Form 3160-3 (April 2004)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 1004-0137 Expires March 31, 2007

APPLIC	I	5. Lease Serial No. BIA 142060462		
		060462 lotee or Tribe Name		
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Name of Operator			8. Lease Name	and Well No.
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At surface 1525 'FSL 1	z 2310' FWL			E PARADOK
At proposed prod. zone	SAME		1	M., or Blk. and Survey or Area
Dietance in miles and direction t	from nearest town or post office*		12. County or P	35, T32N, R14W arish 13.State
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(Also to nearest drg. unit line,	if any)	4251.90	1	640
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APR - 5 2007

Bureau of Land Management

APD/ABER

DISTRUCT & 1825 M. Franch Dr., Hebbs, M.M. 80240

DISTRICT OF THE AND, Artesia, MAI. 68210

DISTRICT III 1000 file Brazes Rd., Actos, MAI. 87410 State of New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Notinal Resources Department

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION 1220 South St. Francis Dr. Santo Fe, NM 67505 Form C-102 Revised June 10, 2003

Submit to Appropriate District Office State Lease — 4 Copies

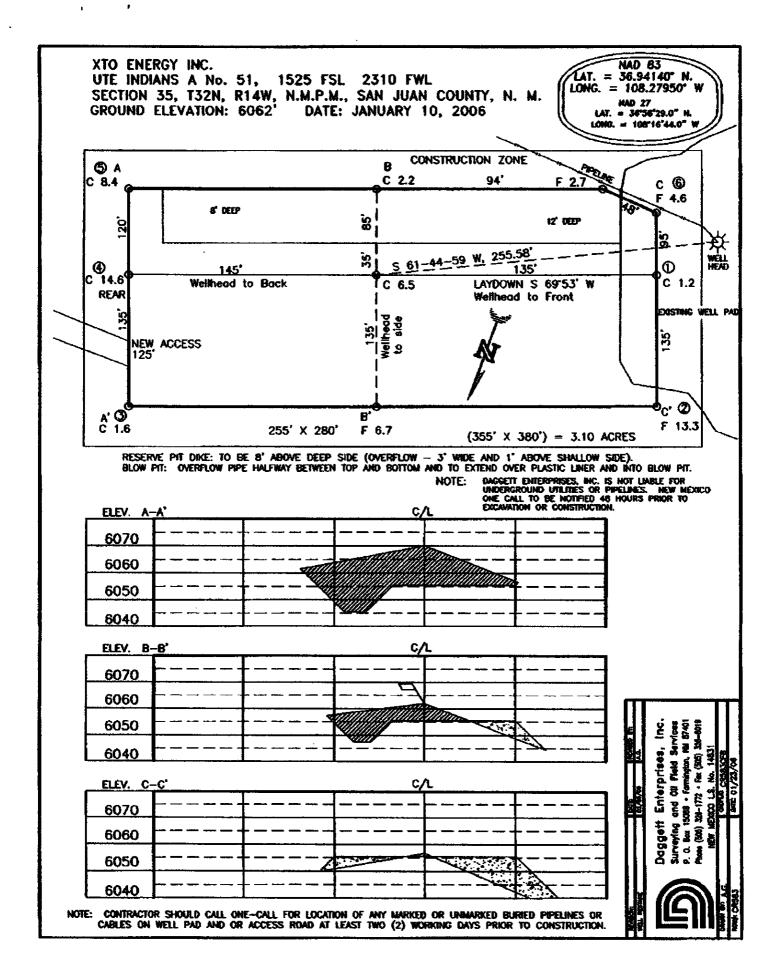
Fee Lease - 3 Copies

MENDED REPORT

DISTRICT IV 1220 South St. Francis Dr., Surdo Fo, INI 87505

WELL LOCATION AND ACREAGE DEDICATION PLAT										
30-00	30-045-34330 86760 Ute Done Paradox									
*Property Code *Property Huma* *Will Humber* 20045 UTE INDIANS A 51										
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Submit 3 Copies To Appropriate District	State of New M		Form C-10
Office District L	Energy, Minerals and Natu	ıral Resources	May 27, 200
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 87240 District II	OH COMPERMATIO	NI DIVICIONI	WELL API NO. 30-045- 34330
1301 W. Grand Ave., Artesia, NM 88210	OIL CONSERVATIO 1220 South St. Fr		5. Indicate Type of Lease
District III 1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410	Santa Fe, NM 8		STATE FEE
District IV. 1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505	•		6. State Oil & Gas Lease No. BIA 142060462
SUNDRY NOTIC	ES AND REPORTS ON WE	LLS	7. Lease Name or Unit Agreement Name:
(DO NOT USE THIS FORM FOR PROPO DIFFERENT RESERVOIR. USE "APPLIC PROPOSALS.)	SALS TO DRILL OR TO DEEPEN	OR PLUG BACK TO A	UTE INDIANS A
1. Type of Well: Oil Well Gas Well X	Other		8. Well Number #51
2. Name of Operator			9. OGRID Number
3. Address of Operator			5380 10 Pool name or Wildcat
2700 Farmington Ave., Blde	r. K. Ste 1 Farmington. N	M 87401	UTE DOME PARADOX
4. Well Location	1		
Unit Letter K :	1525 feet from the 90	OTH line and	2310 feet from the WEST line
