

An Independent Scientific Assessment of Well Stimulation in California

Volume III

Case Studies of Hydraulic Fracturing and Acid Stimulations in Select Regions: Offshore, Monterey Formation, Los Angeles Basin and San Joaquin Basin

Jane C. S. Long, Laura C. Feinstein¹

Jens T. Birkholzer, William Foxall, James E. Houseworth, Preston D. Jordan, Nathaniel J. Lindsey, Randy L. Maddalena, Thomas E. McKone, William T. Stringfellow, Craig Ulrich²
Matthew G. Heberger³ • Seth B.C. Shonkoff⁴ • Adam Brandt⁵ • Kyle Ferrar⁶
Donald L. Gautier⁷ • Scott E. Phillips⁸ • Ben K. Greenfield⁹ • Michael L. B. Jerrett¹⁰

¹California Council on Science and Technology, Sacramento, CA

²Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA

³Pacific Institute, Oakland, CA

⁴PSE Healthy Energy, Berkeley, CA

⁵Stanford University, Stanford, CA

⁶The FracTracker Alliance, Oakland, CA

⁷DonGautier L.L.C., Palo Alto, CA

⁸California State University Stanislaus, Turlock, CA

⁹University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

¹⁰University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

Acknowledgments

This report has been prepared for the California Council on Science and Technology (CCST) with funding from the California Natural Resources Agency.

Copyright

Copyright 2015 by the California Council on Science and Technology

ISBN Number: 978-1-930117-70-9

An Independent Scientific Assessment of Well Stimulation in California: Volume III.

Case Studies of Hydraulic Fracturing and Acid Stimulations in Select Regions:

Offshore, Monterey Formation, Los Angeles Basin, and San Joaquin Basin.

About CCST

CCST is a non-profit organization established in 1988 at the request of the California State Government and sponsored by the major public and private postsecondary institutions of California and affiliate federal laboratories in conjunction with leading private-sector firms. CCST's mission is to improve science and technology policy and application in California by proposing programs, conducting analyses, and recommending public policies and initiatives that will maintain California's technological leadership and a vigorous economy.

Note

Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organizations or agencies that provided support for the project.

For questions or comments on this publication contact:

California Council on Science and Technology

1130 K Street, Suite 280

Sacramento, CA 95814

916-492-0996

ccst@ccst.us

www.ccst.us

Layout by a Graphic Advantage! 3901 Carter Street #2, Riverside, CA 92501

www.agraphicadvantage.com

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
<i>Box 1.1-1. History of Oil and Gas Production in California.....</i>	<i>3</i>
1.2. CCST Committee Process	4
1.3. The Four Case Studies.....	5
1.4. Data and Literature Used in the Report.....	7
<i>1.4.1. Data on Well Stimulation Statistics and Stimulation Chemistry.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>1.4.2. Information and Data on Well Stimulation Impacts.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>1.4.3. Data for Case Studies.....</i>	<i>9</i>
1.5. Conclusions and Recommendations of Volume III.....	9
<i>Offshore Case Study:.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Conclusion 1.5. Record keeping for hydraulic fracturing and acid stimulation in federal waters does not meet state standards.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Recommendation 1.2. Improve reporting of hydraulic fracturing and acid stimulation data in federal waters.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Monterey Formation Case Study:</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Conclusion 2.2. Oil resource assessment and future use of hydraulic fracturing and acid stimulation in the Monterey Formation of California remain uncertain</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Recommendation 2.1. Assess the oil resource potential of the Monterey Formation.</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Recommendation 2.2. Keep track of exploration in the Monterey Formation.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Los Angeles Basin Case Study:</i>	<i>13</i>

Table of Contents

<i>Conclusion 6.3. Emissions concentrated near all oil and gas production could present health hazards to nearby communities in California.</i>	13
<i>Recommendation 6.3. Assess public health near oil and gas production.....</i>	14
<i>San Joaquin Basin Case Study:</i>	15
<i>Conclusion 2.1. Future use of hydraulic fracturing in California will likely resemble current use.</i>	15
<i>Conclusion 4.1. Produced water disposed of in percolation pits could contain hydraulic fracturing chemicals.</i>	16
<i>Recommendation 4.1. Ensure safe disposal of produced water in percolation pits with appropriate testing and treatment or phase out this practice.</i>	18
<i>Conclusion 4.3. Required testing and treatment of produced water destined for reuse may not detect or remove chemicals associated with hydraulic fracturing and acid stimulation.</i>	19
<i>Recommendation 4.3. Protect irrigation water from contamination by hydraulic fracturing chemicals and stimulation reaction products.....</i>	20
<i>Conclusion 4.4. Injection wells currently under review for inappropriate disposal into protected aquifers may have received water containing chemicals from hydraulic fracturing.</i>	20
<i>Recommendation 4.4. In the ongoing investigation of inappropriate disposal of wastewater into protected aquifers, recognize that hydraulic fracturing chemicals may have been present in the wastewater.....</i>	22
<i>Conclusion 5.1. Shallow fracturing raises concerns about potential groundwater contamination.</i>	22
<i>Recommendation 5.1. Protect groundwater from shallow hydraulic fracturing operations.</i>	25
<i>Conclusion 5.2. Leakage of hydraulic fracturing chemicals could occur through existing wells.</i>	25
<i>Recommendation 5.2. Evaluate the effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing regulations designed to protect groundwater from leakage along existing wells....</i>	27

Table of Contents

2. A Case Study of California Offshore Petroleum Production, Well Stimulation, and Associated Environmental Impacts	28
2.1. Abstract	28
2.2. Introduction	29
2.3. Historical Development of Offshore Oil and Gas Production in California	32
<i>2.3.1. Initial Oil Development.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>2.3.2 Initial Post World War II Development.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>2.3.3. 1969 Santa Barbara Oil Spill</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Box 2.3-1 – What Caused the Platform A Blowout?</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>2.3.4. Development in the 1970s and 1980s.....</i>	<i>39</i>
2.4. Petroleum Geology and Characteristics of California Offshore Oil and Gas Reservoirs	40
<i>2.4.1. Santa Barbara Basin</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>2.4.2. Santa Maria Basin</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>2.4.3. Offshore Los Angeles Basin</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>2.4.4. Other Offshore Basins</i>	<i>56</i>
2.5 Offshore Production Operations and Well Stimulation.....	56
<i>2.5.1. Operations in Federal Waters</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>2.5.1.1. Offshore Wells.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>2.5.1.2. Well Stimulation</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>2.5.1.3. Fluids Handling.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>2.5.2. Operations in State Waters</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>2.5.2.1. Offshore Wells.....</i>	<i>66</i>

