§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 250.432 How do I obtain a departure from 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 Manager.

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<th>If you encounter the following situation:</th>
<th>Then you must . . .</th>
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<td>(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, (c) Have indication of inadequate cement job (such as, but not limited to, lost returns, cement channeling, gas cut mud, or failure of equipment), (d) Inadequate cement job, (e) Primary cement job that did not isolate abnormal pressure intervals, (f) Decide to produce a well that was not originally contemplated for production, (g) Want to drill a well without setting conductor casing, (h) Need to use less than required cement for the surface casing during floating drilling operations to provide protection from burst and collapse pressures, (i) Cement across a permafrost zone, (j) Leave the annulus opposite a permafrost zone uncemented,</td>
<td>Submit those changes to the District Manager for approval. (1) Run a temperature survey; (2) Run a cement evaluation log; or (3) Use a combination of these techniques. Re-cement or take other remedial actions as approved by the District Manager. Isolate those intervals from normal pressures by squeeze cementing before you complete; suspend operations; or abandon the well, whichever occurs first. 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. Submit geologic data and information to the District Manager 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. Submit information to the District Manager that demonstrates the use of less cement is necessary. Use cement that sets before it freezes and has a low heat of hydration. Fill the annulus with a liquid that has a freezing point below the minimum permafrost temperature and minimizes opposite a corrosion.</td>
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