Section 35	Township 32N	Range 14W	NMPM NMEM County SAN JUAN
Section 339	11. Elevation (Show whether		
		UND ELEVATION	
Pit or Below-grade Tank Application		- >1000	×500
Pit type Decili Depth to Groundwater Pit Liner Thickness: 12 mil	Distance from nearest free Below-Grade Tank: Volume		tance from nearest surface water _>600
TR Lines Timeragess: uni	Denow-Grade Laux. A outline	=DBS, Colstraction	III (TRUCTIAL)
12. Check A	Appropriate Box to Indicate		Report, or Other Data SEQUENT REPORT OF:
-	PLUG AND ABANDON	REMEDIAL WORK	ALTERING CASING
TEMPORARILY ABANDON	CHANGE PLANS	COMMENCE DRILLI	ING OPNS. [] PLUG AND [ABANDONMENT
PULL OR ALTER CASING	MULTIPLE COMPLETION	CASING TEST AND CEMENT JOB	protein.
OTHER: PIT	X	OTHER:]
			e pertinent dates, including estimated date
			wellbore diagram of proposed completion
XIIO Energy plans to inst	all a lined pit on location	on for drilling.	
I hereby certify that the information a	bove is true and complete to the	best of my knowledge	e and belief. I further certify that any pit or below-
			or an (attached) alternative OCD-approved plan
SIGNATURE THE MILE	71		ompliance Tech DATE 04/03/07
Type or print name Kyla Vaughan	E-	mail address: ky	La_vaughan@xtoanergy.com Telephone No. 505-564-6726
For State Use Only	LN 11 -	CEDUTY ON A CAC	INCOCCTOD DICT #1 HIM O a on
APPROVED BY	C/M TI	TLE	INSPECTOR, DIST. DATE JUN 0 8 20
Conditions of Approval, if any:	N 1		TVI UDIT
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XTO ENERGY INC.

Ute Indians A #51 APD Data April 3, 2007

Location: 1525' FSL x 2310' FWL Sec 35, T32N, R14W County: San Juan

State: New Mexico

GREATEST PROJECTED TD: 8634'

OBJECTIVE: Ute Dome Paradox

APPROX GR ELEV: 6062'

Est KB ELEV: <u>6080' (12' AGL)</u>

1. MUD PROGRAM:

INTERVAL	0' to 360'	360' to 2500'	2500' to 8634'
HOLE SIZE	12.25"	8.75"	8.75"
MUD TYPE	FW/Spud Mud	FW/Polymer	LSND / Gel Chemical
WEIGHT	8.6-9.0	8.4-8.8	8.6- 9.20
VISCOSITY	28-32	28-32	45-60
WATER LOSS	NC	NC	8-10

Remarks: Use fibrous materials as needed to control seepage and lost circulation. Pump high viscosity sweeps as needed for hole cleaning. Raise viscosity at TD for logging. Reduce viscosity after logging for cementing purposes.

2. CASING PROGRAM:

Surface Casing

Garrace	- Cusingi	 		J.1.8 10 00	Coll	Burst	2 17 1 1101		7,20	PPB		
					l		1.0	ID	D 10	an a	or.	0.22
					Rating	Rating	Jt Str	ID	Drift	SF	SF	SF
Interval	Length	Wt	Gr	Cplg	(psi)	(psi)	(M-lbs)	(in)	(in)	Coll	Burst	Ten
0'-360'	360'	36.0#	J-55	ST&C	2020	3520	394	8.921	8.765	11.73	20.44	30.40

9.625" casing to be set at + 360' in a 12-1/4" hole filled with 9.20 png mud

Production Casing: 5.5" casing to be set at TD (±8634') in 8.75" hole filled with 9.20 ppg mud.