Table of Contents

2.5.2.2 Well Stimulation.....	66
2.5.2.3. Fluids Handling	66
2.6. Ocean Discharge and Atmospheric Emissions.....	68
2.6.1. Ocean Discharge from Offshore Facilities	68
2.6.1.1. NPDES Permit CAG280000.....	68
2.6.1.2. NPDES Discharge Monitor Reports	72
2.6.1.3. Offshore Spills	75
2.6.2. Atmospheric Emissions from Offshore Facilities.....	77
2.6.2.1. Air Pollutant Emission Estimates.....	77
2.6.2.2. Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimates	79
2.7. Impacts of Offshore Well Stimulation Activities and Data Gaps	81
2.7.1. Impacts of Offshore Well Stimulation to the Marine Environment	82
2.7.1.2. Contamination Studies around California Offshore Platforms.....	89
2.7.1.3. Laboratory Investigations of the Impact of Waste Discharge from Offshore Oil and Gas Operations on the Marine Environment.....	91
2.7.1.4. Evaluation of Typical Well Stimulation Chemicals and Marine Ecotoxicity.....	94
2.7.1.5. Discussion of Impacts of Well Stimulation Fluids Discharge to the Marine Environment.....	98
2.7.2. Impacts of Offshore Well Stimulation to Air Emissions	98
2.7.2.1. Criteria Pollutants	98
2.7.2.2. Toxic Pollutants	100
2.7.2.3. Greenhouse Gases	100
2.7.3. Impacts of Offshore Well Stimulation on Induced Seismicity.....	101

Table of Contents

2.7.4. Data Gaps	102
2.7.4.1. Well Stimulation Activities	102
2.7.4.2. Air Emissions, Ocean Discharge, Injection and Associated Impacts	103
2.8 Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations.....	103
2.9. Acknowledgements	105
2.10. References.....	105
3. Case Study of the Potential Development of Source Rock in the Monterey Formation.....	112
3.1. Abstract	112
3.2. Introduction	113
3.3. Geological Framework for the Source-Rock Case Study	115
3.3.1. <i>What is a Source Rock?</i>	115
Box 3.3-1. <i>What to Call the Monterey?</i>	117
3.3.2. <i>What is Monterey Source Rock?</i>	118
3.3.3. <i>Non-Monterey Source Rocks in California</i>	120
3.3.4. <i>What is a Source-Rock System Petroleum Play?</i>	120
3.3.5. <i>Source-Rock Plays Versus Current Petroleum Production Practice in California</i>	122
Box 3.3-2. <i>Conventional and Unconventional Resources Versus Migrated and Source Rock Resources</i>	124
3.3.8. <i>Patterns of Development of Source-Rock Plays Outside California</i>	126
3.3.7. <i>What is the Potential for Production from Source-Rock (Shale Oil) in California?</i>	131
3.3.7.1. <i>High Concentration of Type II Kerogen</i>	132

Table of Contents

3.3.7.2. <i>Thickness of Organic-Rich Strata</i>	132
3.3.7.3. <i>Thermal Maturity</i>	133
3.3.7.4. <i>Abnormally High Pore-Fluid Pressures</i>	133
3.3.7.5. <i>Brittle Lithology</i>	133
3.3.7.6. <i>Simple Tectonic History and Minimal Structural Complexity</i>	134
3.3.7.7. <i>Retention of Producible Hydrocarbons</i>	135
3.3.8. <i>Uncertainties Surrounding the Monterey Formation as a Petroleum Reservoir</i>	135
3.3.8.1. <i>The EIA Assessment of the Monterey/Santos Shale Oil Play</i>	136
Box 3.3-3: <i>Scientific Estimates and the Incorporation of Uncertainty</i>	137
3.3.8.2. <i>Recommendation: Comprehensive Peer-Reviewed Probabilistic Resource Assessment of Continuous-Type (Shale) Oil Resources in California</i>	139
3.3.8.2.1. <i>Basic Principles of Assessment</i>	139
3.3.8.2.2. <i>Scope of the Assessment</i>	140
3.3.8.2.3. <i>Components of the Analysis</i>	140
3.3.9. <i>Exploratory Drilling in Monterey Source Rock to Date</i>	141
3.3.9.1. <i>Identifying Production from Source Rock in Public Records</i>	143
3.3.10. <i>The Geographic Footprint of Thermally Mature Monterey Source Rock in California</i>	146
3.4. Potential Environmental Impacts of Well Stimulation in Monterey Source Rock	149
3.4.1. <i>Overview of Potential Environmental Impacts of Well Stimulation in Monterey Source Rock</i>	149
3.4.2. <i>Land Use and Infrastructure Development</i>	150
3.4.3. <i>Potential Impacts to Water Resources</i>	154

Table of Contents

3.4.3.1. <i>Wastewater Management</i>	154
3.4.4. <i>Potential Impacts to Surface and Groundwater Quality</i>	157
3.4.4.1. <i>Surface Water Bodies</i>	157
3.4.4.2. <i>Groundwater Aquifers</i>	161
3.4.4.3. <i>Water Wells</i>	167
3.4.4.4. <i>Water Supply Systems</i>	170
3.4.5. <i>Potential Impacts to the Atmosphere</i>	173
3.4.6. <i>Potential Impacts to Seismicity</i>	175
3.4.7. <i>Potential Impacts to Wildlife and Vegetation</i>	183
3.5. Data Gaps in Understanding the Future of Monterey Source Rock Development and its Impacts	190
3.6. Findings and Conclusions	191
3.6.1. <i>Findings Concerning Source-Rock Development in California</i>	191
3.6.1.1. <i>Geologic Basis</i>	191
3.6.1.2. <i>Exploration of Monterey Source Rock</i>	192
3.6.1.3. <i>Potential Environmental Impacts</i>	192
3.7. Acknowledgments	193
3.8. <i>References</i>	194
4. A Case Study of the Petroleum Geological Potential and Potential Public Health Risks Associated with Hydraulic Fracturing and Oil and Gas Development in The Los Angeles Basin	199
4.1. Introduction to the Los Angeles Basin Case Study.....	199
4.2. History, Distribution, and Potential for Additional Oil Production in the Los Angeles Basin	201

