335-6-8-.01 Purpose.

(1) The Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 93-523, provides that a state may administer its own UIC Program. Such a program, however, must conform to the requirements of applicable Federal regulations, in particular 40 CFR Parts ~~122, 123,~~ 124, 144 and 146.

(2) Section 22-22-1 et seq., Code of Alabama 1975, includes as its purpose "... to conserve the waters of the State and to protect, maintain and improve the quality thereof for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife, fish and aquatic life and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses; to provide for the prevention, abatement and control of new or existing water pollution; and to cooperate with other agencies of the State, agencies of other states and the federal government in carrying out these objectives."

(3) It is the purpose of this chapter to establish rules and procedures which will enable the State to administer a UIC Program in conformance with applicable Federal laws and regulations and to administer the provisions of Section 22-22-1 et seq., Code of Alabama 1975.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: June 19, 1982; Repealed: April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 16, 2002.
Amended: September 26, 2011; XXXX XX, 2015.

335-6-8-.02 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context or unless a different meaning is stated in a definition applicable to only a portion of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Abandoned Well" means an injection well into which the injection has been terminated or a well in such a state of disrepair as to be unusable. A temporary abandonment shall be when injection has ceased but is expected to resume within one year. A permanent abandonment shall be when injection has ceased and no future injection is planned or when no injection has taken place for a period of one year or more.

(b) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or an authorized representative.

(c) "Area of Review" means the area around an injection well or well field in which migration of injected fluids and/or pollutants or formation fluids into an Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW) may occur.

(d) "Area of Review Corrective Action" means the use of Department-approved methods to ensure that wells within the area of review do not serve as conduits for the movement of fluids into underground sources of drinking water (USDW).

(e) "Aquiclude" means a formation that stores water, but does not transmit significant quantities of water, and which is often referred to as a confining interval.

(f) "Aquifer" means a geological formation, group of formations or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

(g) "Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Well" means an injection well used for the injection of treated municipal wastewater, groundwater, or surface water for the purpose of storage in a designated aquifer and recovery at a later time for a beneficial use.

(~~g~~h) "Best Management Practices" ("BMP's") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMP's also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

(~~h~~i) "Blow-out Preventer" means a mechanical device used to keep pressurized fluids in a well from leaving the well head, while allowing access to the well casing by drilling tools and well-logging tools.

(~~i~~j) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a waste treatment facility.

(~~j~~k) "Carbon Dioxide Plume" means the extent underground, in three dimensions, of an injected carbon dioxide stream.

(~~k~~l) "Carbon Dioxide Stream" means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an emission source (e.g., a power plant), plus incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process. This subpart does not apply to any carbon dioxide stream that meets the definition of a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261.

(~~l~~m) "Casing" means a heavy pipe or tubing which is lowered into a borehole, during or after drilling in order to support the sides of a hole and prevent caving; to prevent loss of drilling mud into porous formations; or to prevent water, gas or other fluid from entering or leaving the hole.

(~~m~~n) "Cementing" means the operation where a cement slurry is placed into a borehole and/or forced behind a casing or between casings.

(~~n~~o) "Cesspool" means a drywell that receives untreated sanitary waste containing human excreta, and which sometimes has an open bottom and/or perforated sides.

(~~o~~p) "Class I Well" means an injection well used to inject a fluid and/or pollutant beneath the lowermost formation which contains an underground source of drinking water within five miles of the borehole. This definition excludes Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells as defined in paragraph 335-6-8-.02(g).

(~~p~~q) "Class II Well" means an injection well which is used:

1. To inject brine or other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with oil or natural gas production and which may be commingled with waste waters from gas plants which are an integral part of production operations, unless those waters are classified as a hazardous waste at the time of injection;

2. For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; or

3. For storage of hydrocarbons which are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

(~~q~~r) "Class III Well" means an injection well which is used for extraction of minerals or energy, including mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, in-situ combustion of fossil fuel and recovery of geothermal energy to produce electricity. Fossil fuels include coal, tar sands, oil shale and any other fossil fuel which can be mined by in-situ

combustion. Geothermal recovery wells used for heating and aquaculture are not considered Class III wells and are classified as Class V wells.

(~~r~~s) "Class IV Well" means an injection well which is used for injection of a hazardous or radioactive waste into or above a formation which contains an USDW. A Class IV well does not include injection of treated contaminated ground water into the same formation from which it was drawn as a result of a cleanup of a release under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), or the Alabama Hazardous Waste Minimization Act, Code of Alabama § 22-30-1 through 22-30-24.

(~~s~~t) "Class V Well" means an injection well not included in Classes I, II, III, IV or VI. Class V wells include but are not limited to:

1. Injection wells used to inject treated ground water as part of a ground water corrective action system;

2. Injection wells used to return the water used for heating or cooling in a heat pump to the supply aquifer (air conditioning return flow wells);

3. Cesspools, drywells, or other similar systems designed for injection;

4. Injection wells used for the injection of water previously used for cooling (cooling water return flow wells);

5. Injection wells used to drain surface fluid, primarily storm runoff into a subsurface formation (drainage wells);

6. Injection wells used to replenish the water in an aquifer (recharge wells);

7. Injection wells used for the injection of water into a fresh water aquifer to prevent the intrusion of salt water into the fresh water (salt water intrusion barrier wells);

8. Injection wells used for the injection of a mixture of water and sand, mill tailings or other solids into mined out portions of subsurface mines or injection wells used for the injection of wastewater form a coal washing operation into subsurface mines;