						Coll Rating	Burst Rating	Jt Str	ID	Drift	SF	SF	SF
1	Interval	Length	Wt	Gr	Cplg	(psi)	(psi)	(M-lbs)	(in)	(in)	Coll	Burst	Ten
	0'-8634	8634'	17.0#	L-80	LT&C	6280	7740	348	4.892	4.767	1.52	1.87	2.37

3. <u>WELLHEAD:</u>

- A. Casing Head: C-22, 11" 3,000 psi WP, 9-5/8" 8-rnd with 2 2" line pipe outlets.
- B. Tubing Head: TCM 11" 3,000 psi WP by 7-1/16" 3,000 psi WP with two 2-1/16" 5,000 studded side outlets, with 9" BG Bottom Viton Seal. (Casing spool, if needed, C-22 11" 3,000 psi WP by 11" 3,000 psi WP, 18" tall.)

4. <u>CEMENT PROGRAM</u> (Slurry design may change slightly, but the plan is to circulate cement to surface on both casing strings):

A. Surface:

9.625", 36.0#, J-55, ST&C casing to be set at \pm 360' in 12-1/4" hole.

162 sx of Type III cement (or equivalent) typically containing accelerator and LCM, mixed at 14.5 ppg, 1.39 ft³/sk, & 6.70 gal wtr/sk.

Total slurry volume is 225 ft³, 100% excess of calculated annular volume to 360'.

B. <u>Production:</u> 5.5", 17.0#, L-80 (or K-55), LT&C casing to be set at ± 8634 ' in 8.75" hole. DV Tool set $\textcircled{a} \pm 4700$ '

1st Stage

LEAD:

±577 sx of Premium Lite HS (Type III/Poz/Gel) or equivalent, with dispersant, fluid loss, accelerator, & LCM mixed at 12.5 ppg, 2.01 ft³/sk, 10.55 gal wtr/sx.

TAIL:

150 sx Type III or equivalent cement with bonding additive, LCM, dispersant, & fluid loss mixed at 14.2 ppg, 1.54 cuft/sx, 8.00 gal/sx.

2nd Stage

LEAD:

±603 sx of Type III or equivalent cement with 8% gel & LCM mixed at 11.9 ppg, 2.54 ft³/sk, 15.00 gal wtr/sx.

TAIL:

100 sx Type III neat mixed at 14.5 ppg, 1.39 cuft/sx, 6.3 gal/sx.

Total estimated slurry volume for the 5-1/2" production casing is 3061 ft³.

Note: The slurry design may change slightly based upon actual conditions. Final cement volumes will be determined from the caliper logs plus 40%. It will be attempted to circulate cement to the surface.

5. LOGGING PROGRAM:

- A. Mud Logger: The mud logger will come on at 2,900' and will remain on the hole until TD. The mud will be logged in 10' intervals.
- B. Open Hole Logs as follows: Run Array Induction/SFL/GR/SP fr/TD (8634') to the bottom of the surface csg. Run Neutron/Lithodensity/Pe/GR/Cal from TD (8634') to 3,000'.

6. FORMATION TOPS:

Est. KB Elevation: 6080'

FORMATION	Sub-Sea Elev.	WELL DEPTH	FORMATION	Sub-Sea Elev.	WELL DEPTH
Gallup SS	4739	1,335	Chinle Fmtn	2332	3,742
Greenhorn LS	3993	2,081	Shinarump Congl.	1354	4,720
Graneros Shale	3931	2,143	Moenkopi Fmtn	1274	4,800
Dakota SS	3871	2,203	Cutler Group	1111	4,963
Burro Canyon SS	3665	2,409	Hermosa Group	-733	6,807
Morrison Fmtn	3620	2,454	Paradox Fmtn	-1338	7,412
Bluff SS	2930	3,144	Ismay Member*	-1540	7,614
Summerville Fmtn	2570	3,504	Desert Creek *	-1726	7,800
Todilto LS	2675	3,399	Akah *	-1847	7,921
Entrada SS	2656	3,418	Barker Creek*	-2054	8,128
Carmel Fmtn	2545	3,529	Alkali Gulch	-2288	8,362
Wingate SS	2385	3,689	Total Depth	-2560	8,634

^{*} Primary Objective

**** Maximum anticipated BHP should be <5,000 psig (<0.50 psi/ft) *****

7. ANTICIPATED OIL, GAS, & WATER ZONES:

- A. Oil & Gas Zones are anticipated at 2203'-3144' & 7614'-8634'.
- B. No Appreciable Water Zones are anticipated.
- C. Appropriately weighted mud will be used to isolate potential gas, oil, and water zones until such time as casing can be cemented into place for zonal isolation.
- D. Once the Morrison is drilled the well will be treated as a potential source of H₂S.

