

July 16, 2007

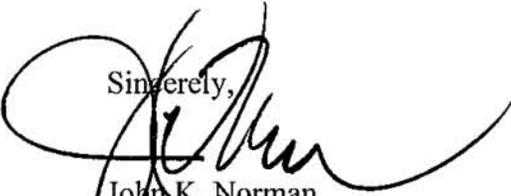
AOGCC Industry Guidance Bulletin No. 07-01
Kill Line

Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission ("Commission") regulations governing secondary well control equipment and procedures establish requirements for blowout prevention equipment. A kill line is an integral part of the blowout prevention equipment providing a means of pumping fluid into a wellbore when the normal method of pumping fluids down the drill pipe cannot be employed. Recent Commission inspections and inquiries of kill line configurations on drilling rigs operating on land within the State of Alaska indicate there is some confusion about what the Commission considers inclusive of the kill line – specifically its physical end points. The confusion arises from the type of connections used within the limits of the kill line. The Commission provides the following guidance to delineate the physical extent of the kill line.

For purposes of 20 AAC 25.035(e), 20 AAC 25.036(c), 20 AAC 25.285(e), and 20 AAC 25.286(d) the kill line begins at the upstream block valve in the mud manifold and terminates at the flanged or hubbed connection at the blowout preventer stack. For primary drilling and well completions (20 AAC 25.035) and tubing workover operations (20 AAC 25.285), all connections within the kill line must be flanged or hubbed (no hammer unions or internally clamped swivel joints) unless authorized by the Commission prior to well work. Regulations governing through-tubing drilling and completions (20 AAC 25.036) and workstring service operations (20 AAC 25.286) are sufficiently clear about the appropriate connections for the kill string.

To ensure regulatory compliance, please share this Guidance Bulletin with all appropriate members of your organizations. Please direct questions or discussion to Commission Senior Engineer James Regg at (907)793-1236.

Sincerely,



John K. Norman
Chairman