

Frac Sand Mining: Frac Sand 101 and DNR Regulations



**AWaRE TEAM MEETING
SEPTEMBER 12, 2012**

SAND MINING IN WISCONSIN IS NOT NEW

- Mining sand and nonmetallic minerals in Wisconsin for over 100 years
- All frac sand is quartz sand
- Foundry
- Glass
- Water Filtration
- Construction
- Sandblasting
- Road sand

Nonmetallic mining – a widespread activity in WI

- Variety of geologic environments provides for a diverse industry. Currently there's an estimated **2,500 +** mines in the state. We have non metallic mines in every Wisconsin county.



WHAT'S NEW AND DIFFERENT?

- **Footprint of the new mines and plants**
 - **Geographical concentration of the new mines**
 - **Rate of mineral withdrawal**
 - **Number of new mining and processing plant proposals**
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Map

Photos



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06/05/2012

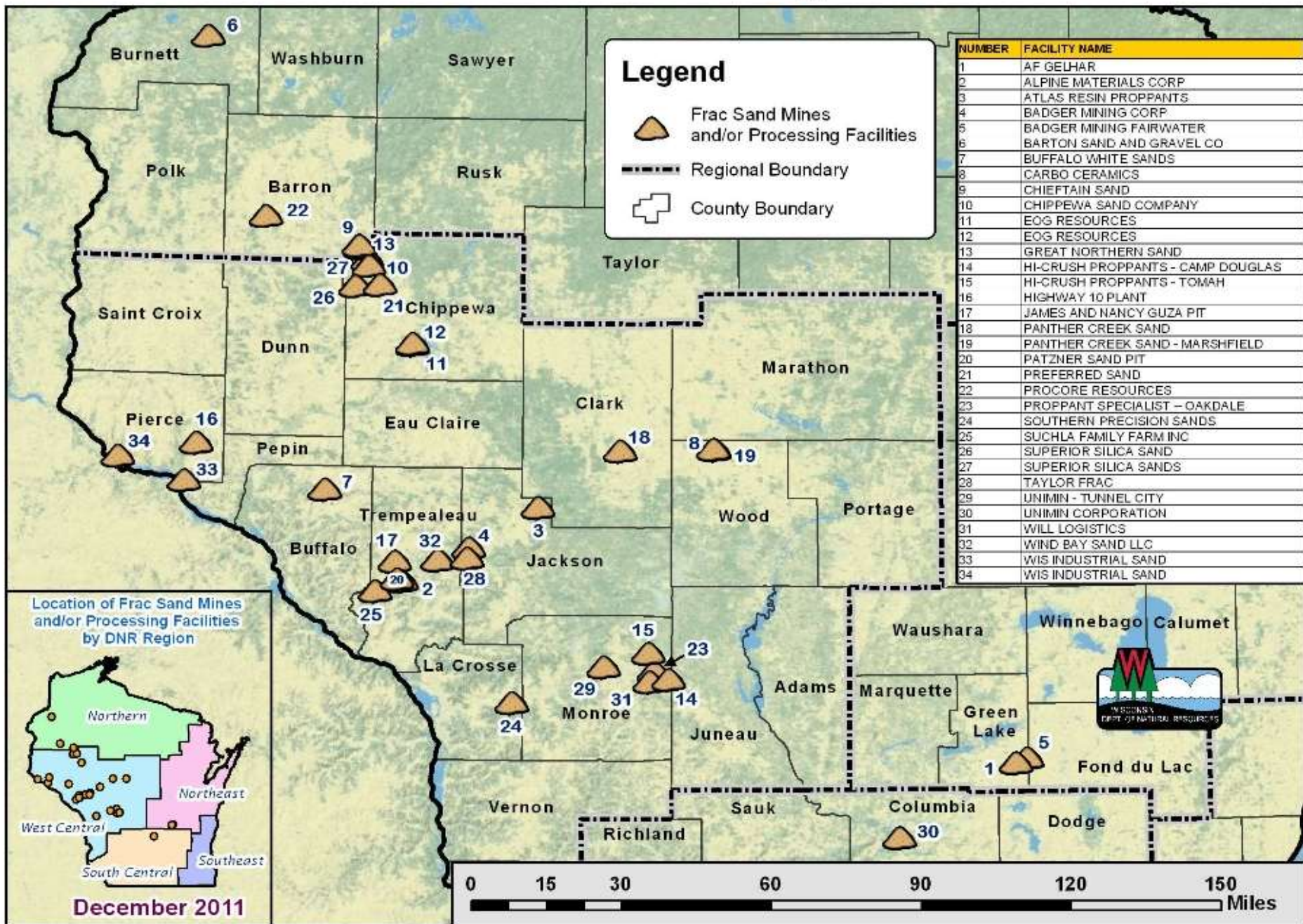


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ALLUVIAL/BEDROCK-CRANSAND



Location of Frac Sand Mines and/or Processing Facilities in Wisconsin

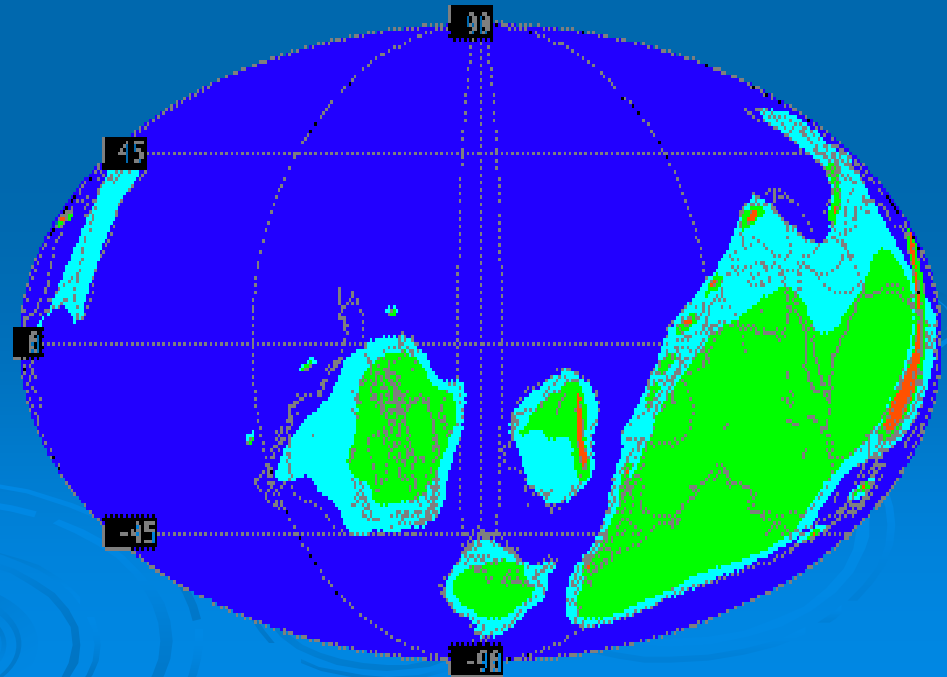
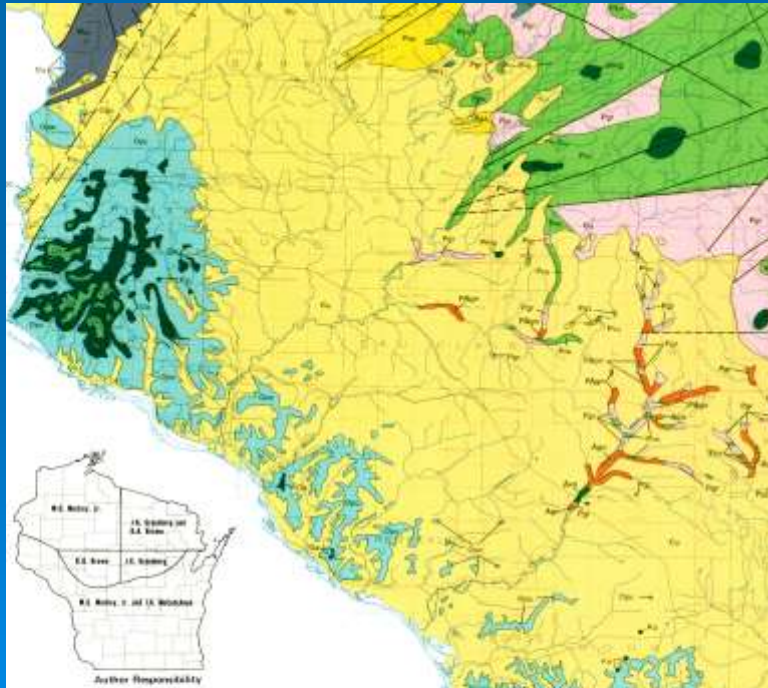
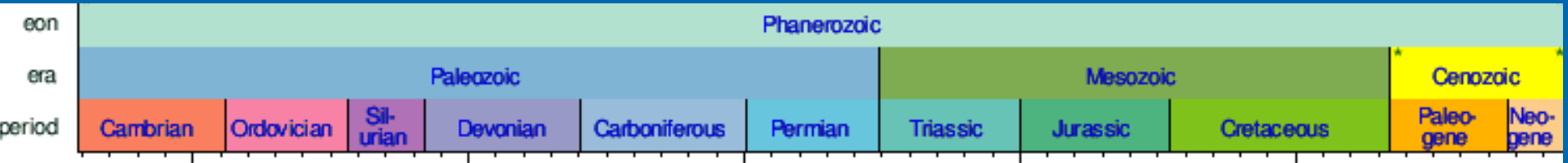