8. <u>COMPANY PERSONNEL:</u>

Name	Title	Office Phone	Home Phone
John Egelston	Drilling Engineer	505-564-6734	505-330-6902
Jerry Lacy	Drilling Superintendent	505-566-7917	505-320-6543
John Klutsch	Project Geologist	817-885-2800	

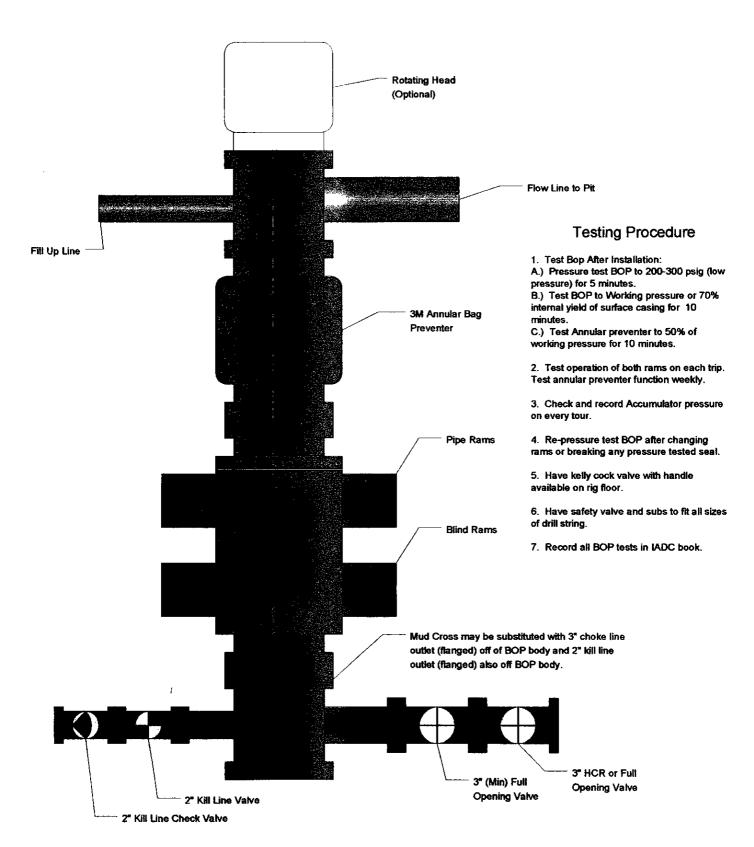
JWE 4/3/07

^{**} Secondary Objective

XTO Energy

3M BOP Stack

11/8/2006



	XTO Energy	
3M Choke Manifold	11/9/2006	

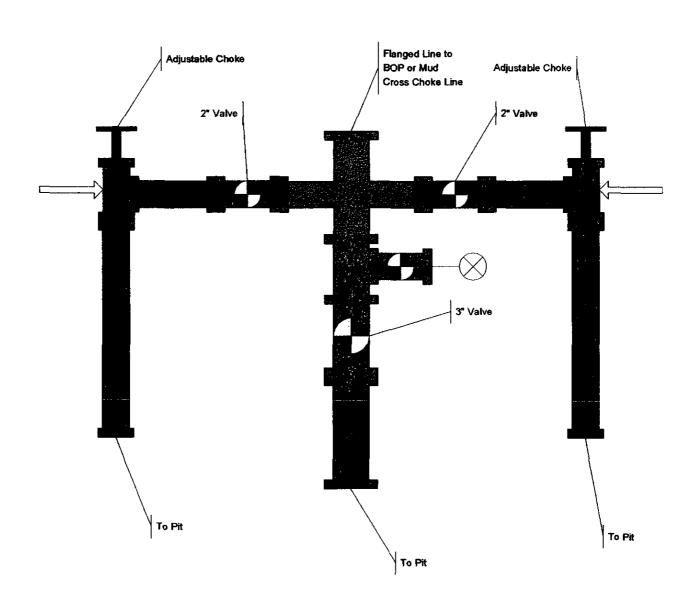


EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT F

H2S Contingency Plan

(Emergency Response and Public Protection Plan) **Drilling Operations**

XTO Energy Inc.

Ute Indians A # 51 San Juan Basin Operations

PREPARED BY: Jeff Clement

Office: 505) 324-1090 Cell: 505) 215-0533

H2S Contingency Plan

Company Name:

XTO Energy, Inc.

