DRAFT

HOBBS RMT

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

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PREFACE

An effective and viable Emergency Action Plan is intended to provide prior planning and guidance in responding to emergency incidents. The primary considerations in its development are personnel, public safety, protection of company and public property, and protection of the environment. Conduct activities in a manner consistent with appropriate safety, health and environmental considerations.

Although the plan addresses varied emergency situations which may occur, it recognizes that flexibility and the use of the organization's knowledge and experience is critical to safe resolution of emergency incidents. Response actions outlined in the plan provide a framework which may be placed into operation without confusion. The actions will promote quick and decisive actions while protecting the safety of personnel and the public.

Every effort has been taken to minimize or eliminate all potentially hazardous situations and to avoid accidents due to equipment failure by the dedicated efforts of our people in maintaining a preventative maintenance program.

The Hobbs RMT is responsible and accountable for the implementation, the evaluation, and the maintenance of this Emergency Action Plan in accordance with Oxy Permian's safety guidelines.

COMPANY POLICY

Oxy Permian, Ltd. pledges to protect the health and safety of our employees, our contractors, the users of our products and the communities in which we operate. We recognize the challenge of fulfilling this pledge while accomplishing our other corporate goals. Each of us share this responsibility to ensure our long-term success. To achieve our goals, we will:

- Commit to leadership by operating and growing our business in compliance with all known legal requirements and Oxy Permian's Health, Environmental, Safety, and Regulatory operating guidelines.

- Safeguard our employee's health by promoting an accident free workplace, minimizing exposure to hazardous substances, and providing preventative health care systems.

- Promote the safe handling, use and disposal of our products by acquiring and communicating information, thus educating our employees and customers.

- Minimize the environmental impact of our operations by promoting pollution prevention and environmental conservation.

- Anticipate, evaluate and manage risks by maintaining crisis management programs that emphasize prevention and effective emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans.

- Commit to continuous improvement by monitoring compliance with regulations and our internal guidelines while striving for Safety performance which compares favorably with industry leaders.

- Earn the public trust by communicating openly about our guidelines, programs and performance while advocating sound laws and regulations.

Dated: 6/97

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Plan Description

This plan is constructed in modules that address the various steps to be taken in responding to all emergency situations within the Hobbs Reservoir Management Team area of responsibility. The plan contains the following modules:

1. Emergency Response and Evacuation module that addresses the events that will trigger an emergency response and/or evacuation of the field site.

2. Emergency Response Action module that defines the responsibilities of key personnel.

3. Emergency telephone lists of key Oxy Permian personnel and support services and instructions for the answering service to handle emergency notifications after normal business hours, weekends, and holidays.

4. Appendixes that contain the following information:

    A. Incident Classifications
    B. Types of Emergencies and Response Actions
    C. Plan Training
    D. Public Relations
    E. Support and Resource Availability
    F. Command Center Description
    G. Response Equipment List

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

Activation of Emergency Response Plan

A. Upon notification or discovery by anyone of a potential emergency situation:

1. Notification of the need for evacuation of personnel in the Hobbs RMT Office and Annex will be made by using the intercom system. **Dialing 56 in the office or 397-8260 outside of the office activates the intercom system.** Nature of the emergency, preferred evacuation routes and safe/meeting area should be announced. See Appendix I for routes and meeting area.
2. Initiate the Emergency Action Plan.
3. Initiate rescue and first aid as situation dictates.

B. An Oxy Permian representative at the site will then notify the Team Leader or his/her relief.

1. The Team Leader will be responsible for the delegation of assignments relative to contacting all company, contract, and emergency response personnel.
2. The Team Leader also coordinates deployment of emergency equipment and additional personnel as the situation dictates.
3. The Oxy Permian representative remains on site until the emergency is over. They assure the completion of repairs and that the situation is under control before releasing emergency personnel.

Personnel Responsibilities

A. **Company personnel** will be responsible for:

1. Notifying the Team Leader of their location.
2. Containment, notifications, and repair of hazardous condition.
3. Assisting civil authorities as requested by Oxy Permian Team Leader.
4. Utilization of civil authorities or other expertise as needed relative to hazards.

B. **Contract Personnel** will immediately evacuate to a safe location, but remain in the area to assist Oxy Permian personnel and civil authorities as requested when it is safe to do so and adequate training has been provided.

C. **Civil Authorities** (Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS) will be responsible for:

1. Traffic control and evacuation
2. Fire control and rescue
3. Medical treatment

Emergency Shutdown Procedures

Any Oxy Permian employee has the authority to initiate a shutdown of the field or facility if their assessment of the situation indicates an immediate shutdown is necessary. Often, during normal daylight hours, this decision would be deferred to the Team Leader; however, this decision may be left up to the judgment of the employee involved if the Team Leader cannot be immediately contacted.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Following is a description of key personnel responsibilities for incident response.

Caprock Answering Service: Upon notification of a possible emergency on Altura property, the answering service operator should ensure that he/she has all of the following information:

1. Name, phone number, and/or address of the person reporting emergency.
2. Location of emergency.
3. Concise statement of what is happening.
4. What type of emergency services are needed on location.

