wave (S-wave):	Elastic body wave in which particles oscillate perpendicular to the direction in which the wave propagates. S-waves, or shear waves, travel more slowly than P-waves and cannot travel through fluids. Interpretation of S-waves can help determine rock properties.
Short Ton:	20 short hundred weight, 2,000 pounds.
Show:	Small quantity of oil or gas, not enough for commercial production.
Shut In (Verb):	To close the valves at the wellhead to keep the well from flowing or to stop producing a well.
Shut-In (Adjective):	The state of a well which has been shut-in.
SI:	Spark Ignition.
Significant Habitats:	Areas which provide one or more of the key factors required for survival, variety or abundance of wildlife, and/or for human recreation associated with such wildlife.
SILs:	Significant Impact Levels for criteria pollutants.
Siltation:	The build-up of silt in a stream or lake as a result of activity that disturbs the streambed, bank, or surrounding land.

Term	**Definition**
Siltstone:	Rock in which the constituent particles are predominantly silt size.
Silurian Period:	Period of geologic time from 405 to 415 million years ago.
SIP	State Implementation Plan
Slickwater Fracturing (or slick-water):	A type of hydraulic fracturing which utilizes water-based fracturing fluid mixed with a friction reducing agent & other chemical additives. The fluid is typically 98% fresh water & sand (proppant) & 2% or less chemical additives.
Slippage:	The phenomenon in multiphase flow when one phase flows faster than another phase, in other words slips past it. Because of this phenomenon, there is a difference between the holdups and cuts of the phases.
SO_2:	Sulfur dioxide.
SO_3	Sulfur trioxide.
Sonic Log:	See “Dipole Sonic Log”.
Spacing Unit:	A surface area allotted to a well by regulations or field rules issued by a governmental authority having jurisdiction for the drilling and production of a well.
Spacing:	Distance separating wells in a field to optimize recovery of oil and gas.
SPDES:	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
Spring:	A place where groundwater naturally flows from underground onto land or into a body of surface water.
Spudding:	The breaking of the earth’s surface in the initial stage of drilling a well.
Squeeze:	Technique where cement is forced under pressure into the annular space between casing and the wellbore, between two strings of pipe, or into the casing-hole annulus.
SRBC:	Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

Term	Definition
Stage:	Isolation of a specific interval of the wellbore and the associated interval of the formation for the purpose of maintaining sufficient fracturing pressure.
Stage Plug:	A device used to mechanically isolate a specific interval of the wellbore and the formation for the purpose of maintaining sufficient fracturing pressure.
Standpipe:	A vertical pipe rising along the side of the derrick or mast. It joins the discharge line leading from the mud pump to the rotary hose and through which mud is pumped going into the hole.
Stimulation:	The act of increasing a well's productivity by artificial means such as hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, and shooting.
Stratigraphic Test Well:	A hole drilled to gather engineering, geologic or hydrological information including but not limited to lithology, structural, porosity, permeability and geophysical data.
Stratigraphy:	The study of rock layering, including the history, composition, relative ages and distribution of different rock units.
Stratum (plural strata):	Sedimentary rock layer, typically referred to as a formation, member, or bed.
Stream's Designated Best Use:	Each waterbody in NYS has been assigned a classification, which reflects the designated "best uses" of the waterbody. These best uses typically include the ability to support fish and aquatic wildlife, recreational uses (fishing, boating) and, for some waters, public bathing, drinking water use or shellfishing. Water quality is considered to be good if the waters support their best uses.
Substructure:	The foundation on which the derrick and drawworks sit. It contains space for storage and well-control equipment.
Surface Casing:	Casing extending from the surface through the potable fresh water zone.
Surface Impoundment:	A liquid containment facility that can be installed in a natural topographical depression, excavation, or bermed area formed primarily of earthen materials, then lined with a geomembrane or a combination of other geosynthetic materials.