WHY HERE?

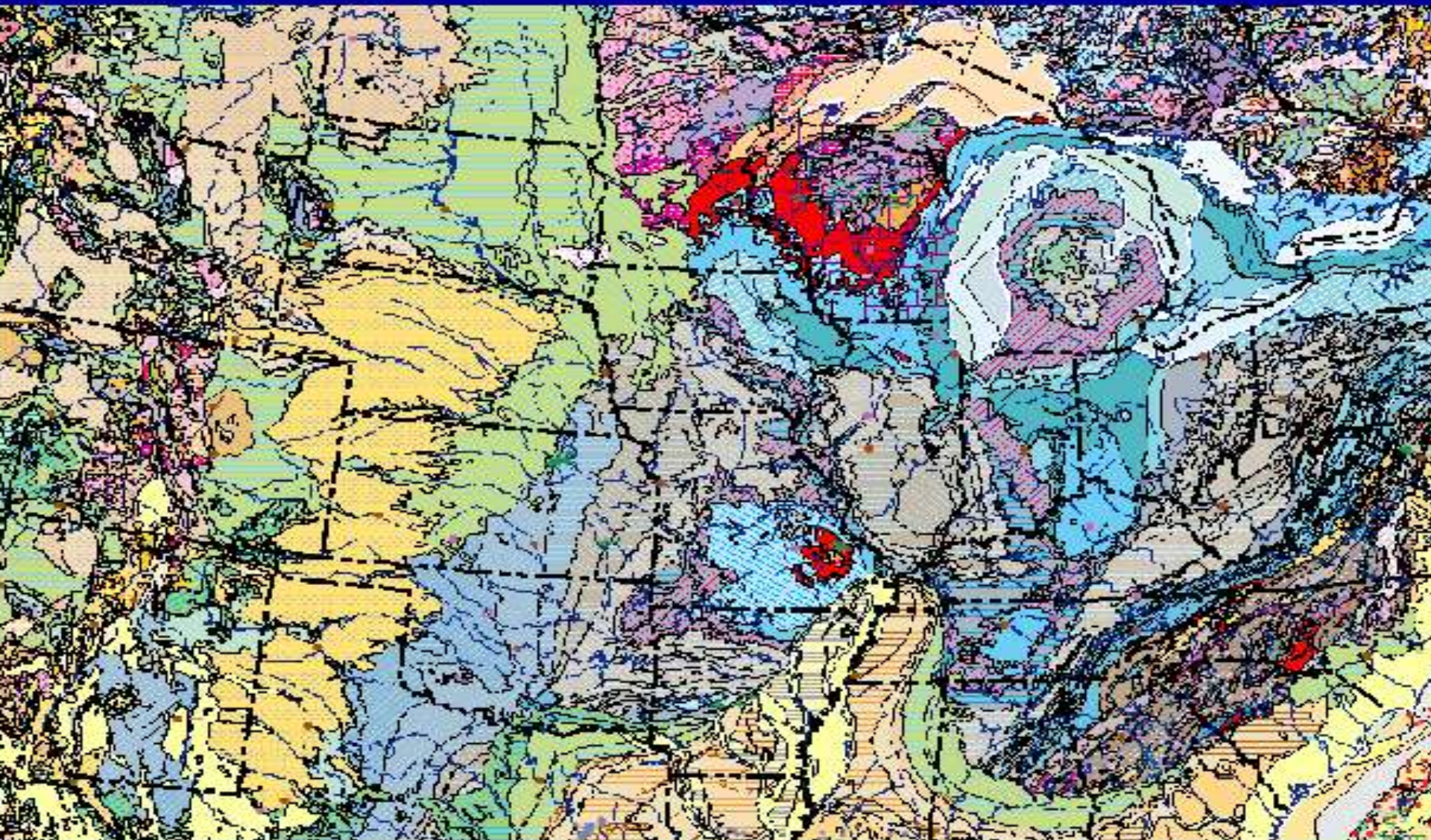
Wisconsin has sandstone deposits that are:

- **Clean, crystalline, almost pure silica sand**
- **Spheroid shape**
- **Desirable size gradations and consistency**
- **High crush resistance**
- **Usually close to the surface and easy to mine**

THE GEOLOGIC STORY BEHIND THE WI SANDSTONE FORMATIONS



WHERE THE BEST FRAC SAND IS (RED)



**THE BEST FRAC SAND
IS WELL ROUNDED AND
NEARLY PURE QUARTZ**

*Many younger sands are
too angular or contain
other minerals or rock
fragments*



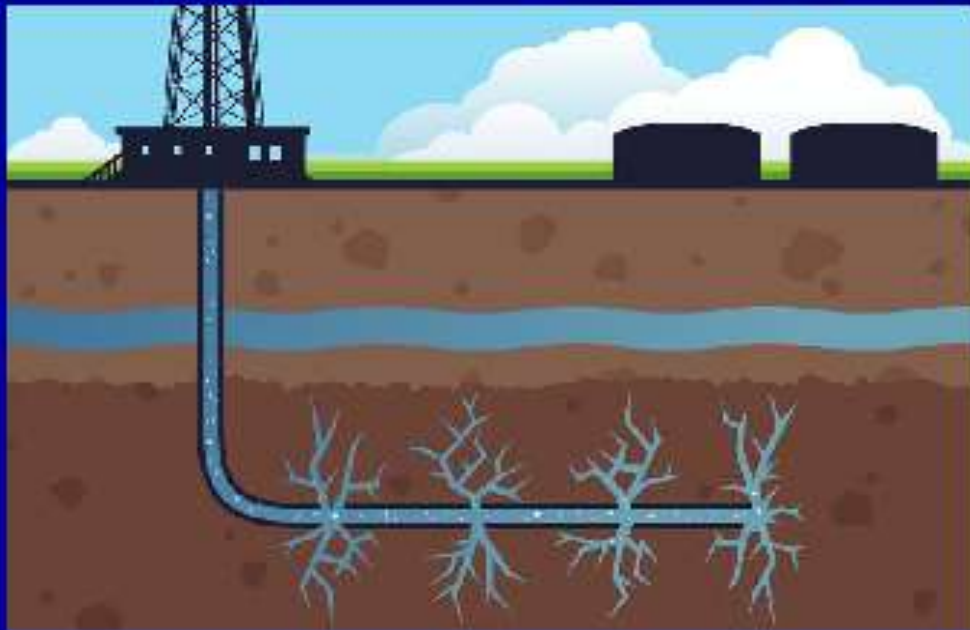
FRAC SAND “BOOM” WHY NOW?