Address: Phone:

2700 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, NM 87401

(505) 324-1090

Well Name:

Ute Indians A # 51 1525' FSL / 2310' FWL

TD:

BIA

Varied Geological Tops

Location:

Sec.35-32N-R14W, NMPM, San Juan Co. New Mexico

Lat: 36.94140'N / Long: 108.27950W (NAD 83) Lat:36-56.29.0 N / Long: 108-16-44.0 (NAD 27)

API#

30-045-

14-20-604-62

Formation

Paradox

Geological Tops

To be determined by data obtained during operations

Contact Personnel

XTO Energy Drilling Manager Brent Martin Office: (505) 324-1090 Cell: (505) 320-4074

XTO Energy Drilling Engineer John Egelston Office: (505) 324-1090 Cell: (505) 330-6902

XTO Energy Drilling Superintendent Jerry Lacy Office (505) 324-1090 Cell (505) 320-6543

> XTO Energy Field Foremen Dennis Elrod Office: (505) 324-1090 Cell: (505) 486-6460

XTO Energy Health & Safety Supervisor Jeff Clement Office: (505) 324-1090 Cell: (505) 215-0533

> RIG CONTRACTOR To be determined (505) 324-1090

CONTRACT SAFETY COMPANY
Jacobs Engineering
Al Lara
Office: (970) 564-1103
Cell: (970) 560-1349

CONTENTS

1.00	PURP	OSE	4
2.00	GENI	CRAL INFORMATION ON AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO	
	HYDI	ROGEN SULFIDE (H2S) AND SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO2)	5
	2.10	HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S)	5
	2.20		5
		TOXICITY CHART	5
3.00	TREA	TMENT PROCEDURES FOR H2S AND SO2 EXPOSURE	6
4.00	OPER	ATIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND PROCEDURES	6
	4.10	LOCATION LAYOUT	6
	4.20	OPERATING & FLARING PROCEDURES	7
	4.30	OPERATING CONDITIONS	8
5.00	HYDI	ROGEN SULFIDE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	9
6.00	TRAI	NING PROGRAM	10
7.00	PROT	ECTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC	11
	7.10	NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DANGER	12
	7.20	EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND ISOLATION OF DANGER AREA	17
APPE	NDICES		
APPE	NDIX A	AREA MAP	
ADDE	MINIV D	I OCATION I AVOLIT	

APPENDIX A	AREA MAP
APPENDIX B	LOCATION LAYOUT
APPENDIX C	EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST
APPENDIX D	H2S RADIUS OF EXPOSURE
APPENDIX E	H2S RADIUS OF EXPOSURE MAP
APPENDIX F	HYDROGEN SULFIDE MSDS
ADDENDIV C	EMPLOVEE SIGNOFF SHEET

1.00 PURPOSE

This Emergency Response, and Public Protection Plan (Plan), is a specific plan, that applies to the San Juan Basin Operations, of New Mexico, operated by XTO Energy Inc. (XTO). This document is designed to provide for the safety and welfare of XTO and contract personnel, the community, the environment, and property, under H2S situations.

This plan establishes evacuation procedures, assigns response duties to specific individuals, provides for notification of outside agencies, and provides details of actions to alert and protect the public. This Plan will be activated immediately upon the detection of the release of a potentially hazardous volume of hydrogen sulfide (H2S).

2.00 GENERAL INFORMATION ON AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S) AND SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO2).

2.10 HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S)

Hydrogen sulfide is a flammable, highly toxic, colorless gas that is heavier than air, with the odor of rotten eggs. It can be detected by smell at the concentration of only 0.002 parts per million (ppm). Above concentrations of 100 ppm, it will deaden the sense of smell in a few minutes, and at a concentration of 600 + ppm, a single breath can be fatal. If ignited, it burns with a blue flame. In still air, it tends to accumulate in low places in dangerous concentrations. However, if it is warmer than the surrounding air, it may tend to rise. The upper flammability in air is 4% (40,000 ppm).

Breathing low concentrations of H2S can cause headaches. Higher concentrations (0.01 percent by volume) cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Eyes become red and swollen, accompanied by sharp pain in more severe cases. Still higher concentrations (0.05 percent by volume) cause dizziness, unconsciousness, and failure of respiration.

The Threshold Limit Value (TLV) is 10 ppm (0.001%) in air. This is the limit for eight hours of continuous exposure as recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The health and safety reference values of various concentrations of H2S are listed in the toxicity chart below. A Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for hydrogen sulfide is included in Appendix D.

2.20 SULFUR DIOXIDE (S02)

Sulfur dioxide is formed with the burning of hydrogen sulfide gas. Sulfur dioxide is a pungent, irritating, suffocating, colorless gas. This gas is normally heavier than air and concentrations above 400 ppm are considered dangerous for even brief exposures.