The answering service operator should proceed to call the Oxy Permian Technician on call and be prepared to furnish the above information.

Technician on call: He/she will serve as first Oxy Permian responder to the scene. The Oxy Permian Technician will assess the emergency and classify the incident as "Minor, Medium, or Major" according to the guidelines in Appendix A, Incident Classification. If determined to be a "minor" incident, the Oxy Permian Technician will immediately take steps to resolve the situation, either alone or with the help of other Oxy Permian employees or contractors (at his/her discretion), in accordance with Oxy Permian Safety Guidelines. If determined to be a "Medium or Major" incident, the Oxy Permian Technician will immediately notify the Oxy Permian Team Leader.

Team Leader: Team Leader or designated relief, will serve as the Field Incident ~~On-Scene~~ Commander (FIC). Under certain conditions, the New Mexico State Police responding to the emergency may elect to assume ~~share~~ the position of FIC ~~On-Scene Commander~~ or they may established a Unified Command of which the OXY Team Leader may be a key member. The FIC's ~~On-Scene Commander's~~ responsibility is to ensure control of the emergency incident. Team Leader will notify or delegate notifications of all Oxy Permian or contract personnel as well as the civil authorities needed for response to the situation. Team Leader will assign additional OXY personnel to support roles ~~contact, HES Technician,~~ as needed.

Note: The Field Incident Commander, or relief, remains on site until the emergency is over. The Field Incident Commander ensures repairs have been completed and ensures the operation has returned to normal, before releasing emergency team members.

Team Leader: ALTERNATE CONTACTS, TEAM LEADER: In the event that Team Leader cannot be reached, the following Alternate Team Leader Contacts should be called, in this order:

1. David Nelson 2. Robert Gilbert

FIELD INCIDENT COMMANDER

The initial priority for the Field Incident Commander (FIC) is to assess the size and scope of the incident scene. Such factors as the immediate level of danger to employees, contractors, and the general public should be high on the list of considerations. The following is an abbreviated list concerning the responsibilities and recommended sequence for the FIC to achieve his/her responsibilities.

1. Assess the size and scope of the incident scene.
2. Establish preliminary "hot and safe zones" based on the information available.
3. Set up a mobile command post at the scene of the incident.
4. Initiate any "municipal emergency response" requests as deemed appropriate.
5. Manage all aspects of the incident as OXY's FIC or as a key player in a Unified Command.
6. Communicate routinely with the OXY Crisis Team's Operations Manager in Houston.
7. FIC is responsible for assigning support roles as listed below.

Operations and Planning Section Chief

The Operations and Planning Section Chief (OPSC) plays an integral role in interfacing with the various State and Local emergency responders in coordinating all response activities. This allows the FIC to focus on the incident and it's big picture decisions.

1. Facilitate onsite responder personnel briefings and status updates.
2. Arrange for humanitarian assistance with the ACT Human Resources Manager if required by the scope of the incident with coordination from the FIC.
3. If requested, assist the local municipalities in a "search and rescue" operation categorized as a specialized employee under the OSHA HAZWOPER guidelines.
4. Perform all other response functions as requested by the FIC.

Technical Specialist

Technical Specialists, those individuals possessing critical skills, experience and knowledge in specific areas of OXY's or industry operations may be enlisted to assist in providing operational solutions for controlling releases in their areas of expertise. The Technical Specialist will function through the OPSC.

Examples of Technical Specialists include:

- Downhole Specialist
- Critical Well Control Specialist
- Drilling Specialist
- Construction Specialist
- Electrician
- Maintenance Specialist

Facility Engineers

Local Facility Engineers will function through the OPSC and assist in providing operational solutions to controlling the size and scope of an incident. The ability to identify process related equipment for isolation and routing for field sources often proves to be one of the biggest challenges during a crisis situation. The following tasks should receive the initial priority for responding Facility Engineers and operations personnel.

1. Identify source location and isolation equipment if available.

2. Provide detailed isolation instructions for responding personnel. Keep in mind the responders may or may not be OXY employees and may or may not have a good understanding of E&P operations.

3. Be prepared to provide the operational technical portion of update sessions with the onsite field response groups.

4. Begin the operational aspect of a facility recovery plan to first address operational needs to return to "normal" operating mode and second to complete long term considerations for site mitigation.

SAFETY OFFICER

The Safety Officer (SO) plays an integral part in assisting the FIC in managing the onsite issues surrounding an incident. Focused internally on the incident, the Safety Officer is constantly evaluating the safety and health issues involved with the incident and monitors pieces of the response process to allow the FIC to

address "bigger picture" issues. The following is an abbreviated list of the responsibilities and recommended sequence for the SO to achieve his/her responsibilities.

1. Confirm the FIC's preliminary "hot and safe zones" are still applicable or adjust accordingly for such activities as staging areas, media crew locations, decontamination operations, etc.
2. Address Safety, Health, Environmental, and Regulatory issues including notifications.
3. If required, coordinate the development of a Site Safety and Health Plan or request this service from the ACT in Houston.
4. If required, develop an "incident mitigation or recovery plan" or request this service from the ACT in Houston.