9. Injection wells used for the injection of any treated sanitary waste from business establishment, multiple dwelling, community or regional septic tank or other treatment system;

10. Injection wells (not used for the purpose of oil or natural gas production) used for injection into a non-oil or gas producing zone to reduce or eliminate subsidence associated with the overdraft of fresh water (subsidence control wells);

11. Injection wells used in heating, aquaculture and production of electric power (geothermal wells);

12. Injection wells used for injection of treated commercial or industrial fluids or pollutants, such as motor vehicle waste disposal wells, which are not hazardous or toxic;

13. Injection wells used for solution mining of conventional mines such as stopes leaching;

14. Injection wells used to inject spent brine into the same formation from which it was withdrawn after extraction of halogens or their salts;

15. Injection wells used for in situ recovery of lignite, coal, tar sands, and oil shale;

16. Injection wells used in experimental technologies.

(~~t~~u) "Class VI Well" means a well that is not experimental in nature that is used for geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide beneath the lowermost formation containing a USDW.

(~~u~~v) "Class VI Well Area of Review" means the region surrounding the geologic sequestration project where USDWs may be endangered by the injection activity. The area of review is delineated using computational modeling that accounts for the physical and chemical properties of all phases of the injected carbon dioxide stream and displaced fluids, and is based on available site characterization monitoring, and operational data as set forth in 335-6-8-.16.

(~~v~~w) "Completion" means the subsurface preparation of an injection well as approved by the Department.

(~~w~~x) "Confining Zone" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation stratigraphically overlying the injection zone(s) that acts as a barrier to fluid movement.

(~~x~~y) "Construction" means that the owner or operator has:

1. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purpose of placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under the paragraph; or

2. Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program:

(i) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

(ii) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment.

(~~y~~z) "Corrective Action" means remedial action taken to mitigate or correct the introduction of pollutants to ground water, surface water or soils, the discharge from which could result in the introduction of pollutants to ground water or surface water.

(~~z~~aa) "Department" means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, established by the Alabama Environmental Management Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-1 to 22-22A-16.

(~~aa~~bb) "Director" means the Director of the Department or an authorized representative.

(~~bb~~cc) "Discharge" means the addition, introduction, leaking, spilling or emitting of any sewage, industrial waste, pollutant or other wastes into the waters of the state.

(~~cc~~dd) "Draft Permit" means a document indicating the Department's tentative decision to issue, modify and issue, revoke and reissue, or reissue a permit. A denial of a request for issuance, modification and issuance, revocation and reissuance, or termination is not a draft permit.

(~~dd~~ee) "Drywell" means a well, other than an improved sinkhole or subsurface fluid distribution system, completed above the water table so that its bottom and sides are typically dry except when receiving fluids and/or pollutants.

(~~ee~~ff) "Existing Injection Well" means a permitted injection well that is in operation or under construction on the effective date of this chapter.

(~~ff~~gg) "Facility or Activity" means any injection well or other facility or activity that is subject to regulation under the UIC program.

(~~gg~~hh) "Fluid" means a material or substance which flows or moves whether in a semi-solid, liquid, sludge, gas or any other form or state.

(~~hh~~ii) "Formation" means a body of consolidated or unconsolidated rock characterized by a degree of lithologic homogeneity which is prevailingly but not necessarily, tabular and is mappable on the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.

(~~ii~~jj) "Formation Fluid" means a fluid present naturally as opposed to a fluid introduced into a formation from drilling or well injection.

(~~jj~~kk) "General Permit" means a permit that may be issued to an owner or operator of Class V wells with same or similar facilities and activities that generate similar fluids and or pollutants for well injection when in the opinion

of the Department, the injection is more appropriately controlled by this type of permit.

(~~kk~~ll) "Geologic Sequestration" means the long-term containment of a gaseous, liquid, or supercritical carbon dioxide stream in subsurface geologic formations. This term does not apply to carbon dioxide capture or transport.

(~~ll~~mm) "Geologic Sequestration Project" means an injection well or wells used to emplace a carbon dioxide stream beneath the lowermost formations containing a USDW.

(~~mm~~nn) "Ground Water" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

(~~nn~~oo) "Hazardous Waste" means a hazardous waste as defined by Code of Alabama § 22-30-3(5).

(~~oo~~pp) "Improved Sinkhole" means a naturally occurring karst depression or other natural crevice found in volcanic terrain and other geologic settings which have been modified by man for the purpose of injection.

(~~pp~~qq) "Industrial Wastes" means liquid or other wastes resulting from any process of industry, manufacture, trade or business or from the development of natural resources.

(~~qq~~rr) "Injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids and/or pollutants through a well.

(~~rr~~ss) "Injection Well" means a well that is used for well injection.

(~~ss~~tt) "Injection Zone" means the formation, group of formations or part of a formation receiving fluids and/or pollutants through an injection well.

(~~tt~~ uu) "Injection Zone Class VI" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is of sufficient areal extent, thickness, porosity, and permeability to receive carbon dioxide through a well or wells associated with a geologic sequestration project.

(~~uu~~vv) "Modification of a Well" means any operation requiring reworking of an injection well causing a change in the physical construction of the well after its initial completion, and not requiring a permit modification. Such reworking operations include, but are not limited to, squeezing, reperforating, setting a liner, and side tracking of a well into the same injection zone. Routine maintenance where the physical construction and/or operations are not changed does not constitute modification of a well. Modifications resulting in new injection zones are not allowed except by permit modification.