Under special circumstances, hydrogen sulfide gas may be ignited in order to dissipate a gas cloud and reduce impact on a local area. Often these burning temperatures are enough to raise and mix the SO2 with air in a ratio well below toxic levels. However, great care and proper monitoring should be used when this is attempted.

Due to the irritating effect of SO2 at low concentrations of less than 5 ppm, there is usually no doubt as to it's presence in an area, which provides better warning characteristics than H2S.

2.30 TOXICITY CHART

NAME	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (1)	TLV (2) (ppm)	HAZARDOUS LIMIT (3)	LETHAL CONCENTRATION (4)
Hydrogen Sulfide	1.18	10	100 ppm/1hr.	600 + ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	2.21	2	50 ppm/1 hr.	400 ppm

Notes:

- (1) Specific gravity of air = 1.00
- (2) TLV Threshold Limit Value
- (3) Hazardous Limit concentration that may cause death with short term exposure.
- (4) Lethal concentration concentration that may cause death with only a few breaths.

3.00 TREATMENT PROCEDURES FOR H2S AND SO2 EXPOSURE

- A. Remove the patient to fresh air. Personnel should <u>always</u> use fresh air breathing equipment when entering an area to retrieve a person who has been overcome with H2S.
- B. Call a physician and get patient under his care as soon as possible.
- C. If breathing has ceased, begin artificial respiration immediately. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) only if there is no pulse and no breathing. Continue revival efforts until physician arrives or, if patient is mobile and it is determined that he should go to the hospital, continue oxygen inhalation under the physician's direction.
- D. Administer oxygen to help eliminate toxic substances from blood stream.
- E. Keep the patient at rest and protect from chilling.

4.00 INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of all personnel on the location to familiarize themselves with the procedures outlined in this contingency plan.

A. All Personnel

- 1. Responsible for their assigned safety equipment.
- 2. Responsible for familiarizing themselves with the location of all safety equipment.
- 3. Responsible for reporting any indications of H2S to those in the area and to a supervisor.

B. Operations Supervisor

- 1. Responsible for thoroughly understanding and seeing that all aspects of this contingency plan are enforced.
- 2. Responsible for implementing all phases of this contingency plan.
- 3. Responsible for keeping a minimum of personnel on the location during expected hazardous operations.
- 4. Responsible for coordinating all well site operations and communications in the event that an emergency condition develops.
- 5. Responsible for ensuring that all visitors receive an H2S safety orientation. A visitors log will be maintained as well as a list of all personnel on location after drilling has progressed to the suspected H2S formation.

4.10 LOCATION LAYOUT

The location should have at least two pre-determined safe areas to assemble at in the event of an emergency. These locations should be located 180 degrees to one another, and in the direction of the prevailing winds.

A. H2S rig monitor with at least three heads. One located at the bell nipple, one located at the shale shaker, and a third one on the rig floor.

The location and type of all air masks. Self-contained breathing apparatus for use by rig personnel for this well will be kept in the following location(s):

Type: 1-30 min. rescue unit Location: Safety Contractor's Trailer

Type: 1-30 min. rescue unit
Type: 2-30 min. rescue unit
Type: 2-30 min. rescue unit
Type: 5-Hoseline work unit
Type: 3-5 min escape unit
Location: All Trailers
Location: Briefing Area #1
Location: Briefing Area #2
Location: Safety Trailer
Location: Rig Floor

Type: 1-5 min. escape unit Location: Tubing board (derrick)

If a cascade system is utilized, indicate the location(s);

Type: 10 cylinder cascade Location: Safety Trailer located by rig base of catwalk.

The location of windsocks or streamers. The wind directions indicators for this well will be located

Type: Windsock Location: Briefing Area #1
Type: Windsock Location: Briefing Area #2
Type: Windsock Location: On floor & pits

The location of any other safety equipment used, such as flare guns or bug blowers.

Type: Flare gun Location: Safety Trailer

The location of all telephones and/or means of communications are as follows:

Type: Cell phone Location: Drilling Superintendent

Tool Pusher

Warning Signs:

"No Smoking" signs should be strategically located around the rig and rig location. The following locations are appropriate:

Rig Floor
Dog house
Substructure
Lower landing of all stairs to rig floor
Mud pits
Shale shaker

"Poison Gas" signs should also be strategically located around the rig and rig location. The following locations are appropriate:

All entrances leading to location

Lower landing of all stairs leading to rig floor

All areas around substructure, including mud pits and shale shaker

Various points along the perimeter of the radius of exposure

NOTE: All warnings should be black and yellow in color and of readable size at a distance.