Note: The SO must stay abreast of the incident status and situation in order provide relief as an alternate FIC if the situations dictates a change needs to be made.

HES Technician: The HES Technician, will be assigned the role of Safety Officer, and will assist the FIC in managing the on-site issues surrounding an incident. The HES Technician will be responsible for hazard assessment and assuring the safety of all personnel. He/she will assist in deploying personnel protective equipment as needed. In the event of environmental concerns, he/she will be responsible for providing clean-up direction, requirements for spill remediation, and disposal guidelines. He/she will coordinate all regulatory agency notification as needed. This may involve the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division and the New Mexico Air Quality Board. He/she will maintain close contact with Hobbs City Emergency Management Coordinator Response Manager, as needed.

ALTERNATE CONTACTS, HES TECHNICIAN: In the event that the HES Technician cannot be reached, the following alternate HES personnel should be contacted: Roy Escobedo

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) is responsible for assisting the FIC by arranging all aspects of field logistical support. The LSC must accommodate not only OXY responders but also municipal or other industrial responders as requested by the FIC or OPSC. Because there may be limited logistical support capabilities at the location, it is recommended the LSC rely heavily on the ACT Logistical Manager in Houston. The ACT Logistical Manager's staff has multiple contracts and processes already in place to assist in such issues as food, lodging, vehicles, aircraft, etc. The following is an abbreviated list and recommended sequence to ensure the LSC is able to achieve his/her responsibilities.

1. Initiate both victim and emergency responder "personnel accountability systems" upon arrival to the incident scene.
2. Establish and maintain a communication tool between the FIC and the OXY Crisis Team Operations Manager in Houston.
3. Assist in media interactions and establish the "OXY Point of Contact" for media inquiries.
4. Initiate and maintain an incident documentation system to ensure all activities are captured and a summary report will be available.
5. Begin supplying logistical support to the incident scene, staging operations, and local areas as soon as practical
6. Coordinate site security capabilities with the FIC, OPCS, SO, and responding municipalities.

MEDIA CONTACT

The designated Media Contact is assigned to the Logistics Section and will function through the LSC. The Media Contact will work very closely with the FIC, OPSC, and the OXY Public Affairs Representative located in Houston. Initial priorities for the Media Contact will include the following:

1. Establish themselves as the onsite Media Contact for all media inquiries.
2. Work with the Public Affairs to establish and distribute an initial press release as soon as feasible and with an announced time of when additional updates would be available.
3. Either assist the FIC or personally conduct all initial media interviews until relieved by a member of the External Affairs group.
4. Assist in all other functions of the Logistics Section as requested by the LSC or FIC.

OTHER EMPLOYEES

All other personnel should stand by and wait for instructions from the FIC.

Once accounted for, Wasson San Andres / Wasson Clearfork RMT employees may be called upon by the LSC to provide logistical support in many different directions. These may include contacting vendors for supplies, contacting local company support groups for assistance to the general public, providing onsite logistical support to the responders "staging area" where others wait to assist in the actual response efforts, escorting vendors to remote locations as a guide, blocking roads, assisting with evacuations, etc.

It should be understood however, no employee or contractor of the Hobbs RMT will be asked to provide incident scene support that they are not comfortable in their ability to perform or have not been specifically trained to do.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIST
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OXY PERMIAN HOTLINE	713-935-7210

CAPROCK ANSWERING SERVICE	505-397-8255

HOBBS FLOOD MANAGEMENT TEAM
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIST

TEAM LEADERS AND ALTERNATES

Gary Bullock Team Leader	Office SOCON Mobile Cellular Phone Home Radio Call Pager	505-397-8203 8-748-2203 505-397-8271-1059 505-390-9144 915-697-2749 159 877-339-1954-1004
David Nelson 1st Alternate	Office Socon Mobile Cellular Phone Pager Home Radio Call	505-397-8211 8-748-2211 505-397-8271-1026 505-631-5309 877-339-1954-1037 505-392-9236 126
Robert Gilbert 2nd Alternate	Office Socon Mobile Cellular Phone Pager Home Radio Call	505-397-8206 8-748-2206 505-397-8271-1372 505-390-4704 877-339-1954-1038 505-392-5120 172

HOBBS RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT TEAM
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIST

HES SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Steve Bishop **HES Technician**	**Office** **SOCON** **Cellular Phone** **Pager** **Home**	**505-397-8251** **8-748-2251** **505-390-4784** **877-339-1954-1118** **505-392-7428**
Roy Escobedo **HES Specialist**	**Office** **SOCON** **Cellular Phone** **Pager** **Home**	**806-592-6481** **8-773-6481** **806-893-2691** **1-888-221-3493** **806-780-7163**

