

**§ 250.425**

on continued drilling operations and the life of the well. At a minimum, you must:

(1) Caliper or pressure test the casing; and

(2) Report the results of your evaluation to the District Supervisor and obtain approval of those results before resuming operations.

(b) If casing integrity has deteriorated to a level below minimum safety factors, you must:

(1) Repair the casing or run another casing string; and

(2) Obtain approval from the District Supervisor before you begin repairs.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.425 What are the requirements for pressure testing liners?**

(a) You must test each drilling liner (and liner-lap) to a pressure at least equal to the anticipated pressure to which the liner will be subjected during the formation pressure-integrity test below that liner shoe, or subsequent liner shoes if set. The District Supervisor may approve or require other liner test pressures.

(b) You must test each production liner (and liner-lap) to a minimum of 500 psi above the formation fracture pressure at the casing shoe into which the liner is lapped.

(c) You may not resume drilling or other down-hole operations until you obtain a satisfactory pressure test. If the pressure declines more than 10 percent in a 30-minute test or if there is another indication of a leak, you must re-cement, repair the liner, or run additional casing/liner to provide a proper seal.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.426 What are the recordkeeping requirements for casing and liner pressure tests?**

You must record the time, date, and results of each pressure test in the driller's report maintained under

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standard industry practice. In addition, you must record each test on a pressure chart and have your onsite representative sign and date the test as being correct.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.427 What are the requirements for pressure integrity tests?**

You must conduct a pressure integrity test below the surface casing or liner and all intermediate casings or liners. The District Supervisor may require you to run a pressure-integrity test at the conductor casing shoe if warranted by local geologic conditions or the planned casing setting depth. You must conduct each pressure integrity test after drilling at least 10 feet but no more than 50 feet of new hole below the casing shoe. You must test to either the formation leak-off pressure or to an equivalent drilling fluid weight if identified in an approved APD.

(a) You must use the pressure integrity test and related hole-behavior observations, such as pore-pressure test results, gas-cut drilling fluid, and well kicks to adjust the drilling fluid program and the setting depth of the next casing string. You must record all test results and hole-behavior observations made during the course of drilling related to formation integrity and pore pressure in the driller's report.

(b) While drilling, you must maintain the safe drilling margin identified in the approved APD. When you cannot maintain this safe margin, you must suspend drilling operations and remedy the situation.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.428 What must I do in certain cementing and casing situations?**

The table in this section describes actions that lessees must take when certain situations occur during casing and cementing activities.

If you encounter the following situation:	Then you must . . .
(a) Have unexpected formation pressures or conditions that warrant revising your casing design.	Submit a revised casing program to the District Supervisor for approval.

If you encounter the following situation:	Then you must . . .
(b) Need to increase casing setting depths more than 100 feet true vertical depth (TVD) from the approved APD due to conditions encountered during drilling operations.	Submit those changes to the District Supervisor for approval.
(c) Have indication of inadequate cement job (such as lost returns, cement channeling, or failure of equipment).	(1) Pressure test the casing shoe; (2) Run a temperature survey; (3) Run a cement bond log; or (4) Use a combination of these techniques.
(d) Inadequate cement job .....	Re-cement or take other remedial actions as approved by the District Supervisor.
(e) Primary cement job that did not isolate abnormal pressure intervals.	Isolate those intervals from normal pressures by squeeze cementing before you complete; suspend operations; or abandon the well, whichever occurs first.
(f) Decide to produce a well that was not originally contemplated for production.	Have at least two cemented casing strings (does not include liners) in the well. Note: All producing wells must have at least two cemented casing strings.
(g) Want to drill a well without setting conductor casing.	Submit geologic data and information to the District Supervisor that demonstrates the absence of shallow hydrocarbons or hazards. This information must include logging and drilling fluid-monitoring from wells previously drilled within 500 feet of the proposed well path down to the next casing point.
(h) Need to use less than required cement for the surface casing during floating drilling operations to provide protection from burst and collapse pressures.	Submit information to the District Supervisor that demonstrates the use of less cement is necessary.
(i) Cement across a permafrost zone .....	Use cement that sets before it freezes and has a low heat of hydration.
(j) Leave the annulus opposite a permafrost zone uncemented.	Fill the annulus with a liquid that has a freezing point below the minimum permafrost temperature and minimizes opposite a corrosion.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

DIVERTER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

**§ 250.430 When must I install a diverter system?**

You must install a diverter system before you drill a conductor or surface hole. The diverter system consists of a diverter sealing element, diverter lines, and control systems. You must design, install, use, maintain, and test the diverter system to ensure proper diversion of gases, water, drilling fluid, and other materials away from facilities and personnel.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.431 What are the diverter design and installation requirements?**

You must design and install your diverter system to:

- (a) Use diverter spool outlets and diverter lines that have a nominal diameter of at least 10 inches for surface wellhead configurations and at least 12 inches for floating drilling operations;
- (b) Use dual diverter lines arranged to provide for downwind diversion capability;
- (c) Use at least two diverter control stations. One station must be on the drilling floor. The other station must

be in a readily accessible location away from the drilling floor;

(d) Use only remote-controlled valves in the diverter lines. All valves in the diverter system must be full-opening. You may not install manual or butterfly valves in any part of the diverter system;

(e) Minimize the number of turns (only one 90-degree turn allowed for each line for bottom-founded drilling units) in the diverter lines, maximize the radius of curvature of turns, and target all right angles and sharp turns;

(f) Anchor and support the entire diverter system to prevent whipping and vibration; and

(g) Protect all diverter-control instruments and lines from possible damage by thrown or falling objects.

[68 FR 8423, Feb. 20, 2003]

**§ 250.432 How do I obtain a departure to diverter design and installation requirements?**

The table below describes possible departures from the diverter requirements and the conditions required for each departure. To obtain one of these departures, you must have discussed the departure in your APD and received approval from the District Supervisor.