4.20 OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following operating procedures will be utilized for drilling in areas with H2S.

A. Plan of operation for handling gas kicks and other problems. Any gas kick will be controlled by using approved well control techniques. Upon evidence that ambient H2S concentrations have reached 10 ppm, all non-essential personnel will be evacuated to pre-determined safe areas. Personnel remaining on the rig floor will continue to control the well until the situation indicates the area is safe to reenter.

Special Operations:

Drill Stem Tests: All drill stem tests must be closed chamber and conducted during daylight hours only.

Coring: After a core has been cut, circulate bottoms up and monitor for H2S. If hole conditions (and/or detectors) indicate potentially hazardous conditions, put breathing equipment on (10) ten stands before core barrel reaches surface. Breathing equipment will be worn by all personnel while core barrel is pulled, broken out and opened, and until a safe atmosphere is indicated.

All equipment with potential for H2S shall be suitable for H2S service, i.e. Drill String, Casing, Well Head, Blowout Preventor equipment and trim, Rotating Head, Kill Lines, Choke Manifold and Lines.

A remote controlled choke will be installed prior to all H2S drilling.

Mud system pH will be maintained at or above 10.0 with sufficient materials on location to maintain the required pH.

A flare pit will be located a minimum of 150" from the wellhead and 30" from the reserve pit. Should H2S be encountered during drilling operations an *ignitable flaring system* will be used and burnable gas will then be vented to the atmosphere. Extreme caution will be noted for Sulfur Dioxide that is a by product of Hydrogen Sulfide when burned.

4.30 OPERATING CONDITIONS

Operating conditions are defined in three categories. A description of each of these conditions and the required action to take are given below.

A. Condition I – Normal Operating Conditions, Potential Danger

Characterized by: Normal Drilling Operations in zones which contain or may contain H2S.

Warning Flag:

Yellow

Alarm:

None

Probable Occurrence:

No detectable gas present at surface

General Action:

Know location of safety equipment.

Check safety equipment for proper function. Keep it available.

Be alert for a condition change. Follow instructions of supervisor.

B. Condition II - Potential to Moderate Danger to Life

Characterized by: H2S gas present. Concentration less than 10 ppm.

Warning Flag:

Orange

Alarm:

Flashing light at 10 ppm H2S. Intermittent blasts on horn at 10 ppm H2S.

Probable Occurrence:

As drill gas.

As trip gas when circulating bottoms up

When a core barrel is pulled When a well kick is circulated out

Surface pressure, well flow or lost operations Equipment failure during testing operations General Action:

Follow instructions of supervisor.

Put on breathing equipment if directed, or is conditions warrant it.

Stay in "SAFE BRIEFING AREA" if instructed and not working to correct the problem.

The Drilling Superintendent will initiate action to reduce the H2S concentration to zero.

C. Condition III – Moderate to Extreme Danger to Life

<u>Characterized by:</u> H2S present in concentrations at or above 10 ppm. Critical well operations or well control problems. In the extreme, loss of well control.

Warning Flag:

Red

Alarm:

Flashing light and continuous blast on horn at 10 ppm H2S

Probable Occurrence:

As drill gas

As trip gas when circulating bottoms up

When a core barrel is pulled When a well kick is circulated out

Surface pressure, well flow or lost return problems Equipment failure during testing operations

General Action:

Put on breathing equipment. Move to "SAFE BRIEFING AREA" and remain there is not working to correct or control problem.

Follow instructions of Drilling Superintendent or other supervisor.

The Drilling Superintendent will initiate emergency action as provided in the contingency plan and as appropriate to the actual conditions. If testing operations are in progress, the well will be shut in. The Drilling Superintendent will conduct any necessary operations with an absolute minimum of personnel. All persons in the immediate area will wear a breathing apparatus. All other personnel will restrict their movements to those directed by the Superintendent.

If gas containing hydrogen sulfide (H2S) is ignited, the burning hydrogen sulfide will be converted to sulfur dioxide, which is poisonous.