OXY PERMIAN HOUSTON OFFICE

Bill Roby **Asset Manager**	**Office** **Cellular Phone** **Home** **Pager**	**281-552-1058** **281-732-2890** **281-578-9283** **281-267-8413**
Greg Hardin **HES Team Leader**	**Office** **Cellular Phone** **Pager** **Home**	**281-552-1324** **713-882-3999** **713-612-8864** **281-343-8452**
Rusty Barnett **HES Specialist**	**Office** **Cellular Phone** **Pager** **Home**	**281-552-1325** **888-902-0437** **281-550-3946**
Trent Adcock **HES Specialist**	**Office** **Cellular Phone** **Home**	**281-552-1327** **713-819-0566** **281-395-5140**

EMERGENCY SERVICES
OUTSIDE SUPPORT PHONE NUMBERS

MEDICAL

HOSPITAL NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PHONE NUMBER
Lea Regional Hospital	5419 Lovington Highway	Hobbs, NM	505-492-5000
Covenant Health Care Center (Dr. Hood)	2410 N. Fowler	Hobbs, NM	505-392-5571 8:00-5:00 M-F
Memorial Hospital	209 NW 8th	Seminole, TX	915-758-5811
Nor-Lea General Hospital	1600 N. Main Street	Lovington, NM	505-396-6611
Yoakum County Hospital	412 Mustang Drive	Denver City, TX	806-592-5484
Brownfield Regional Medical Center	705 E. Felt	Brownfield, TX	806-637-3551
Covenant Health Systems	4000 24th Street	Lubbock, TX	806-725-6000
Covenant Medical Center	2615 19th Street	Lubbock, TX	806-725-1011
University Medical Center	602 Indiana	Lubbock, TX	806-743-3111

AMBULANCE

Hobbs, New Mexico	911 or 505-397-9308
Lovington, New Mexico	911 or 505-396-2811
Eunice, New Mexico	911
Seminole, Texas	915-758-9871
Denver City, Texas	911 or 806-592-3516

AIR AMBULANCE

AEROCARE Methodist Hospital Lubbock, Texas - Aerocare will respond to a call from any Altura personnel. *ETA Lubbock to Hobbs 42 minutes.*	1-800-627-2376

PHYSICIANS

DOCTOR	CITY	PHONE NUMBER
Dr. Steve E. Hood	Hobbs, New Mexico	505-392-5571
Dr. Bodindr Thepchatri	Denver City, Texas	806-592-3591
Dr. Carl Smith	Brownfield, Texas	806-637-2558
Dr. Morris Knox	Brownfield, Texas	806-637-2566
Dr. William Croom	Lubbock, Texas	806-799-4999

LAW ENFORCEMENT 911

POLICE

CITY	PHONE NUMBER
Hobbs, New Mexico	911 or 505-397-9265
Eunice, New Mexico	911 or 505-394-2112
Lovington, New Mexico	911 or 505-396-2811

SHERIFF

CITY/COUNTY	PHONE NUMBER
Lea County Sheriff - Hobbs	505-393-2515
Lea County Sheriff - Lovington	505-396-3611

STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

CITY	PHONE NUMBER
Hobbs, New Mexico	505-392-5588

FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY	PHONE NUMBER
Hobbs, New Mexico	911 or 505-397-9308
Lovington, New Mexico	911
Denver City, Texas	911 or 806-592-3516
Seminole, Texas	911 or 915-758-9871

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
New Mexico Oil Conservation Division	505-393-6161
Bureau of Land Management	505-393-3612
Air Quality Bureau, Santa Fe, NM	505-827-1494
LEPC - David Hooten	505-397-9231

AIRPORTS

CITY	PHONE NO.
Lea County Airport - Carlsbad Hwy	505-393-4943
Lea County Lovington Airport	505-396-9911
Lubbock International Airport	806-762-6411
Midland International Airport	915-563-2033

POISON CONTROL CENTER	1-800-432-6866

CHEMTREC**	1-800-424-9300

** Call CHEMTREC for questions concerning response or chemical hazards in the event of a chemical spill.

NALCO/EXXON 24 HR EMERGENCY	1-800-462-5378 or 1-800-IM-ALERT

NALCO/EXXON 24 HR MSDS FAX	281-263-7245

HOBBS RMT OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL

EMPLOYEE	Pager or Cellular Phone	HOME PHONE NUMBERS
Gilbert, Robert	877-339-1954-1038 (P)	505-392-5120
Horne, Mike	505-390-5326 (C)	505- 397-4039
Hubbard, Glen	505-631-6881 (C)	505-392-7663
Lucas, Curtis	505-392-2128-1599 (P)	505-392-7100
Ragsdale, Monty	505-397-1478-056 (P)	505-392-1740
Shipman, Robert	505-390-2071 (C)	505-392-4135
Summers, Tony	505-390-9228 (C)	505-396-2955
Whitley, Chuck	505-397-1478-309 (P)	505-397-0018

CORPORATE SECURITY

Security Representative		
Frank Zapalac**	**Office**	**713-215-7157**
	Home	**281-681-0559**
	Cell/Pager	**713-898-6099**
	Fax	**713-215-7538**
Alternate		
Hugo Moreno	**Office**	**713-215-7162**
	Home	**281-778-8111**
	Cell/pager	**713-817-3322**
	Fax	**713-215-7538**

****Must be notified to assist in providing site security for all major emergencies and spills or response for any bomb threats or terrorist activities.**

