Course: Instruction Seminar

Date: 11/30/21 Total Time: 30 Minutes Instructor: XXXXX

Lesson Directions:

- Needed equipment and/or demonstration material (models, props, calculators, etc.)
 Calculators
- Needed training materials (easels, charts, projector, computer, media, etc.)
 Computer, with PowerPoint presentation

FMC Technologies LACT Proving video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbRE-KJEHCc Have video loaded prior to the presentation. Start at 0:38 End at 2:50

• Needed handout(s) *(file name, description, location)*

Demonstration #1 LACT Proving Report Demonstration #2 LACT Proving Report Exercise LACT Proving Report_Answer Key

Email to the class the day of the presentation: Exercise LACT Proving Report

Instructor reading/support (regulations, policies, manuals, handbooks, examples, etc.)
 43 CFR 3174

Est. Time	Visuals and Notes (description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Introduction Introduction (Attention Step, Motivation/WIIFM, Objective, Route, Instructor Credibility, Transition)
3 Min.	Attention Step	
(Entire Intro)		As an American citizen, why should you care if this piece of equipment, known as a LACT, functions properly? <u>Anticipated Reponses</u> : safety, accuracy
	Hook (WIIFM)	According to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue
	https://revenuedata.doi.g ov/	(ONRR), in 2020 operators extracted 419,366,133 barrels of oil from Native American and Federal Onshore sources. This resulted in the operators paying \$2,241,495,176 of royalty revenue to the Federal Government. Thus, every American (meaning you and me) benefits from the amount of oil sold and the resulting royalties paid by operators.
		So, to answer the question, why should you care if this piece of equipment functions properly? As a BLM PAT, it is your job to ensure federal minerals are accurately measured.
		Now that you know why this lesson is important, let's take a look at the objective for today.
	Objective	Ask a student to read the objective.
		Given a LACT Proving Report, determine if the meter factor limits are within 43 CFR 3174.11.
		Now that we know what our objective is, let's go over what we will be covering today to meet that objective.

(Note: It is best to limit your typing to 1 or 2 paragraphs per cell.)

Est. Time	Visuals and Notes (description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Introduction Introduction (Attention Step, Motivation/WIIFM, Objective, Route, Instructor Credibility, Transition)
	Route	First, we will go over some LACT proving report task knowledge.
		Next, I will show you how to determine if the meter factor limits are within the required parameters.
		Then, we will do an example together.
		Finally, you will do an exercise, where you will determine the meter factor limits on your own.
	Instructor Credibility	Good morning. My name is XXXX. I work for the BLM as a Production Accountability Technician (PAT). I'm located in the North Dakota Field Office (NDFO) in Dickinson, ND. I've worked at the NDFO for the last 10 years, 3 years as a Minerals Assistant and 7 years as a PAT. The NDFO is the second busiest oil and gas office in the nation with many operators leading the way in new oil and gas development and technologies. During the last 10 years, I've gained a lot of knowledge and experience working at the NDFO, especially as a PAT.
	Transition	Now that you know what we will be covering and who I am, let's begin by defining a LACT proving.

Est.	Visuals and Notes	Body
Time	(Description of visuals used,	Presentation content, Delivery strategies, Exercises/practice,
	props used, etc.)	Assessments
7 Min.	Topic 1: Task Knowledge	A Lease Automated Custody Transfer (LACT) meter is a piece of equipment that measures the amount of oil sold.
		What is a LACT proving?
		Anticipated Responses: A test. A way to make sure the LACT working properly.
		Answer: According to Liquid Meter Provers 2015 RMMS by Dave Seiler, a meter proving is a physical test used to determine the accuracy and performance of a liquid meter.
		What is a LACT proving report?
		Document, Report
		Answer: A LACT proving report is a piece of paper that documents the LACT proving results.
	Picture of a LACT	Pictured here is a Bi-Directional Prover which is
	Prover and LACT Building:	mounted onto the back of the truck. The LACT building is where the LACT meter is housed. The truck pulls onto location and connects to the LACT meter. To demonstrate a LACT proving, we will watch the following video created by FMC Technologies.
	A STATE	Show video of LACT proving: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbRE-KJEHCc</u> Start at 0:38 End at 2:50

Est.	Visuals and Notes	Body
Time	(Description of visuals used,	Presentation content, Delivery strategies, Exercises/practice,
	props used, etc.)	Assessments
		What is a meter factor? <u>Anticipated Responses:</u> A calculation. A ratio.
	<u>Prover Volume</u> Meter Volume	Answer: 43 CFR 3174.1 defines a meter factor as a ratio obtained by dividing the measured volume of liquid that passed through the prover by the measured volume of liquid that passed through the meter. Essentially, it's the prover volume divided by the meter volume.
		Why is a LACT proving important?
		Anticipated Responses: To make sure the LACT is functioning correctly. To make sure oil sales are measured accurately. Answer: To ensure the LACT is accurately measuring the amount of oil that passes through the meter and goes to sales.
		When is a LACT required to be proved?
		<u>Anticipated Responses:</u> Periodically (annually, semi-annually, quarterly, etc.)
		Answer: 43 CFR 3174.11(d) states the LACT must be proved when first installed and every 3 months thereafter, unless the meter measures 75,000bbls of oil first. In general, a LACT is required to be proved every 3 months.
		Who is responsible for verifying LACT proving reports?
		<u>Anticipated Responses:</u> BLM PATs PETs