5.00 HYDROGEN SULFIDE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The procedures listed below apply to drilling and testing operations:

- A. If at any time during Condition I, the mud logger, mud engineer, or any other person detects H2S, he will notify the Drilling Superintendent. All personnel should keep alert to the Drilling Superintendent's orders. He will:
 - 1. Immediately begin to ascertain the cause or the source of the H2S and take steps to reduce the H2S concentration to zero. This should include having the mud engineer run a sulfide and pH determination on the flowline mud if water-base mud is in use. If an oil-base mud is in use, the mud engineer should check the lime content of the mud.
 - 2. Order non-essential personnel out of the potential danger area.
 - 3. Order all personnel to check their safety equipment to see that it is working properly and in the proper location. Persons without breathing equipment will not be allowed to work in a hazard area.
 - 4. Notify the Contract Supervisor of condition and action taken.
 - 5. Continue gas monitoring activities and continue with caution.
 - 6. Display the orange warning flag.
- B. If the H2S concentration exceeds 10 ppm, the following steps will be taken:
 - 1. Put on breathing equipment
 - 2. Display red flag
 - 3. Driller prepare to shut the well in
 - a. Pick up pipe to get Kelly out of BOP's
 - b. Close BOP's if necessary

- 4. If testing operations are in progress, the well will be shut-in
- 5. Help anyone who may be affected by the gas
- 6. Evacuate quickly to the "SAFE BRIEFING AREA" if instructed or conditions warrant
- C. In the event a potentially hazardous volume of H2S is released into the atmosphere, the following steps must be taken to alert the public:
 - 1. Remove all rig personnel from the danger area and assembly at a pre-determined safe area, preferable upwind from the well site.
 - 2. Alert the drilling office, public safety personnel, regulatory agencies, and the general public of the existence and location of an H2S release. See List of Emergency Telephone Numbers.
 - 3. Assign personnel to block any public road (and access road to location) at the boundary of the area of exposure. Any unauthorized people within the area should be informed that an emergency exists and be ordered to leave immediately.
 - 4. Request assistance from public safety personnel to control traffic and/or evacuate people from the threatened area.

6.00 TRAINING PROGRAM

All personnel associated with the drilling operations will receive training to ensure efficient and correct action in all situations. This training will be in the general areas of:

- (A) Personnel Safety
- (B) Rig Operations
- (C) Well Control Procedures
- A. Personnel Safety Training All Personnel shall have received H2S training in the following areas:
 - 1. Hazards and characteristics of H2S.
 - 2. Effect on mental components of the system.
 - 3. Safety precautions.
 - 4. Operation of safety equipment and life support systems.
 - 5. Corrective action and shutdown procedures.
- B. Rig Operations All rig personnel shall have received training in the following areas:
 - 1. Well control procedures.
 - 2. Layout and operations of the well control equipment.

NOTE: Proficiency will be developed through BOP drills which will be documented by the Drilling Superintendent.

7. <u>Service Company Personnel</u> – All service personnel shall be trained by their employers in the hazards and characteristics of H2S, and the operation of safety equipment, and life support systems.

<u>Visitors</u> – All first time visitors to the location will be required to attend a safety orientation. The Drilling Superintendent shall be responsible for this orientation and he shall see that every visitor is logged correctly.

<u>Public</u> - The public within the area of exposure shall be given an advance briefing by the Drilling Superintendent. This briefing must include the following elements:

- 1. Hazards and characteristics of hydrogen sulfide. It is an extremely dangerous gas. It is normally detectable by its "rotten egg" odor, but odor is not a reliable means of detections because the sense of smell may be dulled or lost due to intake of the gas. It is colorless, transparent and flammable. It is heavier than air and may accumulate in low places.
- 2. The necessity of an emergency action plan. Due to the danger of persons exposed to hydrogen sulfide and the need for expeditious action should an emergency occur, this action plan will be put into effect if and when a leak occurs.
- 3. The location of hydrogen sulfide within the area of exposure at the drilling location.
- 4. The manner in which the public will be notified of an emergency.
- 5. Steps to be taken in case of an emergency.
- 6. Abandon danger area.

7. Notify necessary agencies and request assistance for controlling traffic and evacuating people.

7.00 PROTECTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

7.10 NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DANGER

Warning signs will be prominently displayed at the well site and at all access points.

7.20 EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND ISOLATION OF DANGER AREA

In the event that toxic gases are released in such quantities as to be a possible hazard to the public, the following steps (in addition to the procedure outlines in Section 5.00) will be taken by the person in charge.

- Choose a command post site in a safe area
- Alert by telephone the Incident Commander or the Safety Manager and notify the person of the situation and your choice of command posts.
- Notify local Law Enforcement Officials of the need to restrict entry to the area and the <u>location of your command post</u>. Request their assistance in restricting entry into the danger area by placing roadblocks or barriers in safe areas.

NOTE: Alternate command posts and roadblocks may be required; the Incident Commander may make changes in the locations listed above. Care should be taken to notify all responders of the changes.

- If evacuation cannot be accomplished in a timely manner and the H2S release is posing an immediate threat to human life, the Incident Commander may choose to ignite the gas, Because of the increased risks igniting the gas can pose for response personnel, only the Incident Commander can give this order.