WESTLAKE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (EOC)

(281) 552-EXTENSION

1091	**Fax**
1095	**Receptionist**
1590	**EOC Coordinator**
1790	**HES Manager**
1791	**Incident Manager**
1792	**HR Manager**
1793	**Planning Manager**
1794	**Operations Manager**
1795	**Logistics Manager**

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANIES

COMPANY NAME	PHONE NUMBER(S)
Custom Submersibles	505-397-0271 24 hour 505-393-2146
K & S Electric - Hobbs, NM	505-393-3114 24 hour

WATER SERVICE AND VACUUM TRUCKS

Key Energy Services – Hobbs , NM	505-397-4994 24 hour
Maclaskey Oilfield Services Hobbs, NM	505-393-1016 24 hour

ROUSTABOUT CREWS

Key Energy Services – Hobbs, NM	505-391-7725 24 hour
Banta Oilfield Service – Hobbs, NM	505-393-3875 24 hour

DIRT WORK EQUIPMENT

Key Energy Services – Hobbs, NM	505-391-7725 24 hour
B & H Construction – Eunice, NM	505-394-2588 24 hour

WELDERS

Custom Welding - Hobbs, NM	505-393-5904 24 hour

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Callaway Safety Equipment – Hobbs, NM	505-392-2973 24 hour

OUTSIDE PRODUCING COMPANIES

Duke (Old GPM)	Office Phone After Hours	397-5600 393-5576
Conoco	Office Phone	393-0130 24 hour
Amerada Hess	Office Phone After Hours	393-2144 or 393-2145 393-2144
Chevron	Office Phone After Hours	393-4121 393-4121
Marathon	Office Phone	393-7106 24 hour
Equilon	Office Phone After Hours	393-5611 393-5611
Exxon	Office Phone After Hours	393-5135 393-5135
Texaco	Office Phone After Hours	393-7191 393-7191
Arco Pipeline	Office Phone After Hours	393-2441 915-685-9538
Phillips Pipeline	Office Phone	397-5579
Samedan	Office Phone	915-758-2957 24 hour

APPENDIX A

INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION

Incidents are classified as either "Minor", "Medium", or "Major" based upon severity as determined by the field leadership.

Minor Incident:

A minor incident is one that can be immediately resolved by the observer and/or other field team members without activating the Emergency Action Plan, i.e., an incipient stage fire immediately extinguished with a hand-held extinguisher. A minor incident does not result in serious personnel injury or death nor extensive property damage, i.e., a large hydrocarbon gas release that results in a battery shut down and subsequent field shut in.

Medium Incident:

A medium incident is one that cannot be immediately resolved by the observer and/or other team member without activating the Emergency Action Plan. Such an incident requires organized control efforts to correct, but does not exceed the capabilities of the field operations organization.

Major Incident:

A major incident is one that poses an imminent danger to personnel, impacts public health or safety, results in extensive economic impact to the company, or causes significant environmental damage. Major incidents include, but are not limited to, those that result in the following:

1. Serious personal injury or death
2. Public exposure
3. Extensive property and/or production losses
4. Significant media interest or public concern
5. Chemical or toxic material releases greater than the regulatory reportable quantity
6. Any incident that exceeds the response capabilities of the field team members
7. Oil, produced water or condensate spills that exceed 25 barrels.
8. Gas releases greater the 500 MCF.

APPENDIX B

TYPES OF EMERGENCIES AND RESPONSE ACTIONS

An emergency response has been developed for each of the following emergency situations. It should be understood that this list is not all inclusive, but the overall plan will assist in addressing similar incidents:

FIRE/EXPLOSIONS

PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH

SPILLS

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) GAS RELEASES

H_2S

BOMB THREAT

NATURAL DISASTERS

FIRES OR EXPLOSIONS

A. Fire Fighting Philosophy

Oxy Permian team members may extinguish incipient or first stage fires, control disaster or potential disaster situations, and perform or assist in rescue operations. The responding fire department will be given primacy when they have received a call from an Oxy Permian representative requesting assistance in controlling a fire on any Oxy Permian property.

B. Contract and Oxy Permian Personnel Deployment

During an emergency fire situation, the Oxy Permian team leader shall designate one Contract Labor Team Leader who will report to the Oxy Permian Team Leader for directions on assisting in resolving the emergency. The first priority of the Oxy Permian and Contract Labor Team Leader in a major fire situation is to ascertain the location and condition of their team. If it is apparent that any team members are missing or injured, a search and rescue should be initiated. The safety of team members and care for the injured will take precedence over any action taken. After all team members have been accounted for, they will be given instructions by the Team Leaders in charge.

C. Emergency Situation

1. Fire - A fire that cannot be immediately extinguished, or a potentially large fire hazard should be communicated by activating the Emergency Action Plan.

   The radio system will be used to alert team members and pinpoint the nature and area of the fire. Radio priority is then given to team members directly involved with the incident.

FIRES OR EXPLOSIONS
(continued)

Information on the safety of either contract or company team members in the affected area should be relayed to the Oxy Permian Team Leader, who will implement the isolation of affected areas and/or shutdown.