(~~vv~~ww) "Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Well" means an injection well that receives or has received fluids from motor vehicular repair or maintenance activities, such as an auto body repair shop, automotive repair shop, new and

used car dealership, specialty repair shop (e.g., transmission and muffler repair shop), or any facility that does any vehicular repair work.

(xx) "Municipal Wastewater" means wastewater discharged to a POTW or a Semi-Public or Private treatment facility containing majority domestic wastewater.

(~~ww~~yy)"New Injection Well" means an injection well other than an existing injection well.

(~~xx~~zz) "Operator" means the person responsible for the operation of a treatment system and/or an injection well.

(~~yy~~aaa) "Other Wastes" means all other substances, whether liquid, gaseous, or solid, or energy in the form of heat from all other sources including but not limited to, any vessels or other conveyances traveling or using the waters of this state, except industrial wastes or sewage.

(~~zz~~bbb) "Owner" means a person that owns a facility or activity subject to regulation under the UIC Program.

(~~aaa~~ccc) "Packer" means a mechanical or physical device used to seal off certain sections of an injection well.

(~~bbb~~ddd) "Permit" means any issued permit under the UIC Program.

(~~ccc~~eee) "Permittee" means a person to whom a permit has been issued under this chapter.

(~~ddd~~fff) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

(~~eee~~ggg) "Plugging" means the act or process of permanently stopping any flow of any pollutants, water, oil, gas, formation fluids or surface waters into or out of a borehole or well.

(~~fff~~hhh) "Point of Injection" means the last accessible sampling point prior to fluids and/or pollutants being injected into an injection well.

(~~ggg~~iii) "Pollutant" includes but is not limited to any physical, chemical, biological, sanitary, industrial, radioactive substance, matter, or waste, or other waste.

(~~hhh~~jjj) "Pollution" means the discharge of a pollutant or combination of pollutants.

(~~iii~~kkk) "Post-Injection Site Care" means appropriate monitoring and other actions (including corrective action) needed following cessation of injection to ensure that USDWs are not endangered, as required under 335-6-8-.25.

(~~jjj~~lll) "Pressure Front" means the zone of elevated pressure that is created by the injection of carbon dioxide into the subsurface. For the purposes of this chapter, the pressure front of a carbon dioxide plume refers to a zone where there is a pressure differential sufficient to cause the movement of injected fluids or formation fluids into a USDW.

(~~kkk~~mmm) "Radioactive Waste" means any waste which contains radioactive materials in concentrations which exceed those listed in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 2.

(~~lll~~nnn) "Sanitary Waste" means liquid or solid wastes originating solely from humans and human activities, such as wastes collected from toilets, showers, wash basins, sinks used for cleaning domestic areas, sinks used for food preparation, clothes washing operations, and sinks or washing machines where food and beverage serving dishes, glasses, and utensils are cleaned. Sources of these wastes may include single or multiple residences, hotels and motels, restaurants, bunkhouses, schools, ranger stations, crew quarters, guard stations, campgrounds, picnic grounds, day-use recreation areas, other commercial facilities, and industrial facilities provided the waste is not mixed with industrial waste.

(~~mmm~~ooo)"Schedule of Compliance" means a schedule of remedial measures included in a permit including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements leading to compliance with the appropriate regulations.

(~~nnn~~ppp) "Septic System" means a treatment tank and injection well that is used to treat and inject sanitary waste and is typically comprised of a septic tank and subsurface fluid distribution system.

(~~ooo~~qqq) "Sewage" means water-carried human wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground, surface, storm or other wastes as may be present.

(~~ppp~~rrr) "Site" means the area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

(~~qqq~~sss) "Site Closure" means the point/time, as determined by the Department following the requirements under 335-6-8-.25, at which the owner or operator of a geologic sequestration site is released from post-injection site care responsibilities.

(~~rrr~~ttt) "State/EPA UIC Memorandum of Agreement" means an official document signed by the Director and Administrator which describes the functions and responsibilities of the Department and EPA in the conduct or management of the UIC Program.

(~~sss~~uuu) "Subsurface Fluid Distribution System" means an assemblage of perforated pipes, drain tiles, or other similar mechanisms

intended to distribute and inject fluids and/or pollutants below the surface of the ground.

(~~ttt~~vvv) "Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)" means the total dissolved solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

(~~uuu~~www) "Transmissive Fault or Fracture" means a fault or fracture that has sufficient permeability and vertical extent to allow fluids to move between formations.

(~~vvv~~xxx) "Underground Injection Control (UIC)" means the regulatory management and control of well injection.

(~~www~~yyy) "UIC Program" means the EPA approved state program for management and regulation of well injection.

(~~xxx~~zzz) "Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW)" means an aquifer or portion thereof:

1. Which currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or

2. In which the ground water contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l of total dissolved solids.

(~~yyy~~aaaa) "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(~~zzz~~bbbb) "Vertical Well" means a bored, drilled, or driven shaft whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension; or, a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension.

(~~aaaa~~cccc) "Waters of the state" means all waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, ground or surface water, wholly or partially within the state, natural or artificial. This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a person unless such waters are used in interstate commerce.

(~~bbbb~~dddd) "Well" means a borehole; or, drilled or driven shaft; or, a dug hole; or, an improved sinkhole; or, a subsurface fluid distribution system; or a cesspool; or a drywell; or, any other system which results in subsurface emplacement of fluids and/or pollutants.

(~~cccc~~eeee) "Well Field" means a well or group of wells of similar construction which are used for the same purpose, penetrate essentially the same geological formations and are located in the same area.