Table of Contents

4.2.1. <i>Abstract</i>	201
4.2.2. <i>Introduction</i>	201
4.2.3. <i>Historical Summary of Petroleum Development</i>	201
4.2.4. <i>Distribution of Known Petroleum</i>	204
4.2.5. <i>Resource Potential of the Los Angeles Basin</i>	206
4.2.5.1. <i>Undiscovered Conventional Oil Fields</i>	206
4.2.5.2. <i>Growth of Reserves in Existing Fields</i>	207
4.2.5.3. <i>Unconventional Resources</i>	208
4.2.5.4 <i>Summary of Resource Potential</i>	210
4.2.6. <i>Summary of Findings</i>	211
4.3. Public Health Risks Associated with Current Oil and Gas Development in The Los Angeles Basin	212
4.3.1. <i>Abstract</i>	212
4.3.2. <i>Introduction</i>	213
4.3.3. <i>Air Pollution Attributable to Upstream Oil and Gas Development and Public Health Risks in the Los Angeles Basin</i>	215
4.3.3.1. <i>Background and Scientific Basis for Focus on Air Quality</i>	215
4.3.3.2. <i>Summary of Air Pollution and Public Health Study Findings</i>	215
4.3.3.3. <i>The Context of Air Quality Non-Attainment in the Los Angeles Basin</i> .	219
4.3.3.4. <i>Regional Air Pollutant Emissions in the Los Angeles Basin</i>	222
4.3.3.4.1. <i>Emission Inventory Estimate of Air Pollutants from All Sources in the South Coast Region</i>	223
4.3.3.4.2. <i>Emission Inventory Estimate of Air Pollutants from All Upstream Oil And Gas Development Activities in the South Coast Region</i>	224

Table of Contents

<i>4.3.3.4.3. Emission Inventory Estimate of Air Pollutants Attributable to Well Stimulation-Enabled Upstream Oil and Gas Development in the South Coast Region.....</i>	226
<i>4.3.3.4.4. Known TACs Added to Well Stimulation Fluids in the South Coast Air Quality Management District</i>	228
<i>4.3.3.4.5. Discussion of Regional Air Pollutant Emissions from Oil and Gas Development in the South Coast Region.....</i>	228
<i>4.3.3.4.6. Discussion of Benzene and Human Health Risks</i>	229
<i>4.3.3.5. Screening Exposure Assessment Approach for Air Pollutant Emissions in the Los Angeles Basin</i>	232
<i> 4.3.3.5.1. Intake Fraction Analysis.....</i>	232
<i> 4.3.3.5.2. Summary of Screening Exposure Assessment for Air Pollutant Emissions in the Los Angeles Basin</i>	236
<i> 4.3.3.6. Proximity Analysis of Oil and Gas Development and Human Populations.....</i>	237
<i> 4.3.3.6.1. Study Area.....</i>	237
<i> 4.3.3.6.2. Numbers and Types of Active Oil and Gas Wells by Oil Field in the Los Angeles Basin.....</i>	237
<i> 4.3.3.6.3. New Wells and Wells Going Into First Production (2002-2012)</i>	238
<i> 4.3.3.6.4. Acidizing</i>	239
<i> 4.3.3.6.5. Summary: Numbers and Types of Oil and Gas Wells in the Los Angeles Basin.....</i>	240
<i> 4.3.3.7. Proximity of Human Populations to Oil and Gas Development</i>	240
<i> 4.3.3.7.1. Spatial Distribution of All Active Oil Wells and Active Stimulated Wells.....</i>	240
<i> 4.3.3.7.2. Human Population Proximity Analysis</i>	242
<i> 4.3.3.7.3. Comparing Population Demographics Near vs. Far from Oil and Gas Wells</i>	244

Table of Contents

<i>4.3.4. Potential Risks to Ground Water Quality in the Los Angeles Basin.....</i>	<i>247</i>
<i>4.3.4.1. Conclusion of Potential Risks to Ground Water Quality in the Los Angeles Basin and Potential Public Health Hazards</i>	<i>257</i>
<i>4.3.5. Conclusions of the Los Angeles Basin Public Health Case Study</i>	<i>257</i>
<i>4.3.5.1. Air Pollutant Emissions and Potential Public Health Risks.....</i>	<i>257</i>
<i>4.3.5.2. Potential Water Contamination Pathways in the Los Angeles Basin....</i>	<i>259</i>
<i>4.3.6. Data Gaps and Recommendations</i>	<i>259</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>263</i>
5. A Case Study of the Potential Risks Associated with Hydraulic Fracturing in Existing Oil Fields in the San Joaquin Basin	267
<i>5.1. Abstract</i>	<i>267</i>
<i>5.2. Introduction</i>	<i>269</i>
<i>5.3. Past and Future Oil and Gas Development Using Hydraulic Fracturing.....</i>	<i>270</i>
<i>5.4. Potential Risk to Water.....</i>	<i>281</i>
<i>5.4.1 Water Demand.....</i>	<i>282</i>
<i>5.4.2. Water Demand Reduction and Supply Increase</i>	<i>285</i>
<i>5.4.3. Produced Water Disposal.....</i>	<i>287</i>
<i>5.4.3.1. Disposal to Percolation Pits</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>5.4.3.2. Injection Into Groundwater That Potentially Should Be Protected.....</i>	<i>295</i>
<i>5.4.3.3. Beneficial Reuse Involving Release to the Surface</i>	<i>299</i>
<i>5.4.4. Leakage Via Subsurface Pathways</i>	<i>301</i>
<i>5.4.4.1. Shallow Fracturing</i>	<i>303</i>
<i>5.4.4.2. Leakage Via Wells</i>	<i>307</i>