2. Normal Working Hours - The field is adequately staffed during these normal working hours. There should be adequate team members on site to perform all positions and functions of the emergency.

   Night Shifts, Weekends, Holidays - During these abnormal operating hours, there is a minimal amount of team members on site - possibly only one (1) team member. Therefore, the following procedures should be implemented.

   As always, primary consideration will be given to the safety of team members and care for the injured. If an incipient stage fire is in process and can be handled by the available team members, it should be extinguished only after another Oxy Permian team member or Team Leader has been notified. If the fire is not manageable, notifications should be made and the team members should evacuate the area as necessary. Initiate an Emergency Shutdown if deemed necessary.

PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH

A. After making a call for assistance, first aid for the victim should be administered. Treatment should be concentrated toward life-threatening conditions.

   Do not move the victim unless in a hazardous environment or situation that is in imminent danger to the victim or responders. An ambulance should be summoned for any injury that appears to be serious.

B. Reporting - In the event of a serious injury or death, the following procedure is to be followed:

   1. Immediately report the accident to the Team Leader and the HES Technician. They will coordinate the accident investigation and coordinate the appropriate contacts to Oxy Permian Management in Houston..

   2. If the victim is conscious and able to talk, it is preferable to have him or her make family contacts. Otherwise, it is normally preferable to have the Team Leader or close work associate make the family contact.

   3. Arrangements should be made for an Oxy Permian employee to transport the spouse of the victim to the hospital.

SPILLS and RELEASES

NEW MEXICO

1. Spills involving Water

Any quantity affecting surface water and/or *sensitive areas requires:
HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Immediate notification to the appropriate HES Specialist
- Immediate notification to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division **Note: Notification to the NRC and/or NMOCD will be determined by consultation with the HES Specialist**
- Immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802
- Data must be entered into the Spill/Flare Data base within 8 hours of incident (or as soon as possible)

2. Spills

Minor Releases - (> 5 bbls but not more than 25 bbls) , oil, produced water, condensate, or > 50 mcf and < 500 mcf natural gas

Spills **not** affecting surface water and/or sensitive areas require:
HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Timely written notice to NMOCD District office within 15 days of the incident (Form C-141)
- Data must be entered into the Spill/Flare Data base within 24 hours of the incident (or as soon as possible)

3. Spills

Major Releases - (> 25 bbls oil, produced water, condensate, or > 500 mcf natural gas)

Spills **not** affecting surface water and/or sensitive areas require:
HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Immediate notification to NMOCD District office within 24 hours of the incident
- Written notification to NMOCD District office within 15 days of the incident (Form C-141)
- Data must be entered unto the Spill/Flare database within 8 hours of the incident or as soon as possible

*Sensitive Areas: Areas that include presence of shallow ground water or pathways for communication with deeper ground water: proximity of surface water, including lakes, streams, dry or flowing creeks, irrigation canals, stock tanks and wetland: proximity to natural wildlife refuges or parks: or proximity to commercial or residential areas.

4. Vent/Flare Notification Guidelines - New Mexico

Vent/Flare - Upset

Any upset conditions which causes or may cause an excessive emission or creates a nuisance or creates media attention.

HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Immediate (telephone or fax) notification to the State of New Mexico Environment Department - Air Quality Bureau
- Immediate (telephone or fax) notification to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) District office
- Flare report needs to be completed and faxed within 24 hours of the next business day of the incident to the State of New Mexico Environment Department - Air Quality Bureau. Please note this satisfies the requirements of submitting a written report within 10 days of the incident.
- Data must be entered into the Spill/Flare Data base within 24 hours of the incident (or as soon as possible)

Vent/Flare - Maintenance

Any planned maintenance requiring that gas be flared during maintenance, start-up, or shutdown activity.

HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Verbal notification (by telephone or fax) to the State of New Mexico Environment Department - Air Quality Bureau at least 24 hours prior to occurrence
- Written notification to the State of New Mexico Environment Department - Air Quality Bureau within 10 days after start of occurrence
- Verbal notification to the NMOCD prior to start of occurrence
- Data must be entered into the Spill/Flare Data base within 24 hours of the incident (or as soon as possible)

5. Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Substance Releases - New Mexico

EPA has issued a list of hazardous and extremely hazardous substances which are identified in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355 Appendix A, respectively. Each substance is assigned a reportable quantity (RQ). A list of these substances and associated RQ's common to E&P operations are attached. A release of a reportable quantity requires:

HES Tech/RMT Role:

- Immediate notification to the appropriate HES Specialist
- Verbal and written notification to the New Mexico Environment Department - Hazardous Waste & Radioactive Material Bureau
- Verbal and written notification to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (see list)
- Notification to the National Response Center (NRC) within 24 hours
- Data must be entered into the Spill/Flare Data base within 24 hours of the incident (or as soon as possible)

Regulatory Agencies for New Mexico

Bureau of Land Management

Lea and Roosevelt Counties
414 West Taylor
Hobbs, NM 88240
(505) 393-3612

Eddy County
P. O. Box 1778
Carlsbad, NM 88220
(505) 887-6544

New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department
P. O. Box 2088
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504 Telephone: (505) 827-5800

