

# Appendix J

## Facility/Measurement Point Number

The FMP number consists of a type code, State code, county code, and sequence number to uniquely identify each facility or measurement point. Currently, FMPs are required only for offshore reporters/properties, with the exception of gas plant FMPs. These numbers are structured as shown below.

Type	State	County	Sequence
99	99	999	XXXX

### NOTE

*The number 9 denotes numbers; the letter X denotes letters or numbers. On a handwritten form, mark a slash through all zeroes (Ø) in the sequence portion of the FMP number.*

## J.1 Type Code

The type code identifies the type of measurement equipment. It consists of two digits, with options as described in the following sections.

### J.1.1 Oil and Gas Facilities

The following codes describe specific liquid hydrocarbon and gas facilities and the reports on which these codes are reported.

Code	Facility type
01	<p><b>Tank battery.</b> A tank battery is a facility used to store liquid hydrocarbon production before sale or used as the sales point for the liquid hydrocarbon production. The battery may be a single tank or group of tanks. (This facility type is not to be confused with a surge tank, which receives and neutralizes sudden rises or surges in a liquid stream and is not to be reported for financial accounting system purposes.) The tank battery is reported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OGOR-C (as part of the facility number) when production is produced into inventory before sale, or the tank is used for both inventory and gauged for sale, and</li> <li>• The PASR when the tank battery is the point of sale and has been initialized with a commingling code of 3.</li> </ul>

Code	Facility type (cont.)
02	<b>Gas plant.</b> A gas plant is a facility in which natural gas is processed to prepare it for sale to consumers. A gas plant recovers NGLs, which are the heavier hydrocarbon components of natural gas. The gas plant does not include normal lease separation facilities. It is reported on the OGOR-B (as part of the gas plant number) when production is transferred to a gas plant for processing before the point of royalty determination.

J.1.2

### Liquid Meters

The following codes describe specific liquid hydrocarbon meters and the reports on which these codes are recorded.

Code	Measurement type
20, 21	<b>Liquid royalty meter.</b> This type of measurement device is part of the LACT unit, which is the facility where the produced liquid hydrocarbons are measured for royalty purposes. The types of meter(s) used at a LACT unit can be either positive-displacement or turbine. They are reported on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OGOR-B (as part of the metering point) when liquids are sold directly from the lease,</li> <li>• The OGOR-C (as part of the metering point) when liquids are produced into inventory before sale, and</li> <li>• The PASR when the meter is initialized with a commingling code of 3.</li> </ul>
22, 24, 26, 28	<b>Liquid allocation meter.</b> This measurement device, of any type, provides a liquid hydrocarbon volume that is the basis for allocating a known liquid hydrocarbon sales volume in commingling situations. It is reported on the PASR when this measurement type is initialized with a commingling code of 3.
23, 25, 27, 29	<b>Allocation point - no meter.</b> This type of allocation refers to an injection point where commingled lease production is delivered with the volume determination made by well tests prior to injection. This code is also used for gas injection points at which retrograde condensate is allocated or for other allocation situations where meters are not used. It is reported on the PASR when the meter is initialized with a commingling code of 3.

J.1.3

**Gas Meters**

The following codes describe specific types of gas meters and the reports on which these codes are reported.

Code	Measurement type
30, 31	<p><b>Gas royalty meter.</b> This type of measurement device, either orifice or turbine, is used for the purpose of measuring a gas volume that is the basis for determining royalty. They are reported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OGOR-B (as part of the metering point) when gas is sold directly from the lease or transferred to a gas plant, and</li> <li>• The PASR when the meter is initialized with a commingling code of 3.</li> </ul>
32	<p><b>Gas allocation meter.</b> This measurement device, of any type, is used for the purpose of providing a gas volume that is the basis for allocating a known gas sales volume in commingling situations. It is reported on the PASR when this measurement type is initialized with a commingling code of 3.</p>
50	<p><b>Flaring and Venting meter.</b> This measurement device of any type is used for the purpose of providing gas volume that is flared or vented. This meter is only used when the facility processes more than 2,000 BOPD (barrels of oil per day).</p>

J.2

**State and County Codes**

State codes are two digits, and county codes are three digits. See the *API Bulletin D12A*, January 1979, for a complete list.

J.3

**Sequence Number**

BSEE assigns the sequence number. This numbering scheme ensures that each facility and meter can be consistently assigned a unique number regardless of the location, owner, or lease from which it receives production. All handwritten zeroes must have a slash through them (Ø) in the sequence portion of the FMP number.

The FMP number is used on the following reports and forms:

- OGOR-B and -C
- FMP Confirmation Report
- PASR