Table of Contents

<i>5.4.4.2.1. Injection Well Leakage</i>	308
<i>5.4.4.2.2. Offset Well Leakage.....</i>	313
<i>5.4.4.2.3. Leakage Via Wells to Groundwater with 3,000 to 10,000 mg/L TDS</i>	313
<i>5.4.4.3. Leakage via Faults</i>	315
5.5. Potential Risk to Air	318
<i>5.5.1. Air Pollutants</i>	318
<i>5.5.2. Greenhouse Pollutants.....</i>	322
5.6. Potential Risk to Public Health From Proximity to Oil Production.....	324
5.7 Potential Risk to Wildlife and Vegetation From Habitat	329
<i>5.7.2. Fragmentation Analysis Methodology.....</i>	331
<i>5.7.2. Fragmentation Analysis Results.....</i>	331
5.8. Data Gaps.....	336
5.9. Conclusions and Recommendations	338
5.10. References.....	342
Appendix A: Senate Bill 4 Language Mandating the Independent Scientific Study on Well Stimulation Treatments	346
Appendix B: CCST Steering Committee Members.....	348
Appendix C: Report Author Biosketches.....	360
Appendix D: Glossary	395
Appendix E: Review of Information Sources	406
Appendix F: California Council on Science and Technology Study Process	433
Appendix G: Expert Oversight and Review.....	437
Appendix H: Unit Conversion Table	439

Table of Contents

Appendix 2.A: Freedom of Information Act Documents Reviewed.....	440
Appendix 3.A: Source Rock Potential	442
3.A.1. Cuyama Basin	442
3.A.2. Los Angeles Basin	444
3.A.3. Salinas Basin.....	447
3.A.4. San Joaquin Basin.....	449
3.A.5. Santa Maria Basin - Onshore.....	454
3.A.6. Santa Barbara-Ventura Basin	456
3.A.7. References.....	459
Appendix 3.B: Geologic Time Scale.....	461
Appendix 3.C: Methods and Data for Potential Impacts to Water Section	462
3.C.1. Water Wells – Data Source.....	462
3.C.2. Groundwater Basins Above Monterey Source Rock.....	463
3.C.3. Water Suppliers Data Source	464
Appendix 3.D: Surface Water Features.....	465
Appendix 3.E: Supplementary Table for Section 3.4.7, Potential Impacts to Wildlife and Vegetation	469
Appendix 4.A: Methods to Determine Numbers and Locations of Hydraulically Fractured Wells in the Los Angeles Basin.....	471
4.A.1. Study Area	471
4.A.2. Dataset Development	471
4.A.3. Stimulation Dataset Development.....	473

Table of Contents

Appendix 4.B: Methods and Approach for Spatial Analysis of Potential Public Health Risks	476
4.B.1. Data Sets Used	476
<i>4.B.1.1. U.S. Census Bureau Data</i>	<i>476</i>
4.B.2. Sensitive Receptors	476
4.B.3. Residential Elderly Care Homes	476
4.B.4. Schools.....	476
4.B.5. Permitted Daycare Facilities	477
4.B.6. Spatial Analysis Methods.....	477
4.B.7. Approach to Analyzed Distances from Stimulated Wells	479
4.B.8. References.....	480
Appendix 5.A: Well Pattern Progression in the Cahn Pool of the Lost Hills Field	481
Appendix 5.B: Potential Upper Limit Hydraulic Fracturing Constituent Concentrations in Produced Water from Select Oil Fields	482
Appendix 5.C: Comparison of Potential Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid Constituent Upper-Limit Concentrations in Produced Water to Available Maximum Contaminant Levels and Concentration Goals for Drinking Water.....	483
Appendix 5.D: Additional Tables Regarding Population Demographics in Proximity to Hydraulically Fractured Wells And All Active Oil And Gas Production Wells In The San Joaquin Basin	486
Appendix 5.E: Calculation of Diversity Index	490

List of Figures

Figure 1.5-1. The Energy Information Administration 2011 and 2014 estimates of the potential of recoverable oil in source rock in the United States	11
Figure 1.5-2. The approximate geographic footprint of those parts of the Monterey Formation in the oil and gas window	12
Figure 1.5-3. Population density within 2,000 m (6,562 ft) of currently active oil production wells and currently active wells that have been stimulated	14
Figure 1.5-4. Growth in the number of wells operating over time in the Cahn pool in the Lost Hills field, one of the two pools in the field where hydraulic fracturing enables production	15
Figure 1.5-5. Percolation pits in Kern County used for produced water disposal	16
Figure 1.5-6. Location of percolation pits in the Central Valley and Central Coast used for produced water disposal	18
Figure 1.5-7. Produced water used for irrigation in Cawelo water district.....	19
Figure 1.5-8. A map of the Elk Hills field in the San Joaquin Basin showing the location of wells that have probably been hydraulically fractured.....	21
Figure 1.5-9. Shallow fracturing locations and groundwater quality in the San Joaquin and Los Angeles Basins.....	23
Figure 1.5-10. Depths of groundwater total dissolved solids (TDS) in mg/L in five oil fields in the Los Angeles Basin.....	24
Figure 2.2-2. Map of abandoned offshore production facilities	31
Figure 2.3-1. Offshore oil seep locations	33
Figure 2.3-2. Summerland offshore oil development circa 1900.....	33
Figure 2.3-4. Platform Hazel (1958)	35
Figure 2.3-5. Offshore Artificial Islands. (a) Belmont Island (1954) - first offshore island. (McGuffee, 2002); (b) Rincon Island and causeway (1958)	35