(~~dddd~~ffff) "Well Injection" means injection.

(~~eeee~~gggg) "Well Log" means a recording obtained from a well, showing such information as resistivity, radioactivity, spontaneous potential, acoustic velocity, and other information as a function of depth and/or time.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey, Joe Kelly, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: Adopted June 19, 1982; **Repealed:** April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 16, 2002.
Amended: July 28, 2008; September 26, 2011; XXXX XX, 2015.

335-6-8-.05 Prohibited Actions.

(1) The following actions are prohibited by this chapter:

(a) The discharge of fluids and/or pollutants to ground water and/or to soils, which may result in a discharge of fluids and/or pollutants to ground water which is not authorized by and in compliance with a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter, the Alabama Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization Act or ADEM Administrative Code division 335-14 (Hazardous Waste Program) or other chapter of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(b) The injection into any injection well or the construction of any injection well or facility to be used for the injection into any injection well unless such injection and construction is authorized by permit in accordance with this chapter.

(c) Violation of any condition or requirement of any permit issued pursuant to this chapter.

(d) Constructing, operating, maintaining, converting, plugging, abandoning, or conducting any other injection activity in a manner that allows the movement of fluids and/or pollutants into a USDW, if the presence of fluids and/or pollutants may cause an exceedance of any primary or secondary drinking water regulation under 40 CFR Part 141, 142 and 143; or may result in a water of the state failing to meet applicable water quality criteria in accordance with ADEM Administrative Code rule 335-6-10; or may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons or other legitimate beneficial uses. The owner or operator shall have the burden of showing that the requirements of this paragraph are met.

(e) Well injection between the outermost casing and the borehole.

(f) Construction or operation of a Class I well.

(g) Operation of a Class III well lacking mechanical integrity.

(h) Operation of a Class VI well lacking mechanical integrity.

(i) Construction or operation of a Class IV well.

(j) Construction or operation of a cesspool.

(k) Construction or operation of a motor vehicle waste disposal well.

(l) Construction or operation of a Class V vertical well for the injection of sanitary waste, treated or untreated, unless the injection is through an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) well permitted under this chapter.

(2) If the Department becomes aware that an injection well may cause a violation of primary or secondary drinking water regulations under 40 CFR Parts 141, 142, and 143 in a USDW, has not been operated in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, or otherwise poses a threat to the environment or the health of persons, the Department may order the owner or operator to take such actions (including where required closure of the injection well) as may be necessary to prevent or abate the violation of a primary or secondary drinking water regulation under 40 CFR Part 141, 142, and 143 in a USDW. This may include the performance of ground water quality investigations and the implementation of corrective actions. Such investigations and/or corrective actions shall be conducted in a manner suitable to the Department.

(3) The Department may take emergency action upon receipt of information that a fluid and/or pollutant which is present in or likely to enter a USDW may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons or the environment.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: June 19, 1982; Repealed: April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 16, 2002.
Amended: July 28, 2009; September 26, 2011; XXXX XX, 2015.

335-6-8-.07 Permit Issuance Procedures. Upon receipt of a complete permit application the Department shall:

(a) Determine the type of well.

(b) Determine if a general permit may be applicable.

(c) Determine whether the proposed injection poses an unacceptable risk of contamination of an USDW. Where the application does not provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the proposed injection well will not cause the exceedance of a primary or secondary drinking water regulation under 40 CFR Part 141, 142, and 143, or otherwise render the ground water unsafe or objectionable for human consumption, or result in a water of the state failing to meet applicable water quality criteria in accordance with ADEM Administrative Code rule 335-6-10, the Department shall not issue the permit.

(d) Determine any special construction and operation requirements which may be required to protect a USDW.

(e) For a Class III or Class VI well, or a Class V well permitted by an individual permit:

1. Prepare a fact sheet and include as a minimum the information required by 40 CFR 124.8 or future Federal regulations applicable to State UIC Programs;

2. Submit a copy of the draft permit to the owner or operator and EPA for review and comment.

(f) Allow public participation in the permitting process in accordance with procedures established in rule 335-6-8-.08.

(g) Review comments received from any interested persons, EPA and the owner or operator.

(h) Make a final decision to issue, modify and issue, or deny the permit.

(i) A Class VI well may not be permitted or authorized by procedures of permit by rule, general permit, or by an area permit.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: June 19, 1982; **Repealed:** April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 6, 2002.
Amended: July 28, 2009; September 26, 2011; XXXX XX, 2015.

335-6-8-.09 Class III Well Permit Application Requirements.

(1) For any new well field(s), the owner or operator shall submit ~~in duplicate completed EPA Consolidated Permit Application Form 1 – "General Information" and Form 4 – "Underground Injection of Fluids",~~ the information required in subparagraphs (1)(~~c~~a) through (1)(e)~~,~~ and (1)(h) of rule 335-6-8-.10, any additional information required by paragraph (~~2~~3) of rule 335-6-8-.10, and the following information:

(a) Data on all wells (to include injection wells, oil and gas exploration and/or production wells, and water wells) located within the area of review which represents well type, well construction, date drilled, location, depth, record of plugging and/or completion and the present use of the well.

(b) An inventory of all surface waters located within the area of review to include type, location, and use.

(c) A map(s) which shows the location of wells, surface waters, and other pertinent surface features such as roads, mines, quarries, residences, and other structures within the area of review.

(d) Hydrogeological data including maps and cross sections showing local geological structure, regional geological structure, and the horizontal and vertical location of USDW's within the area of review. Where sufficient information is available, the direction of flow of water in each USDW shall also be shown.