The New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department houses the following:

- Oil Conservation Division (OCD)
- Mining Minerals Division (MMD)
- State Lands Division

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division District Offices Telephone: (505) 827-9329

City	Address and Telephone
1) **Hobbs**	1000 W. Broadway, 88240 **Telephone: (505) 393-6161**
2) **Artesia**	811 S. 1st St., 88210 **Telephone: (505) 748-1283**
3) **Aztec**	1000 Rio Brazo, 87410 **Telephone: (505) 334-6178**
*4) **Santa Fe**	P. O. Box 2088, 87501 **Telephone: (505) 827-5810**
*** Nights and Weekends**	**Telephone: (505) 471-1068**

New Mexico Health and Environment Department
2048 Galisteo

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 Telephone Numbers

Voice Number: (505) 827-1494
Fax Number: (505) 827-1523
Electronic BBS: (505) 827-1522

The New Mexico Health and Environment Department houses the Environmental Department (ED), which contains the following:

- **Air Quality Bureau**
- **Ground Water Bureau**
- **Hazardous Waste Bureau**
- **Health & Safety Bureau**
- **Radiation Protection Bureau**
- **Water Quality Bureau**
- **Hazardous Waste Manifest Program**

Site Security and Control

The safety and security of response personnel and others in the area of an emergency response incident site will be of primary concern to the incident commander. Site safety and control will greatly assist those in charge of assuring the safety and health of employees on the site.

Components of site safety and control include the following:
summary analysis of hazards on the site and a risk analysis of those hazards
site map or sketch; site work zones (clean zone, transition or decontamination zone, work or hot zone)
use of the buddy system
site communications
command post or command center
standard operating procedures and safe work practices
medical assistance and triage area
hazard monitoring plan (air contaminate monitoring, etc.)
decontamination procedures and area; and other relevant areas.

Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination procedures will be tailored to the specific hazards of the site and will vary in complexity and number of steps, depending on the level of hazard and the employee's exposure to the hazard. Decontamination procedures and PPE decontamination methods will vary depending upon the specific substance, since one procedure or method will not work for all substances. Evaluation of decontamination methods and procedures should be

performed, as necessary, to assure that employees are not exposed to hazards by reusing PPE.

The decontamination procedure shall be developed, communicated to employees and implemented before any employees or equipment may enter areas on site where potential for exposure to hazardous substances exists. Standard operating procedures shall be developed to minimize employee contact with hazardous substances or with equipment that has contacted hazardous substances. All employees leaving a contaminated area shall be appropriately decontaminated; all contaminated clothing and equipment leaving a contaminated area shall be appropriately disposed of or decontaminated. Decontamination procedures shall be monitored by the site safety and health supervisor to determine their effectiveness. When such procedures are found to be ineffective, appropriate steps shall be taken to correct any deficiencies.

Location

Decontamination shall be performed in geographical areas that will minimize the exposure of uncontaminated employees or equipment to contaminated employees or equipment. Decontamination operations will be performed only in the Contamination Reduction Zone.

Equipment And Solvents

All equipment and solvents used for decontamination shall be decontaminated or disposed of properly.

Personal Protective Clothing And Equipment.

Protective clothing and equipment shall be decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained or replaced as needed to maintain their effectiveness. Employees whose non-impermeable clothing becomes wetted with hazardous substances shall immediately remove that clothing and proceed to shower. The clothing shall be disposed of or decontaminated before it is removed from the work zone.

Workers handling hazardous substances may be exposed to toxic chemicals, safety hazards, biologic hazards, and radiation. Therefore, a medical surveillance program is essential to assess and monitor workers' health and fitness for employment in hazardous waste operations and during the course of work; to provide emergency and other treatment as needed; and to keep accurate records for future reference.

On site personnel qualified to administer first aid are listed by facility in Appendix G.

Emergency Medical Services or a Physician may need to be summoned to be on-site in severe situations. The need for additional medical personnel will be determined by the Incident Commander.

Critique of Response and Follow Up

Hazardous materials incidents will be formally terminated using the procedures outlined in this section. This process documents safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned. It also provides a record of resources and events which may effect the public health, financial resources, and political well-being of a community. Lastly, it provides the data which may be required to comply with local, state, and federal laws.

Termination activities are divided into three phases:
Incident debriefing,

Post-incident analysis, and

Critiquing the incident.