Figure 2.3-6. (a) Grissom Island (1967) – one of the THUMS islands. (The Atlantic Photo, 2014); (b) Platform Hogan (1967) – first platform installed in federal waters. (Carpenter, 2011)	36
Figure 2.3-7. A view of Santa Barbara Channel with the location of platform “A” during the 1969 well blowout including the extent of the oil spill	37
Figure 2.3-8. Platform Heritage (1989) – the most recent platform installed in federal waters	39
Figure 2.4-1. Provinces and sedimentary basins in and along the Pacific Coast	41
Figure 2.4-2. Stratigraphic column of the Santa Barbara-Ventura Basin showing formation thickness ranges (ft) and source rock and reservoir rock hydrocarbon classifications.....	44
Figure 2.4-3. Operating oil fields and production facilities in the Santa Barbara and Santa Maria Basins showing faults and geologic trends.....	45
Figure 2.4-4. Stratigraphic column of the Santa Maria Basin showing source rock and reservoir rock hydrocarbon classifications	48
Figure 2.4-5. Partington and Santa Maria Basins	50
Figure 2.4-6. Offshore Los Angeles – Santa Monica – San Pedro Basins stratigraphy.....	52
Figure 2.4-7. Operating oil fields and production facilities in the offshore Los Angeles Basin showing faults.....	53
Figure 2.5-1. Well profile for #SA-16 extended reach well drilled from Platform Heritage into the Sacate oil field	59
Figure 2.5-3. Fluids handling for offshore facilities in State waters	67
Figure 2.6-1. Correlation between oil production and CO ₂ eq. emissions.....	80
Figure 2.7-1. Young-of-the-Year Rockfish densities at Platform Hidalgo and North Reef.....	83
Figure 2.7-2. Growth rate comparison for Platform Gilda and Naples Reef in 1999	84
Figure 2.7-3. Locations where fish production rates have been quantified.....	85
Figure 2.7-4. Fish mass production rates at platforms.....	85

Figure 2.7-5. Densities of benthic organisms as a function of distance from the Carpinteria produced water outfall.....	87
Figure 2.7-6. Variations in mussel tissue growth rates with distance from the Carpinteria outfall for two species, a) <i>M. californianus</i> ; and b) <i>M. edulis</i>	87
Figure 2.7-7. Locations for samples to investigate atresia in the Pacific sanddab.....	88
Figure 2.7-8. Sites investigated for PAH contamination.....	89
Figure 2.7-9. Impacts of produced water concentration on the fraction of <i>W.</i> subtorquata larvae still swimming after 15 and 75 minutes	92
Figure 2.7-10. Effects of produced water concentration on various exposure scenarios for the development of embryos to the pluteus (larval) stage after 48 hours	93
Figure 2.7-11. The effects of 1% produced water exposure scenarios on development to the pluteus stage as a function of time (Krause et al., 1992).	93
Figure 2.7-12. Southern California air basins and counties.....	99
Figure 3.3-1. Thermal transformation of kerogen to oil and gas, depicting the depths of the oil and gas windows	116
Figure 3.3-2. Neogene sedimentary basins in and along the coastal margins of California.....	119
Figure 3.3-3. Example of a hypothetical petroleum system showing, cross section, and timeline for system formation.....	121
Figure 3.3-4. Schematic of a horizontal well with multi-stage hydraulic fractures superimposed on a road cut in the Eagle Ford Formation, west Texas	128
Figure 3.3-5. Structure map showing depth to top and initial gas oil ratio of wells producing from the Eagle Ford Formation as of October 2014.....	129
Figure 3.3-6. Texas Eagle Ford drilling permits issued by the Texas Railroad Commission between 2008 and November 2014.....	130
Figure 3.3-7. Extent of potential Monterey source rock in the six major oil-producing basins in California	148
Figure 3.4-1. Oil fields, well density as of 2014, and potential Monterey source rock in California.....	151

Figure 3.4-2. Pipelines for transport of oil and gas in California overlaid with potential Monterey source rock	153
Figure 3.4-3. Potential Monterey source rock overlaid with known locations of oil and gas wastewater evaporation-percolation ponds in the state, and oil and gas field administrative boundaries	156
Figure 3.4-4. A view of the Salinas River near San Ardo, with the San Ardo oilfield in the background.....	159
Figure 3.4-5. Surface water features overlying the Monterey source rock.....	160
Figure 3.4-6. Maps of groundwater basins (or alluvial aquifers) overlying the Monterey source rock	166
Figure 3.4-7. Density of water wells in Ventura, Santa Maria, Cuyama, San Joaquin and Salinas Basins, and footprint of potential Monterey source rock.....	168
Figure 3.4-8. Density of water wells in the Los Angeles Basin and footprint of potential Monterey source rock	169
Figure 3.4-9. Water supplier service areas that directly overlie or are within 5 km of the Monterey source rock	172
Figure 3.4-10. Spatial alignment between mature Monterey source rock (red) and air districts with PM _{2.5} and ozone non-attainment.....	174
Figure 3.4-11. Factors influencing the potential for induced seismicity in the vicinity of Monterey source rock in the San Joaquin and Cuyama Basins	177
Figure 3.4-12. Factors influencing the potential for induced seismicity in the vicinity of Monterey source rock in the Los Angeles Basin	178
Figure 3.4-13. Factors influencing the potential for induced seismicity in the vicinity of Monterey source rock in the Santa Barbara-Ventura Basin.....	179
Figure 3.4-14. Factors influencing the potential for induced seismicity in the vicinity of Monterey source rock in the Santa Maria Basin.....	180
Figure 3.4-15. Factors influencing the potential for induced seismicity in the vicinity of Monterey source rock in the Salinas Basin.....	181
Figure 3.4-16. Overlay of potential Monterey source rock and land use	184