Est.	Visuals and Notes	Body
Time	(Description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Presentation content, Delivery strategies, Exercises/practice, Assessments
		Where are the meter factor limits defined?
		Anticipated Responses:
		BLM Regulation
		43 CFR 3174.11
		Answer: To verify the Unity: 43 CFR 3174.11(c)(7) states the meter factor must be at least 0.9900 (ninety-nine hundredths) and no more than 1.0100 (one and one hundredth).
		To verify the Meter Factor Deviation: 43 CFR 3174.11(e) states the difference between two successive meter factors must be within +/-0.0025 (positive/negative twenty-five ten- thousandths).
		Transition: Now that we have covered some task knowledge on LACT provings, let's now take a look at how to verify the meter factors from the LACT proving report.

5 Min.	 Topic 2: Demonstration of verifying meter factors from a LACT proving report. Demo 1: Display LACT Proving Report on screen. Show the students. Use the highlighter to point out the current MF and previous MF. Delete the white box to display the MF Deviation answer. 	Instructions: Show the students a LACT proving report on the screen and show them how to check meter factor limits. Involve the students during the demo as much as possible. Both demos will prepare the students for the upcoming exercise. <u>Demonstration #1 Steps:</u> Show the students how to verify the Unity and MF Deviation. Find the current meter factor (MF) & the previous MF. Next, check the Unity: Is the current MF of 1.0025 (one and twenty-five ten- thousandths) between 0.9900-1.0100? Yes, the current MF is within the required parameters. Then, calculate the Meter Factor Deviation: Subtract the previous MF from the current MF. 1.0025 (one and twenty-five ten-thousandths) minus 1.0026 (one and twenty-six ten-thousandths) equals -0.0001 (negative one ten-thousandth) Is the -0.0001 within +/-0.0025? Yes, -0.0001 is within the required parameters.
		If either the Unity or MF Deviation are not within the required parameters, then the LACT is not accurately measuring oil sales.
	Demo 2: Display LACT Proving Report on the screen. Lead the students, asking questions along the way. Use the highlighter to point out the current MF and previous MF.	Demonstration #2 Steps: Have the student help you verify the Unity and MF Deviation. Find the current meter factor (MF) & the previous MF. Next, check the Unity: Is the current MF of 1.0014 (one and fourteen ten- thousandths) between 0.9900-1.0100? Yes, the current MF is within the required parameters. Then, calculate the Meter Factor Deviation: Subtract the previous MF from the current MF.

Est. Time	Visuals and Notes (Description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Body Presentation content, Delivery strategies, Exercises/practice, Assessments
	Delete the white box to display the MF Deviation answer.	 1.0014 (one and fourteen ten-thousandths) minus 1.0015 (one and fifteen ten-thousandths) equals -0.0001 (negative one ten-thousandth) Is the -0.0001 within +/-0.0025? Yes, -0.0001 is within the required parameters. The answer to both items is yes, so the meter factor limits are within the required parameters and the LACT is accurately measuring oil sales.
10 Min.	Exercise: Display Exercise LACT Proving Report on the screen. Let the students do this one on their own.	Now that we have done a couple together, you will test your new skills on your own. Verify the LACT proving report that I emailed to you this morning. Check the Unity and the Meter Factor Deviation. This is an individual exercise. You will have 5 minutes to complete the exercise. After everyone has finished, we will go over the results together. Let me know if you have any questions.
		Conduct Out-brief: Call on a student asking, is the unity within 0.9900- 1.0100? Unity: Yes, 1.0012 (one and twelve ten-thousandths) is within 0.9900-1.0100.
		Call on another student asking, is the MF deviation within +/-0.0025? Meter Factor Deviation: No, 1.0012-0.9985=0.0027 (twenty-seven ten-thousandths) is not within +/-0.0025.
		Ask the group, overall how comfortable are you verifying the meter factor limits on a LACT proving report?

Est. Time	Visuals and Notes (description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Conclusion (Review, Assess, Transfer)
3 Min.		
(Entire Conclu sion)	Terminal Objective (Re-Stated)	Great job on the exercise! Let's now review our lesson objective. Call on yet another student, will you please read the objective for us?
		Given a LACT Proving Report, determine if the meter factor limits are within 43 CFR 3174.11.
	Summary (Each Topic)	In order to reach our objective, we covered the following topics:
		We went over LACT proving report task knowledge. Ask the following review questions: What is a LACT proving report? Why is it important to verify the LACT proving report? Where are the meter factor limits defined?
		Next, I showed you how to verify the meter factor limits: First, we verified the unity: The current MF must be between? 0.9900-1.0100. Next, we verified the meter factor deviation: How did we do this? Subtract the previous MF from the current MF. The answer must be within +/-0.0025.
	Transfer (What can the student now do?)	Congratulations! You can now use your new skills to verify a LACT proving report.

Est. Time	Visuals and Notes (description of visuals used, props used, etc.)	Conclusion (Review, Assess, Transfer)
	Close (Tie to Attention Step)	What does this allow you to do? It allows you to ensure oil sales are measured accurately and the American public receives the correct amount of royalties. Well done everyone! Thank you for your participation today.