(e) The source and analysis of the chemical, physical, radiological, and biological characteristics of the pollutants to be injected and, if available, of the formation fluid from the intended injection zone.

(f) A best management practice plan shall be developed in accordance with sound engineering practices to prevent or respond to pollution of any USDW or surface water which may be caused by operation or failure of the well or any other associated equipment at the facility as follows:

1. Examine each facility component or system with respect to its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of fluids and/or pollutants into a USDW or surface water due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain, freezing temperatures, etc.;

2. Include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of fluids and/or pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of equipment failure, natural phenomena or other circumstances;

3. Establish best management practices addressing each system capable of causing a release of significant amounts of fluids and/or pollutants into a USDW or surface water;

4. Reflect all applicable requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans under 40 CFR Part 151, and incorporate such plans into the plan by reference;

5. Assure the proper management of solid and hazardous waste;

6. Address materials storage areas, process and material handling areas, loading and unloading areas, plant site runoff, and sludge and waste disposal areas;

7. Consider including statement of policy, employee training, inspections, preventative maintenance, and housekeeping;

8. When necessary, provide impervious liners, dikes, or other structures sufficient to prevent the discharge of a fluids and/or pollutant to a USDW;

9. Document the plan in narrative form and include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps.

(g) A plan for plugging and abandonment of the injection well. Plugging shall be accomplished so that USDW's are completely isolated and the movement of fluids and/or pollutants into any USDW or between USDW's is prevented and so that the injection zone is isolated. Plugging shall also be accomplished so that surface water cannot enter the well.

(h) An executed financial guarantee sufficient to demonstrate the financial responsibility and resources to close, plug, and abandon the underground injection operation in a manner acceptable to the Department. Financial responsibility may be demonstrated by the submission of adequate assurance, such as financial statements or other materials acceptable to the Department.

(i) A description of the corrective actions planned to eliminate any deficiencies in the plugging or completion of wells located in the area of review which, if not eliminated, may result in pollution of a USDW. In determining the adequacy of the corrective action, the following criteria shall be considered:

1. Nature and volume of the injected fluid;

2. Nature of by-products of injection;

3. Potentially affected population;

4. Geology;

5. Hydrology;

6. History of the injection operation; and

7. Hydraulic connections with underground sources of drinking water.

(j) A proposed ground water monitoring program showing the location, depth, and method of construction of any monitoring wells to be installed and similar information concerning any existing wells or surface water bodies to be monitored. This submittal shall also provide a proposed sampling and testing scheme to be followed during groundwater monitoring. Monitoring wells shall be located and constructed in accordance with approved plans and shall conform to subparagraph (1)(e) items 1. through 4. of rule 335-6-8-.10 and the following requirements:

1. Where injection is into a formation containing less than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids, monitoring wells shall extend into the injection zone.

2. Where a USDW is penetrated by the injection well and the operation may cause or be affected by subsidence or catastrophic collapse, monitoring wells shall be located outside the physical influence of the possible subsidence or collapse.

3. Where the injection zone is an USDW; the number, location, construction, and frequency of monitoring of the monitoring wells shall be determined by considering:

(i) The population relying upon the USDW affected or potentially affected by the injection operation;

(ii) The proximity of the injection operation to points of withdrawal of drinking water;

(iii) The local geology and hydrology;

(iv) The operating pressure and whether a negative gradient is being maintained;

(v) The nature and volume of the injected fluid, the formation water, and the process by-products; and

(vi) The injection well density.

(k) If the permit application is for a well field with more than one well, the ultimate expected well field configuration shall be submitted on a drawing showing the area of review, and showing injection and recovery wells.

(l) Proposed operational procedures which include estimated average and maximum daily injection rates and injection pressures.

(m) Drilling and well testing plans, completion plans, and surface construction plans which meet the requirements of subparagraph (1)(b), (1)(c), and (1)(d) items 4. and 5. of rule 335-6-8-.11.

(n) A signature of a person who meets the requirements of a responsible official as indicated below:

1. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president;

2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

3. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the owner;

4. In the case of a municipal, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(o) A signed certification by the responsible official described in subparagraph (1)(n) of the permit application as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the application, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

(2) For any existing well field(s), the owner or operator of the well(s) or well field(s) shall, in addition to the information required by paragraph (1) of this rule, submit in duplicate the following information:

(a) Available past operation data, to include average and maximum daily injection rates, volume and characteristics of the fluids and/or pollutants injected, the average and maximum injection pressures, and annular pressures shall be submitted in a format that allows comparison of data such as injection rate versus corresponding injection pressure.

(b) The following cased hole logs and their interpretation, or substitute logs as agreed upon by the Department, to form base conditions for future well monitoring:

1. A combination cement bond, variable density, gamma ray, and casing collar locator log;

2. A high resolution temperature log performed after the well has been shut down for a minimum of three days or a thermal decay log;

3. A caliper log;

4. Any well logs run previously in the well to determine the past performance of the well system;

5. Other logs as the Department may require.

(c) A description of the actions planned to upgrade the well and meet the minimum requirements of paragraph (1) of this rule or other requirement determined by the Department and a proposed compliance schedule for completion of these actions.