Figure 3.4-17. Overlay of potential Monterey source rock with public lands, conservation lands and easements.....	185
Figure 3-4-18. Overlay of potential Monterey source rock and federally-designated critical habitat.....	187
Figure 3.4-19. Overlay of potential Monterey source rock and San Joaquin kit fox habitat suitability.....	189
Figure 4.2-1. Numbers of wildcat exploration well drilled as a function of time in the Los Angeles Basin	203
Figure 4.2-2. Graph showing onshore production of crude oil from reserves in the Los Angeles Basin between 1977 and 2015	204
Figure 4.2-3. Relative hydrocarbon concentration by basin	205
Figure 4.2-4. Map showing shaded relief topography and named oil fields of the Los Angeles Basin.....	206
Figure 4.2-5. Map showing shaded relief topography of the Los Angeles Basin with oil fields shown.....	209
Figure 4.3-1. Ozone attainment by county in California	220
Figure 4.3-2. PM _{2.5} attainment by county in the South Coast Air Basin on California ...	221
Figure 4.3-3. All active oil production wells in the South Coast Air Basin with those that are stimulated shown in red	241
Figure 4.3-4. Density of active oil and gas well counts in the South Coast Air Basin	242
Figure 4.3-5. Population density within 2,000 m (6,562 feet) of currently active oil production wells and currently active wells that have been stimulated	243
Figure 4.3-6.A and 4.3-6.B. Proportion of demographic characteristics at studied geographic distance from (A) all active oil and gas wells; and (B) stimulated wells compared to the control (areas beyond 2,000 meter buffer distance)	247
Figure 4.3-7. Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin as defined by Department of Water Resources	249
Figure 4.3-8. Dissolved-solids concentration, measurable tritium activity, and carbon-14 activity in ground water.....	250

Figure 4.3-9. Depth in meters (and feet) to the top of the hydraulically fractured interval in each well in Volume I, Appendix M, with a wellhead within 1 km (0.6 mi.) laterally of a water supply well or a water well with no purpose stated.....	253
Figure 4.3-10. Depth separation between the base of each water well and the top of each well interval hydraulically fractured for wells with well heads within 1 km (0.6 mi.) of each other.....	254
Figure 4.3-11. Depth of 3,000 mg/L TDS and data bracketing the depth of 10,000 mg/L TDS in each field with the hydraulically fractured wells selected for study.....	256
Figure 5.3-1. Oil fields assessed by Tennyson et al. (2012) for the remaining recoverable volume of oil	271
Figure 5.3-2. Oil fields containing one or more pools with where hydraulic fracturing has been conducted.....	273
Figure 5.3-3. The location of wells open to the two pools in the Lost Hills field where most to all wells are estimated to have been hydraulically fractured	274
Figure 5.3-4. Wells in operation in the Etchegoin pool of the Lost Hills field in different years.....	275
Figure 5.3-5. Wells in operation in the Cahn pool of the Lost Hills field in different years	276
Figure 5.3-6. Lease study area in the Cahn pool of the Lost Hills field.....	277
Figure 5.3-7. Scatter Plot depicting the relationship between annual equivalent oil production per area and well density across the study leases in the Cahn pool of the Lost Hills field.....	278
Figure 5.3-8. Wells in operation in the Pyramid Hill-Vedder pool of the Mount Poso field in different years.....	280
Figure 5.4-1. Produced low-salinity water disposed by injection in each field along with hydraulic fracture-enabled EOR demand for supplied low-salinity water in 2013	286
Figure 5.4-2. Minimum total dissolved solids concentration from GeoTracker GAMA in 5 km by 5 km (3 mi. by 3 mi.) square areas in the southern San Joaquin Basin as of October 14, 2014	289
Figure 5.4-3. Comparison of potential hydraulic fracturing fluid constituent upper limit concentrations in produced water	293

Figure 5.4-4. Percentage of water disposal wells in each field undergoing review by DOGGR for appropriateness of its permitting relative to the quality of the groundwater in the injection zone	298
Figure 5.4-5. Minimum total dissolved solids concentration from GeoTracker GAMA in 5 km by 5 km (3 mi. by 3 mi.) square areas in the southern San Joaquin Basin as of October 14, 2014	304
Figure 5.4-6. Representation of vertical fracturing from vertical wells in the diatomite in the South Belridge field	306
Figure 5.4-8. Fault densities for the four fields in the western San Joaquin Basin where 85% of the hydraulic fracturing in the state occurs.....	316
Figure 5.5-1. Greenhouse pollution, as carbon intensity (CI), from producing and transporting a unit of oil from California fields to a refinery (CARB, 2014) versus oil production in 2013 from DOGGR	323
Figure 5.6-1. Study area for analysis of population and households in proximity to hydraulically fractured wells and all active wells.....	325
Figure 5.6-2. Number of oil wells in the McClure pool in proximity to a location in the town of Shafter.....	328
Figure 5.7-1. Fragmentation. a) Edge effects: a comparison of five shapes with low to high edge effects.....	330
Figure 5.7-2. Land use categories and fragmentation in six oil fields in the San Joaquin Basin with the greatest number of hydraulic fractures	333
Figure 5.7-3. Corridors between high-density oil developments in the southwestern San Joaquin Valley	335
Figure 3.A-1. Cuyama Basin and associated oil fields.....	443
Figure 3.A-2. Burial history model for the American Petrofina Central Core Hole No. 1 Redrill.....	444
Figure 3.A-3. Map of the Los Angeles Basin with outlines of producing oil fields	446
Figure 3.A-4. Salinas Basin and associated oil fields	448
Figure 3.A-5. Distribution and estimated active source area of the Moreno Formation in the San Joaquin Basin	450

Figure 3.A-6. Distribution and estimated active source area of the Kreyenhagen in the San Joaquin Basin.....	451
Figure 3.A-7. Distribution and estimated active source area of the Tumey in the San Joaquin Basin	452
Figure 3.A-8. Distribution and estimated active source area of the Monterey in the oil window in the San Joaquin Basin	453
Figure 3.A-9. Santa Maria Basin and producing oil fields	455
Figure 3.A-10. North-South cross section through the Santa Maria Basin.....	456
Figure 3.A-11. The Ventura Basin and producing oil fields	457
Figure 3.B-1. Geologic Time Scale	461
Figure 3.D-1. Surface water features overlying the Monterey source rock	468
Figure 4.A-1. Total human population numbers	475
Figure 5.C-1. Distribution of drinking water concentration goals, maximum concentration limits for drinking water, and potential hydraulic fracturing fluid constituent upper-limit concentrations	485