- **Technological advances**
- **Maximizes oil and gas yields**
- **Increasing worldwide demand for petroleum products and gas**

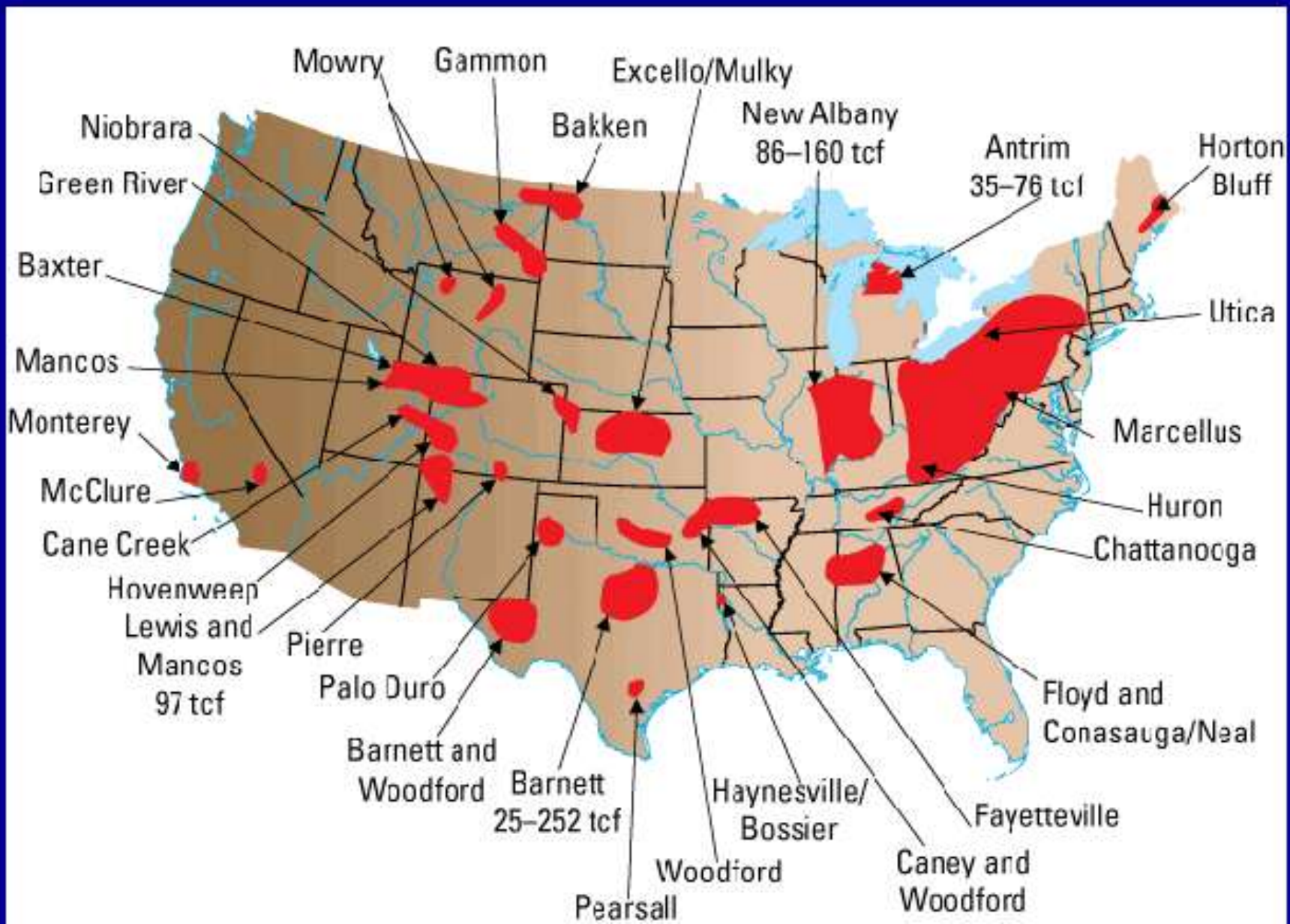


HYDROFRACKING A WELL

Fluid pressure fractures the rock, sand grains keep the fractures open



WHERE THE GAS IS





Bakken!