(d) Proof of mechanical integrity of the well which shall demonstrate that there is no detectable leak in the casing, tubing, or packer and that there is no detectable movement of pollutants from the injection zone through vertical channels adjacent to the injection well bore. As a minimum the absence of leaks must be determined by the monitoring of annulus pressure or pressure test with liquid or gas. As a minimum, the absence of vertical pollutant migration must be determined by a temperature log or a noise or acoustic log. The owner or operator may submit a request for substitution of another test method to the Department. This request must be in such detail as to show that the proposed test method will reliably demonstrate mechanical integrity of the wells for which its use is proposed. Should the Department agree to the request, approval of the Administrator will be requested and must be obtained prior to substitution of the method. The owner or operator and the Department will apply methods and standards generally accepted in the industry. Reports on mechanical integrity will include description of the tests and methods used. In making the evaluation, the Department shall review all data submitted since the previous evaluation.

(3) For purpose of this rule, the area of review shall include all of that area within a one and one-half mile radius of a well or in the case of a well field, a circumscribing area the width of which is the lateral distance from the perimeter of the well field, unless the Department approves a smaller radius or width of not less than one-fourth mile. The Department may, on a case-by-case basis require a radius or width greater than one and one-half miles if available data indicate that a larger area of review is justified.

(4) The permit application will not be processed until a completed application is received by the Department with the appropriate permit fee in accordance with rule 335-1-6.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: June 19, 1982; **Repealed:** April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 16, 2002.
Amended: XXXX XX, 2015

335-6-8-.10 Class V Well Permit Application Requirements.

(1) To apply for a Class V ~~or general Class V~~ individual permit, an owner or operator of a new or existing well field(s) shall submit a permit application to the Department which shall include the following information:

(a) Name, address and phone number of the owner and, if different, the name, address and phone number of the property owner and operator.

(b) Facility name, address, phone number (if applicable) and physical location (if different from the address).

(c) A map(s) which shows the location of proposed injection well(s), public and private water supply wells, source water assessment areas meeting the requirements of rule 335-7-5, well head protection areas meeting the requirements of rule 335-7-12, surface waters and other pertinent surface features such as roads, natural or manmade drainage courses, residences, and other structures within the area of review.

(d) A description of the fluids and/or pollutants to be injected and proposed operational procedures which include estimated average and maximum daily injection rates and volume of fluids and/or pollutants to be injected.

(e) The design, plans, construction specifications and other pertinent information of the treatment system, injection well(s), sampling system, and ground water monitoring well(s) required by the Department. Monitoring wells shall be located and constructed in accordance with approved plans and shall conform to the following requirements:

1. The monitoring well configuration shall be designed to detect pollutant movement away from the well or well field;

2. The monitoring well plan shall be designed to detect pollution in the USDW into which injection is permitted and any other USDW which the Department determines may or has the potential to be impacted by the permitted injection and any associated facility or activity in the area of review;

3. An adequate number of monitoring wells shall extend into all USDW's, likely to be affected, to detect any movement of fluids and/or pollutants injected, process by-products or formation fluids into the USDW;

4. For the purposes of determining the bottom elevation of a subsurface fluid distribution system, the seasonal high ground water elevation or soil restrictive layer shall be determined either by measurement of ground water levels or natural soil features indicative of soil saturation. A minimum separation distance between the bottom elevation of a subsurface fluid distribution system and the seasonal high ground water elevation or soil restrictive feature shall be established by the Department based upon the

proposed disposal technology to allow for the protection of groundwater quality and for the proper functioning of the subsurface distribution system.

5. A plugging and abandonment plan may be required for a monitoring well when the Director deems it is necessary in order to prevent pollution of a USDW.

(f) Hydrogeological data determined to be necessary by the Department such as depth to ground water, direction of ground water flow, topographic description, physiographic province, etc.

(g) When required, the financial responsibility requirements in subparagraph (1)(h) of rule 335-6-8-.09 shall be demonstrated.

(h) A certification described in subparagraph (1)(o) of rule 335-6-8-.09 signed by the responsible official described by subparagraph (1)(n) of rule 335-6-8-.09.

(2) To apply for coverage under a Class V general permit, an owner or operator of a new or existing well field(s) shall submit a permit application to the Department which shall include the requirements of (a), (b), (d), and (h) of rule 335-6-8-.10(1) and the type of general permit under which coverage is requested.

(~~2~~3) The Department may require submittal of additional information concerning any permit application when that information is required to evaluate the potential for pollution of a USDW or surface water or to determine permit conditions necessary to protect a USDW or surface water.

(~~3~~4) A permit application will not be processed until a completed application is received by the Department with the appropriate permit fee in accordance with rule 335-1-6.

(~~4~~5) A permit application for discharge of treated sanitary waste must include a demonstration of compliance with any applicable requirement for financial viability certification. Any permit application for which permit issuance has not occurred prior to July 28, 2009, must comply with this requirement prior to permit issuance.

(~~5~~6) The Department may require a Class V experimental well for research or pilot projects relating to carbon sequestration to comply with all permitting and operational requirements of 335-6-8-.13 through 335-6-8-.27.

(7) A permit application for an ASR well(s) must include all applicable requirements of rule 335-6-8-.10 and include but not be limited to those items identified below. A separate permit application may be required for the construction and cycle testing phase of operation as well as for the full operational phase of the proposed ASR well.

(a) Identification and characterization of the aquifer into which injection is to occur to include hydrogeological and geochemical properties.

(b) Proposed method, rates and schedule of recovery from the aquifer for cycle testing and for full operation.

(c) Proposed use of the recovered water. The designated reuse facility must be permitted under chapter 335-6-20 or other applicable chapter of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(d) Proposed lateral and vertical extent of injected water within the aquifer.

(e) The proposed treatment to be provided to a water source proposed for injection.