List of Tables

Table 1.1-1. Well stimulation technologies included in Senate Bill 4	2
Table 2.4-1. Production and resource estimates for currently producing fields in the Santa Barbara Basin in 2013	46
Table 2.4-2. Santa Barbara Basin Reservoir characteristics for some currently producing reservoirs	47
Table 2.4-3. Production and resource estimates for currently producing fields in the Santa Maria Basin in 2013.....	49
Table 2.4-4. Santa Maria Basin Reservoir characteristics for some currently producing reservoirs	50
Table 2.4-5. Production and resource estimates for currently producing fields in the offshore Los Angeles Basin in 2013	54
Table 2.4-6. Offshore Los Angeles Basin Reservoir characteristics for some currently producing reservoirs	55
Table 2.5-1. Oil production facilities in Federal waters	58
Table 2.5-2. Hydraulic fracturing in Federal offshore waters	61
Table 2.5-3. Matrix acidizing in Federal offshore waters.....	62
Table 2.5-4. Oil production facilities in State waters.....	65
Table 2.6-1. NPDES produced water limits for all platforms; constituent sampling requirements and concentration limits for some platforms.....	70
Table 2.6-2. NPDES constituent concentration limits for platforms for which limits were not specified in Table 2.6-1.....	71
Table 2.6-3. Discharge monitoring report status	73
Table 2.6-4. DMR values for produced water discharge and constituent concentrations.	74
Table 2.6-5. Offshore California spills in federal waters from oil and gas exploration and production	75

Table 2.6-6. Criteria pollutant emissions (metric tons (lbs))	78
Table 2.6-7. Toxic air pollutant emissions (kg/yr (lbs/yr)).....	78
Table 2.6-8. Oil and gas production values for offshore regions in 2013 and GHG (CO ₂ eq.) emission estimates	80
Table 2.6-9. Oil and gas production values for California oil and gas production in 2012 and GHG (CO ₂ eq.) emission estimates.....	81
Table 2.7-1. Pacific sanddab reproductive characteristics at two platform and two natural sites	88
Table 2.7-2. Numbers of fish contaminated (with percent of total sampled in parentheses) beyond toxicity threshold	91
Table 2.7-3. Hydraulic fracturing fluid composition.....	96
Table 2.7-4. Matrix acidizing fluid composition	97
Table 2.7-5. Offshore oil and gas production criteria pollutant emissions for 2012 compared with overall air basin emissions,(metric tons (lbs)) a) South Central Coast Air Basin; b) South Coast Air Basin. (CARB, 2015a)	99
Table 3.3-1. Comparison of source rock and conventional reservoirs.....	123
Table 3.3-2. Summary of seven characteristics of productive source rocks, the status of data availability on the Monterey Formation, and our evaluation of whether large portions of the Monterey are likely to display this characteristic	132
Table 3.3-3. Comparison of model parameters for the 2011 U.S. EIA/INTEK and 2014 U.S. EIA estimates of technically recoverable oil from the “Monterey/Santos play.”	138
Table 3.3-4. Potential source rocks (shales rich in total organic carbon).....	145
Table 3.3-5. Characteristics of Monterey source rock in each of the six major oil- producing basins in California	147
Table 3.4-1. Percentage of potential Monterey source rock footprint; rows show portion in the brownfield category (defined as at least one well per square kilometer), and greenfield category (defined as fewer than one well per square kilometer).....	151

Table 3.4-2. Area of potential Monterey source rock footprint by county. New and active wells from DOGGR All Wells database as of March 2014	152
Table 3.4-3. Length of streams, rivers, and canals overlying the Monterey source rock, by oil basin.....	158
Table 3.4-4. Surface water bodies (lakes, ponds, and reservoirs) that overlie the Monterey source rock	158
Table 3.4-5. Area of groundwater basins overlapping with Monterey source rock oil windows and their 5 km (3 mi) buffer, in square kilometers.....	162
Table 3.4-6. Approximate number of water wells overlying the Monterey source rock and 5 km (3 mi) buffer zone, by oil basin.....	170
Table 3.4-7. Approximate number of water wells overlying the Monterey source rock and 5 km (3 mi) buffer zone, by county	170
Table 3.4-8. Water suppliers that directly overlie or are within 5 km (3 mi) of the Monterey source rock and their population served.....	171
Table 3.4-9. National Vegetation Classification category overlapping with potential Monterey source rock	184
Table 3.4-10. Proportion of potential Monterey Source Rock that is public land or conservation land and easements compared with other ownership types.	186
Table 3.4-11. Overlap of potential Monterey source rock with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat for threatened and endangered species	188
Table 3.4-12. Overlap of San Joaquin kit fox habitat suitability with potential Monterey source rock	189
Table 4.3-1. Total emissions in 2012 of criteria air pollutants and ROGs in the South Coast Region from all sources (tones/d)	223
Table 4.3-2. Total emissions in 2010 of selected TACs in the South Coast Region from all sources (tonnes/y)	224
Table 4.3-3. Contribution of upstream oil and gas sources to criteria pollutants and ROGs emissions in South Coast Region, data for 2012	225
Table 4.3-4. Contribution of upstream oil and gas sources to TAC emissions in South Coast Region.....	226

Table 4.3-5. Pools in South Coast Region determined to be facilitated or enabled by hydraulic fracturing.....	227
Table 4.3-6. Fraction of South Coast total criteria and TAC emissions from well stimulation facilitated or enabled pools.....	228
Table 4.3-7. Fraction of South Coast total toxic air contaminant emissions from well stimulation facilitated or enabled pools.....	228
Table 4.3-9. Published values of intake fraction relevant to the well stimulation-enabled oil and gas development emissions in the South Coast Air Basin	235
Table 4.3-10. Numbers of all currently active wells and the proportion that are supported by hydraulic fracturing, frac-packing, or high-rate gravel packing (HRGP) in the Los Angles Basin by oil field.....	238
Table 4.3-11. New wells or wells going into first production and the proportion that are hydraulically fractured, frac-packed, or high-rate gravel packed (HRGP).....	239
Table 4.3-12. Proximity of human populations and sensitive human receptors to active oil wells in the South Coast Air Basin	244
Table 4.3-13. Proximity of human populations and sensitive human receptors to stimulated wells in the South Coast Air Basin.....	244
Table 4.3-14. Groundwater TDS data compared to the depth to the top of select hydraulic fracturing well intervals	256
Table 5.4-1. Use and potential use of low-salinity water for EOR in 2013 in pools where most to all wells are hydraulically fractured.	283
Table 5.4-2. The estimated annual volume of high-quality water demand for hydraulic fracturing and low-salinity water demand for hydraulic-fracturing-enabled EOR by water resources planning area in 2013.....	284
Table 5.4-3. Estimated number of hydraulic fracturing operations per year per pool in fields with more than 100 estimated operations, and percentage of produced water from those pools discharged to evaporation-percolation pits for disposal in 2013	290
Table 5.4-4. Estimated number of hydraulic fracturing operations and volume of water used per year per field with more than 100 estimated operations, water volume produced from each field in 2013, and dilution factor.....	291

