# Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

Policy for Continuations under Sections 3 (5.1) and 5.01 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Drilling Licence and Lease Regulation

December 2023



## **Summary of revisions**

Date	Section	Description
December 2023	All	<ul> <li>Updated guide to reflect changes from BC Reg. 33/2020:</li> <li>Added further prescribed delays for drilling licences and the ability to continue leases.</li> <li>Replaced term 'extension' with 'continuation' where appropriate.</li> <li>Clarified the factors for consideration.</li> </ul>
August 2017	All	Ministry name change.

The information in this guide is for your convenience and guidance and is not a replacement for the legislation or regulations. You can access the legislation and regulations online through <u>BC Laws</u>.

#### **Overview**

This guide explains the factors the Minister may consider in determining whether to continue a drilling licence or lease for a prescribed delay in drilling activity under sections 3 (5.1) or 5.01 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Drilling Licence and Lease Regulation (DLLR). There are circumstances identified under sections 3 (5.1) and 5.01 of the DLLR that may result in drilling delays. A drilling licence or lease continuation may be granted if drilling of a well is delayed pending completion of any of the following (prescribed delays):

- an environmental or socioeconomic study;
- a public hearing;
- a planning or consultation process;
- a correction of unsafe well site conditions:
- the provision of safe access to the well site.

It is important to read the <u>Guidance to the Administration of Petroleum and Natural Gas Drilling Licences</u> and the <u>Guide to Petroleum and Natural Gas Act Lease Continuations</u> for additional information on the criteria and application requirements for this type of continuation.

#### **Factors for consideration**

- In the case of an environmental or socioeconomic study, a public hearing or a planning and consultation process:
  - Is the prescribed delay one that has been initiated or legislated by a government agency?
  - What planning or consultation processes with First Nations have occurred? Have these been initiated or legislated by a government agency?
- How has the prescribed delay specifically contributed to a delay in drilling?
- Was the permit (well authorization) approved prior to the prescribed delay taking effect and, if so, why did drilling not start at that time?
- Are there factors other than the prescribed delay that may have caused a delay in drilling?
- What steps has the licensee taken toward exploration on the drilling licence?
- Could a continuation of the drilling licence result in expedient drilling of the earning well and conversion of the drilling licence to a lease once the delay has been resolved?
- Could a continuation of the drilling licence or lease result in more expedient development of the area than reversion of the rights to the Crown?
- Would a continuation of the drilling licence or lease allow for the drilling to be done in a way that is consistent with the goals of the study, hearing or process?
- Has a continuation already been granted under section 3 (5) of the DLLR or section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act and, if not, would a continuation under one of these sections be more suitable?

• Have any prior continuations under sections 3 (5.1) or 5.01 of the DLLR been granted and, if so, what caused the continued delay in drilling over the previous licence or lease continuation term(s)?

### **Contact information**

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