(f) Complete water quality characterization for the water source proposed for injection. This must include but may not be limited to all substances and microorganisms for which primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels and monitoring requirements have been established for public water systems as required by Division 335-7 of the ADEM Administrative Code. Analyses shall also include Total Organic Carbon, Dissolved Organic Carbon, Total Suspended Solids, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Ammonia Nitrogen, Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Specific Conductance.

(g) Proposed monitoring plan to:

(i) Verify the lateral and vertical extent of injected water.

(ii) Verify quality of water to be injected, quality of injected water within the aquifer, and water quality of the surrounding aquifer(s).

(iii) Verify containment of injected water within the aquifer(s) designated for injection.

(iv) Monitor water level fluctuations within the aquifer(s) designated for injection and other aquifers as may be required.

(h) Implemented or proposed institutional controls to prevent the use of the injected water(s) as a drinking water source by the public.

(i) The financial responsibility requirements in subparagraph (1)(h) of rule 335-6-8-.09 shall be demonstrated.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
History: June 19, 1982; **Repealed:** April 11, 2002. **Readopted:** May 16, 2002. **Amended:** July 28, 2009; September 26, 2011; XXXX XX, 2015.

335-6-8-.12 Class V Well Permit Requirements. A permit for any Class V well shall contain the following:

(a) Authorization to operate as follows:

1. Authorization to inject for a period not to exceed five (5) years, except as provided for in paragraph (h) of this rule.

2. Only the fluids and/or pollutants described in the original permit application or any subsequent permit application approved by the Department shall be injected.

3. If the permittee desires to continue operation of the well past the expiration date, at least 180 days prior to expiration of a permit the permittee shall submit an application for reissuance of the permit.

4. Applications for reissuance shall comply with rule 335-6-8-.10, except that previously submitted information need not be submitted unless requested by the Department.

5. Permit reissuance procedures shall be in accordance with rules 335-6-8-.07 and 335-6-8-.08.

6. The terms and conditions of an existing permit are automatically extended pending reissuance of the permit if the permittee has submitted a timely and complete application.

(b) Construction and maintenance requirements as follows:

1. The permittee shall properly construct operate and maintain treatment systems, injection well(s), monitoring well(s), sampling systems, and other related appurtenances which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Treatment system structures, and electrical and mechanical equipment shall be protected from physical damage by the maximum expected one hundred (100) year flood. The treatment system shall remain fully operational, unless the flow of wastewater may be stored or eliminated, during a twenty-five (25) year flood. Treatment systems located in coastal areas subject to flooding by wave action shall be similarly protected from (100) year and twenty-five (25) year wave actions.

3. Department approval shall be obtained prior to constructing new wells, and modifying existing wells or surface structures.

4. When monitoring wells are required by the Department, an as built description and geologic log of the monitoring well(s) shall be obtained. The monitoring well(s) shall be completed and sampled prior to the use of the injection well.

(c) Monitoring and operating requirements as follows:

1. The permittee shall provide a method of obtaining grab and/or composite samples of fluids and/or pollutants after all treatment and prior to injection.

2. The permittee shall comply with applicable Federal and State hazardous waste management rules and regulations, and the permittee not inject any substance that is defined as hazardous or toxic by Federal or State laws or regulations or any substance not identified in the permit application. The proposed use of any substances other than those identified in the permit application must be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to use.

3. The permittee shall monitor injection(s) and monitoring well(s) as required by the Department.

4. When sampling is required by the Department, all sampling and analysis shall be in accordance with EPA approved methods and procedures in all cases where an approved method and procedure is in existence.

5. When EPA has not approved methods and procedures for any sampling and analysis required by this chapter, the method and procedure shall be stated by reference or verbatim in the permit, administrative order, directive, or plugging and abandonment plan requiring the monitoring.

6. Calibration of meters and other instruments used in monitoring shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure and frequency.

7. The permittee shall not exceed the limits that the Department has determined may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of a narrative or numerical water quality standard for an individual fluid and/or pollutant.

8. The injection well shall function properly and, when required by the Department, fluids and/or pollutants shall not surface or saturate the uppermost soil layer.

9. When required by the Department, the permittee shall not operate any wastewater treatment plant unless the competency of the operator of such plant has been duly certified by the Department pursuant to the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act (AWPCA) and meets the requirements specified in rule 335-10-1.

10. When allowed by the Department, the permittee may bypass the treatment facilities if the bypass does not cause an injection that exceeds the limits of the permit and the bypass is necessary for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation.

11. When allowed by the Department, the permittee may exceed permit limits due to an upset if no later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the upset, the permittee reports the occurrence and circumstances of the upset to the Department and no later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the upset, the permittee furnishes the Department with evidence, including properly signed operating logs or other relevant evidence that an upset occurred; identification of the cause of the upset; the facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; and the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize and adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the upset.

12. When required by the Department, the permittee shall perform best management practices.

(d) Records, reports and submittals as follows:

1. The permittee shall retain all records concerning the data used to complete the permit application, the operation of the well, nature and composition of fluids and/or pollutants injected and ground water monitoring records for a period of at least three years from the date of the record(s), and shall deliver copies of any records to the Department if requested. Samples and measurements taken for monitoring, and records kept for documentation shall be representative of the activity monitored or documented. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(v) The analytical techniques or methods used;

(vi) The results of such analyses.

2. When required by the Department, the permittee shall submit to the Department, monitoring reports summarizing the results from fluid and/or pollutant monitoring, and injection well operation monitoring, not later than 28 days after the reporting period specified in the permit.