List of Tables

Table 5.4-5. Estimated number of hydraulic fracturing operations per year per pool in fields with more than 100 estimated operations, and percentage of produced water from those pools injected in 2013.....	296
Table 5.4-6. Predominantly hydraulically fractured pools in the San Joaquin Basin	302
Table 5.5-1. Anthropogenic emissions of criteria air pollutants and reactive organic gases in Kern County	319
Table 5.5-2. Emissions of toxic air contaminants from all sources in Kern County (San Joaquin Basin), 2010. Data from California Toxics Inventory	319
Table 5.5-3. Emissions of criteria air pollutants from oil and gas production in metric tonnes/day, and these emissions as a percent of total emissions in Kern County in 2012.....	320
Table 5.5-4. Emissions of toxic air contaminants from oil and gas production in kg/yr, and these emissions as a percent of total emissions in Kern County in 2010.....	321
Table 5.5-5. Percent of criteria air pollutant and reactive organic gases emissions from hydraulic fracturing enabled production in Kern County in 2012	322
Table 5.5-6. Toxic air contaminant emissions from hydraulic fracturing enabled production as a percent of total emissions in Kern County in 2010	322
Table 5.6-1. Total and percent of population, population by age, Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic minority in proximity to hydraulically fractured (HF) wells and all wells in the study area.....	327
Table 2.A-1. BSEE FOIA documents on well stimulation offshore California.....	440
Table 3.C-1. List of groundwater basins overlying oil Monterey source rock oil basins. Basins in italics overlie the 5 km(3.11 mi) buffer area only.....	463
Table 3.E-1. National Vegetation Classification category overlapping with potential Monterey source rock, broken out by county.....	469
Table 4.A-1. Data Sources	471
Table 4.A-2. Three letter DOGGR code representing the well status (first letter in code), and the well type (last two letters in code).....	472
Table 4.A-3. Definition of well status per DOGGR.....	473

List of Tables

Table 5.D-1. Number and percent of facilities with more sensitive population members in proximity to hydraulically fractured wells in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB).....	486
Table 5.D-2. Population over 25 years of age with less than a high school education in proximity to hydraulically fractured and all active wells in the study area (based on the 2010 Census data at the block group level).	487
Table 5.D-3. Employed and unemployed population in proximity to hydraulically fractured and all active wells in the study area (based on the 2013 Census data at the block group level).....	488
Table 5.D-4. Total, limited English and impoverished households in proximity to hydraulically fractured and all active wells in the study area (households with limited English and below the food stamp income threshold based on the .2010 Census data at the block group scale, and households with income below the poverty line based on the 2013 Census data block group level)	489

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALA	American Lung Association
APCHH	American Petrofina Central Core Hole
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BAT	Best Available Treatment Economically Achievable
bbl	Oil Barrel
bble	Oil Barrel Equivalent Energy
BBO	Billion Barrels of Oil
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BLS	(U.S.) Bureau of Labor Statistics
BOE	Barrels of Oil Equivalent
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCST	California Council on Science and Technology
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CER	Categorical Exclusion Reviews
CI	Confidence Interval
CI	Carbon Intensity
CMIT	Biocide 5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone
CSLC	California State Land Commission
CT	Cristobalite and Tridymite
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DG	Distributed Petroleum-Powered Generation
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOGGR	(California) Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DPH	Department of Public Health
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery
FM	Fractured Monterey
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FR	Federal Register
ft	Feet
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring & Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GHS	Globally Harmonized System

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOR	Gas-Oil Ratio
GSM	Gaviota-Sacate-Matilija
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HBACVs	Health-Based Air Concentration Values
HCl	Hydrochloric Acid
HF	Hydraulically Fractured
HLTHFAC	California Health Care Facility Dataset
HRGP	High-Rate Gravel Packs
ICIS/PCS	Integrated Compliance Information System and Permit Compliance System (database)
iF	Intake Fraction
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
kg	Kilogram
L	Liter
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
m ³	Cubic Meter
m ³ e	Cubic Meter of Oil Equivalent Energy
mi.	Mile
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MRLs	Minimal Risk Levels
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCS	(Federal) Outer Continental Shelf
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OOIP	Original Oil In Place
OR	Odds Ratio
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPAR	Oslo and Paris Convention
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulates Smaller than 10 Microns
PM _{2.5}	Particulates Smaller than 2.5 Microns
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPM	Parts Per Million
PR	Pico-Repetto
REL	Reference Exposure Levels
RfC	Reference Concentrations
RfDs	Reference Doses
RMT-SAV	Rincon-Monterey-Topanga-Sespe-Alegria-Vaqueros
RO	Reverse Osmosis
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
SB 1281	Senate Bill 1281

Acronyms and Abbreviations

SB 4	Senate Bill 4
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCECD	Southern California Earthquake Data Center
SIC	Standard Industry Classification code
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVUAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
SWRCB	(California) State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TCW	Treatment, Completion, and Workover
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
THUMS	Texaco, Humble, Union, Mobil, and Shell (a set of artificial islands)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOG	Total Organic Gases
TR	Transformation Ratio
TRRC	Texas Railroad Commission
TVD	True Vertical Depth
U.S. EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USC	United States Code
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USQFF	U.S. Quaternary Fault and Fold Database
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
µg/m ³	Micrograms per Cubic Meter