Term	Definition
Surfactants:	Chemical additives that reduce surface tension; or a surface active substance. Detergent is a surfactant.
SWPPP:	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
SWTR:	Surface Water Treatment Rule.
Target Formation:	The reservoir that the driller is trying to reach when drilling the well.
TCEQ:	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
Tcf:	Trillion cubic feet.
TD:	Total depth.
TDS:	Total Dissolved Solids. The dry weight of dissolved material, organic and inorganic, contained in water and usually expressed in mg/L or ppm.
TEG:	Triethylene Glycol.
Tensile Strength:	The force per unit cross-sectional area required to pull a substance apart.
Tight Formation:	Formation with very low permeability.
TMD:	Total measured depth.
TNC:	Transient non-community (in the context of water systems) or The Nature Conservancy.
TOC:	Total Organic Carbon.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen:	The sum of organic nitrogen; ammonium NH_3 and ammonia NH_4+ in water and soil analyses.
Tote:	A container used in the storage of various solid powder or liquid bulk products.
Trap:	Any geological barrier which restricts the migration of oil & gas.
TVD:	True vertical depth.

Term	Definition
Turbidity:	Amount of suspended solids in a liquid.
UA:	Urbanized areas.
UC:	Urban clusters.
UIC – Underground Injection Control:	A program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, primacy state, or Indian tribe under the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that subsurface emplacement of fluids does not endanger underground sources of drinking water.
ULSF:	Ultra-Low Sulfur (Diesel) Fuel.
UN:	United Nations.
Unfiltered Surface Water Supplies:	Those that the U.S. EPA and NYSDOH have determined meet the requirements of the "Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule" (IESWT Rule) for unfiltered water supply systems. The IESWT Rule is a December 16, 1998 amendment to the Surface Water Treatment Rule that was originally promulgated by EPA on June 29, 1989. In New York State, this includes the NYC Drinking Water Supply Watershed and the Skaneateles Drinking Water Supply Watershed.
UOC:	Unspecified Organic Contaminant.
USCG:	United States Coast Guard.
USDOT:	United States Department of Transportation.
USDW - Underground Source of Drinking Water:	An aquifer or portion of an aquifer that supplies any public water system or that contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system, and currently supplies drinking water for human consumption, or that contains fewer than 10,000 mg/L total dissolved solids and is not an exempted aquifer.
Water Well:	Any residential well used to supply potable water.
USEPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Term	Definition
USGS:	United States Geological Survey.
Viscosity:	A measure of the degree to which a fluid resists flow under an applied force.
Vitrinite Reflectance:	A measurement of the maturity of organic matter with respect to whether it has generated hydrocarbons or could be an effective source rock.
VMT:	Vehicle Miles per Trip.
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compound.
Watershed:	The region drained by, or contributing water to, a stream, lake, or other body of water.
Well Location Plat:	A map of parcels of land with the proposed well and other features, particularly adjoining parcel boundaries.
Well Pad:	The area directly disturbed during drilling and operation of a gas well.
Wellbore:	A borehole; the hole drilled by the bit. A wellbore may have casing in it or it may be open (uncased); or part of it may be cased, and part of it may be open.
Wellhead:	The equipment installed at the surface of the wellbore. A wellhead includes such equipment as the casinghead and tubing head.
Well site:	Includes the well pad and access roads, equipment storage and staging areas, vehicle turnarounds, and any other areas directly or indirectly impacted by activities involving a well.
Wetland:	Any area regulated pursuant to Part 663.
Wildcat:	Well drilled to discover a previously unknown oil or gas pool or a well drilled one mile or more from a producing well.

Term	Definition
Wireline:	A general term used to describe well-intervention operations conducted using single-strand or multistrand wire or cable for intervention in oil or gas wells. Although applied inconsistently, the term commonly is used in association with electric logging and cables incorporating electrical conductors.
WMA:	Wildlife Management Area.
WOC Time:	"Waiting on cement" time. Pertaining to the time when drilling or completion operations are suspended so that the cement in a well can harden sufficiently.
Workover:	Repair operations on a producing well to restore or increase production.
ZLD:	Zero liquid discharge.
Zonal Isolation:	The state of keeping fluids in one zone separate from the fluids in another zone. In the case of a well, isolation is maintained by appropriate use of casing, cement, plugs and packers.
Zone:	A rock stratum of different character or fluid content from other strata.

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SGEIS Bibliography

Final

Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement

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