Bismarck

I-94

Minneapolis

Sioux Falls

TYPICAL MINE TYPES

- SURFACE
- DREDGING
- UNDERGROUND (MAIDEN ROCK AND BAY CITY)

Mining Operations

- **Remove topsoil and stockpile for reclamation**
- **Mine sand (blasting or dredging)**
- **Rough screening**
- **Washing sand to remove fines**
- **Sand then goes to drying or a stock pile**
- **Further screening**
- **Possible resin coating**
- **Transport (typically by rail)**







BADGER MINING TAYLOR

- Processing facilities (physical processes incl. washing &

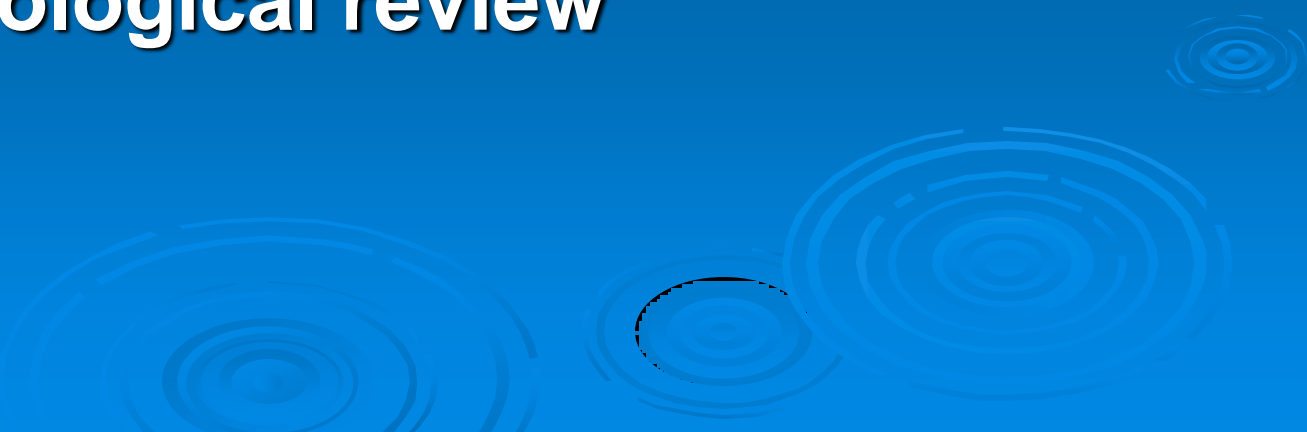


- Resin coating



Resin plant—coating of sand to add strength

WISCONSIN DNR REGULATIONS

- **Air permits**
 - **Stormwater permits**
 - **High capacity well permits**
 - **Wetland and waterway permits**
 - **Endangered and threatened species and archeological review**
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- The background of the slide features several concentric, light blue circular ripples that resemble water droplets or raindrops, scattered across the lower half of the page.

AIR PERMITS

- REQUIRE APPLICANT TO QUANTIFY ALL AIR EMISSION SOURCES AT THE FACILITY
- DNR WILL REVIEW APPLICATION AND DETERMINE IF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS WILL BE MET.
- AIR PERMIT WILL CONTAIN OPERATIONAL AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PERMIT.
- AMBIENT PARTICULATE MONITORS WILL BE REQUIRED UNLESS A WAIVER IS GRANTED.
- A FUGITIVE DUST PLAN IS REQUIRED BY THE AIR PERMIT.

WPDES GENERAL NON METALLIC STORMWATER PERMIT

- REGULATES DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER AND PROCESS WASTEWATERS TO THE GROUND WATER OR SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE.
- WASTEWATER INCLUDES PROCESS WASH WATERS, NON CONTACT COOLING WATERS, VEHICLE WASH WATERS AND MINE DEWATERING.

HIGH CAPACITY WELL PERMITS OR DEWATERING

- A HIGH CAPACITY WELL OR DEWATERING PERMIT IS REQUIRED IF TOTAL GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWAL CAPACITY EXCEEDS 70 GALLONS PER MINUTE.
- DNR REVIEW INCLUDES ANALYSIS OF THE WITHDRAWAL IMPACTS ON SPRINGS, TROUT STREAMS, OUTSTANDING AND EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE WATERS AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELLS.
- ALSO HAVE BEGUN ANALYZING POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON NEARBY PRIVATE WELLS.