3. All reports required to be submitted to the Department by the permit and other information requested by the Department shall include the certification in subparagraph (d) item 4. of this rule signed by either the responsible official described in subparagraph (1)(n) of rule 335-6-8-.09, or a duly authorized representative of the responsible official. A person is a duly authorized representative only as follows:

(i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (1)(n) of rule 335-6-8-.09;

(ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity;

(iii) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

4. The certification required in subparagraph (d) item 3. of this rule shall be as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the document, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

5. The permittee shall report to the Department any of the following:

(i) Any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit conditions;

(ii) Any planned transfer of ownership of the permitted facility by the person buying and the person selling the facility;

(iv) Compliance or noncompliance with interim and final requirements contained in any permit schedule of compliance within 14 days following each schedule date;

(v) Any relevant facts which the permittee becomes aware of which should have been submitted in a permit application, or corrections to incorrect data submitted in a permit application.

(e) Plugging and abandonment as follows:

1. The permittee shall notify the Department at least 180 days prior to well abandonment.

2. At least 90 days prior to abandonment, the permittee shall submit a plugging and abandonment plan to the Department which protects each USW from pollution by surface water and which prevents the movement of any pollutant or formation fluid from one USDW to another or from one formation to another and which isolates the injection zone.

3. Placement of cement may be by the Balance Method, Dump Bailer Method, the Two-Plug Method, or other method approved by the Department. Where required by the permit, the method to be used shall be approved by the Department prior to plugging. The well to be plugged shall be in a state of static equilibrium with the mud weight equalized top to bottom, either by circulating the mud in the well at least once or by a comparable method approved by the Department, prior to the placement of cement plugs.

4. When required by the Department, the permittee shall measure for the presence of contamination where it is most likely to be present at the site in accordance with procedures which are acceptable to the Department. In selecting sample types, sample locations, and measurement methods, the permittee shall consider the method of plugging and abandonment, the nature of the fluid and/or pollutant injected, the depth to ground water, and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence of contamination. A report of the findings shall be submitted to the Department within 45 days of initiating the plugging and abandonment.

5. If contaminated soils and/or contaminated ground water is discovered as a result of subparagraph 4. of this rule, or by any other manner, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan. Department approval of the plan shall be obtained before beginning aquifer cleanup procedures and ground water monitoring at the site.

6. Other precautions or actions may be required if deemed necessary by the Department to protect or restore a USDW.

(f) Permit modification, revocation, suspension, and termination as follows:

1. Permits may be modified, suspended, revoked, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Department's initiative for any of the reasons specified below. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request. The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(i) Violation of any provision of the permit or the chapter has occurred;

(ii) Information submitted for the purpose of obtaining the permit or influencing the permit conditions is found to be misrepresented, materially false or inaccurate;

(iii) Errors in calculations, typographical errors or clerical errors are found in the permit application or other information submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit which materially affects permit conditions;

(iv) The Department has reason to believe that the permitting activity has resulted in pollution of an USDW or surface water or that pollution of a USDW or surface water is imminent;

(v) New information becomes known to the Department which, if available at the time the permit was issued, would have influenced the permitting decision or permit conditions;

(vi) Failure to meet conditions specified in the schedule of compliance contained in the permit;

(vii) New rules or regulations are promulgated which have a bearing upon the permitted operations;

(viii) Any other information not available at the time of permitting which may have a bearing upon the permitted operations;

(ix) The ownership of the facility is transferred to another person.

2. Modification, revocation, suspension, or termination of a permit shall not relieve the permittee of his responsibility to properly abandon the injection well.

3. If the Department tentatively decides to terminate a permit, the Department shall issue a notice of intent to terminate.

4. Permit requirements for an ASR well shall include but not be limited to the following:

(i) Recovery and use of water injected through an ASR well must occur as provided for in the permit. The Department may terminate, revoke, suspend, or modify the permit, or deny reissuance if recovery and use of injected water does not occur within a timeframe identified in the permit, and in accordance with all applicable permit conditions.

(ii). Water injected through an ASR well must not migrate beyond the aquifer designated in the permit and shall not go beyond the subsurface lateral and vertical extent designated in the permit. Monitoring as required by the Department, shall be performed by the permittee to verify these requirements are met. The Department may terminate, revoke, suspend, or modify the permit, or deny reissuance if the permittee does not maintain compliance with these requirements.

(g) General provisions as follows:

1. Any permittee authorized by permit to construct or operate an injection well shall allow access to their property and records by a duly authorized representative of the Department for the purpose of routine or other inspections and shall allow copying of records by a duly authorized representative of the Department. The duly authorized representative of the Department shall also be allowed to sample the fluids and/or pollutants to be injected, the processes and wastewater streams associated with the permitted well, and the monitoring wells.

2. When required by the Department, the permittee shall maintain financial resources in compliance with subparagraph (1)(g) of rule 335-6-8-.10 and furnish proof of this financial capability to the Department prior to beginning construction.

3. The permit shall not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

4. The permittee shall comply with all conditions in the permit.

5. The permittee shall halt or reduce injection if needed to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

6. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit.

(h) The Department may require a Class V Experimental carbon sequestration well to comply with all permitting and operational requirements of 335-6-8-.13 through 335-6-8-.27. Authorization to inject for a Class V experimental carbon sequestration well may be for a period not to exceed 10 years.

Author: Curt Johnson, Thad Pittman, Sonja Massey, Joe Kelly, Sonja Massey.
Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.
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