

or more time if lessees need additional time to evaluate reservoir parameters.

(b) Lessees may flare or vent oil-well gas for up to 1 year when the Regional Supervisor approves the request for one of the following reasons:

(1) The lessee initiated an action which, when completed, will eliminate flaring and venting; or

(2) The lessee submitted an evaluation supported by engineering, geologic, and economic data indicating that either:

(i) The oil and gas produced from the well(s) will not economically support the facilities necessary to save and/or sell the gas; or

(ii) There is not enough gas to market.

(c) Lessees may burn produced liquid hydrocarbons only if the Regional Supervisor approves. To burn produced liquid hydrocarbons, the lessee must demonstrate that the amounts to burn would be minimal, or that the alternatives are infeasible or pose a significant risk that may harm offshore personnel or the environment. Alternatives to burning liquid hydrocarbons include transporting the liquids or storing and re-injecting them into a producible zone.

(d) Lessees must prepare records detailing gas flaring or venting and liquid hydrocarbon burning for each facility. The records must include, at a minimum:

(1) Daily volumes of gas flared or vented and liquid hydrocarbons burned;

(2) Number of hours of flaring, venting, or burning on a daily basis;

(3) Reasons for flaring, venting, or burning; and

(4) A list of the wells contributing to flaring, venting, or burning, along with the gas-oil ratio data.

(e) Lessees must keep these records for at least 2 years. Lessees must allow Minerals Management Service representatives to inspect the records at the lessees' field office that is nearest the Outer Continental Shelf facility, or at another location agreed to by the Regional Supervisor. If the Regional Supervisor requests to see the records, lessees must provide a copy.

(f) *Requirements for flaring and venting of gas containing H₂S*—(1) *Flaring of gas containing H₂S*. (i) The Regional Super-

visor may, for safety or air pollution prevention purposes, further restrict the flaring of gas containing H₂S. The Regional Supervisor will use information provided in the lessee's H₂S Contingency Plan (§250.417(f)), Exploration Plan or Development and Production Plan, and associated documents in determining the need for such restrictions.

(ii) If the Regional Supervisor determines that flaring at a facility or group of facilities may significantly affect the air quality of an onshore area, the Regional Supervisor may require the operator(s) to conduct an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential effect of facility emissions on onshore ambient concentrations of SO₂. The Regional Supervisor may require monitoring and reporting or may restrict or prohibit flaring pursuant to §§ 250.303 and 250.304.

(2) *Venting of gas containing H₂S*. You must not vent gas containing H₂S except for minor releases during maintenance and repair activities that do not result in a 15-minute time weighted average atmospheric concentration of H₂S of 20 ppm or higher anywhere on the platform.

(3) *Reporting flared gas containing H₂S*. In addition to the recordkeeping requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, when required by the Regional Supervisor, the operator must submit to the Regional Supervisor a monthly report of flared and vented gas containing H₂S. The report must contain the following information:

(i) On a daily basis, the volume and duration of each flaring episode;

(ii) H₂S concentration in the flared gas; and

(iii) Calculated amount of SO₂ emitted.

[61 FR 25148, May 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 3800, Jan. 27, 1997. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 29479, 29486, May 29, 1998]

§ 250.1106 Downhole commingling.

(a) An application to commingle hydrocarbons produced from multiple reservoirs within a common wellbore shall be submitted to the Regional Supervisor for approval and shall include all pertinent well information, geologic and reservoir engineering data, and a schematic diagram of well equipment.

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The application shall provide the estimated recoverable reserves as well as any available alternate drainage points which might be used to produce the reservoirs separately.

(b) For a competitive reservoir, notice of intent to submit the application shall be sent by the applicant to all other lessees having an interest in the reservoir prior to submitting the application to the Regional Supervisor.

(c) The application shall specify the well-completion number to be used for subsequent reporting purposes.

§ 250.1107 Enhanced oil and gas recovery operations.

(a) The lessee shall timely initiate enhanced oil and gas recovery operations for all competitive and non-competitive reservoirs where such operations would result in an increased ultimate recovery of oil or gas under sound engineering and economic principles.

(b) A proposed plan for pressure maintenance, secondary and tertiary

recovery, cycling, and similar recovery operations to increase the ultimate recovery of oil and/or gas from a reservoir shall be submitted to the Regional Supervisor for approval before such operations are initiated.

(c) Periodic reports of the volumes of oil, gas, or other substances injected, produced, or reproduced shall be submitted as required by the Regional Supervisor.

Subpart L—Oil and Gas Production Measurement, Surface Commingling, and Security

SOURCE: 63 FR 26370, May 12, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 63 FR 29479, May 29, 1998.

§ 250.1200 Question index table.

The table in this section lists questions concerning Oil and Gas Production Measurement, Surface Commingling, and Security.

Frequently asked questions	CFR citation
1. What are the requirements for measuring liquid hydrocarbons?	§ 250.1202(a)
2. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon royalty meters?	§ 250.1202(b)
3. What are the requirements for run tickets?	§ 250.1202(c)
4. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon royalty meter provings?	§ 250.1202(d)
5. What are the requirements for calibrating a master meter used in royalty meter provings?	§ 250.1202(e)
6. What are the requirements for calibrating mechanical-displacement provers and tank provers?	§ 250.1202(f)
7. What correction factors must a lessee use when proving meters with a mechanical displacement prover, tank prover, or master meter?	§ 250.1202(g)
8. What are the requirements for establishing and applying operating meter factors for liquid hydrocarbons?	§ 250.1202(h)
9. Under what circumstances does a liquid hydrocarbon royalty meter need to be taken out of service, and what must a lessee do?	§ 250.1202(i)
10. How must a lessee correct gross liquid hydrocarbon volumes to standard conditions?	§ 250.1202(j)
11. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon allocation meters?	§ 250.1202(k)
12. What are the requirements for royalty and inventory tank facilities?	§ 250.1202(l)
13. To which meters do MMS requirements for gas measurement apply?	§ 250.1203(a)
14. What are the requirements for measuring gas?	§ 250.1203(b)
15. What are the requirements for gas meter calibrations?	§ 250.1203(c)
16. What must a lessee do if a gas meter is out of calibration or malfunctioning?	§ 250.1203(d)
17. What are the requirements when natural gas from a Federal lease is transferred to a gas plant before royalty determination?	§ 250.1203(e)
18. What are the requirements for measuring gas lost or used on a lease?	§ 250.1203(f)
19. What are the requirements for the surface commingling of production?	§ 250.1204(a)
20. What are the requirements for a periodic well test used for allocation?	§ 250.1204(b)
21. What are the requirements for site security?	§ 250.1205(a)
22. What are the requirements for using seals?	§ 250.1205(b)

[63 FR 26370, May 12, 1998. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 29479, 29487, May 29, 1998]

§ 250.1201 Definitions.

Terms not defined in this section have the meanings given in the applicable chapter of the API MPMS, which

is incorporated by reference in 30 CFR 250.198. Terms used in Subpart L have the following meaning:

Allocation meter—a meter used to determine the portion of hydrocarbons attributable to one or more platforms, leases, units, or wells, in relation to