Termination activities should concentrate on funneling accurate information to the people who need it the most. Initially, this group is a small number of emergency responders who may be briefed on the signs and symptoms of a particular poison or on special decon procedures. On larger incidents, the number of people with a "need to know" expands and may even include the investigations team or representatives from contractors or other agencies

PPE and Emergency Equipment and Materials

The purpose of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE) is to shield or isolate individuals from the chemical, physical, and biologic hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous substance site. No single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards. Thus PPE will be used in conjunction with other protective methods and its effectiveness evaluated periodically.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be provided and used during initial site entry in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Based upon the results of the preliminary site evaluation, an ensemble of PPE shall be selected and used during initial site entry which will provide protection to a level of exposure below permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels for known or suspected hazardous substances and health hazards and which will provide protection against other known and suspected hazards identified during the preliminary site evaluation. If there is no permissible exposure limit or published exposure level, the employer may use other

published studies and information as a guide to appropriate personal protective equipment.
(ii) If the preliminary site evaluation does not produce sufficient information to identify the hazards or suspected hazards of the site an ensemble providing equivalent to Level B PPE shall be provided as minimum protection, and direct reading instruments shall be used as appropriate for identifying IDLH conditions. Once the hazards of the site have been identified, the appropriate PPE shall be selected and used in accordance with the recommendations found in the MSDS.

A PPE and Emergency Equipment is available and carried in each employee's vehicle. This equipment includes, but is not limited to:

H_2S Monitor
SCBA Unit
Fire Extinguisher
Hard Hat
First Aid Kit
Eye Protection
Protective Clothing

Responding to the Emergency

The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS). All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS assisted by the senior official present for each employer.

The "senior official" at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first-due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the incident scene. As more senior officers arrive the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established.

The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and shall address as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies.

Based on the hazardous substances and/or conditions present, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate emergency operations, and assure that the personal protective equipment worn is appropriate for the hazards to be encountered.

Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall

wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaged in emergency response, until such time that the individual in charge of the ICS determines through the use of air monitoring that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations. However, operations in hazardous areas shall be performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more.

Back-up personnel shall be standing by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue. Qualified basic life support personnel, as a minimum, shall also be standing by with medical equipment and transportation capability.

The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety officer, who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented at the emergency response site, with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency at hand.

When activities are judged by the safety officer to be an IDLH and/or to involve an imminent danger condition, the safety officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. The safety official shall immediately inform the individual in charge of the ICS of any actions needed to be taken to correct these hazards at the emergency scene.

After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR RELEASES INVOLVING CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) GAS

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN:

This plan covers Occidental Permian LTD operations involving the Hobbs RMT facilities, wells, their associated gathering systems and the CO2 distribution system.

The purpose of this plan is to provide for the logical, efficient and safe action required by Occidental to protect the general public and our personnel in the event of an accidental release of a potentially hazardous quantity of Carbon Dioxide Gas (CO2).

A potentially hazardous volume of CO2 is defined as one which could result in a ground level concentration of 5000 PPM or higher where people are known or expected to be. A concentration of 50,000 PPM of CO2 is considered to be Immediately Dangerous to Life Or Health (IDLH).

EMERGENCY INCIDENT

1. Initial Leak Detection

From a safe distance, notify your immediate Team Leader or the Team Leader in charge of your work location via the radio or plant phone system. Advise the Team Leader of the location and nature of the emergency and the actions you can and will proceed to take. Activate the Emergency Action Plan if warranted. If you are capable and trained to do so, rescue any downed victims using SCBA. However, do not enter and IDLH atmosphere without the proper PPE and suppression equipment in place. Remove the victim to an uncontaminated area, administer ABC's/CPR as needed and call a physician immediately.

2. Alert and/or evacuate people within the potentially hazardous area.

Alert people within the exposure area. In the event a leak causes a potentially hazardous area on a public road, notification must be done by personal contact. It must be done immediately by the Occidental employee who discovers or arrives first at the leak site if judged serious enough to require prompt evacuation; otherwise, this notification task shall be assigned by the Field Incident Commander (FIC) in charge. In the event of a leak that creates a potentially hazardous area, the notifications shall be handled by the FIC in

charge, or by designee, and shall be made by telephone and/or personal contact, whichever would yield the fastest notifications under the circumstances. If evacuation is deemed prudent, advise the general public and/or assist them in leaving the area without delay, by the fastest route out of the exposure area. The required company and contract personnel and civil authorities will be notified to aid in bringing the situation under control and end the emergency situation.

3. Cordon off the exposure area to prevent entry.

Place barricades and/or warning signs at all routes into the exposure area to keep people away. If possible, have these barricades manned. Persons manning the barricades must be equipped with carbon dioxide measuring devices or personnel monitors and two-way radios.

4. Stop the escape of Carbon Dioxide (CO2).

If trained to do so, plug the leak or shut off the sources of gas to the rupture. In come cases, clamps can probably be used for temporarily stopping smaller leaks. For the leaks either too large or inconveniently located to stop by clamping, contact the team leader immediately and request asssistance.

5. Complete notifications as required.

a. Contact the appropriate civil authorities for their assistance.

b. Contact hospital and advise them of the situation in order for them to activate their Emergency Action Plan, as necessary.

6. Return the situation to normal.

As soon as the complete and permanent stopping of the gas escape is confirmed, begin monitoring evacuated areas for CO2 concentration. When the presence of CO2 is confirmed at 300 PPM throughout the evacuated area, allow and/or assist the evacuees in returning to the area. Remove all barricades and warning signs. Advise all parties previously notified that the emergency has ended.

POST-EMERGENCY ACTIONS

In the event this plan is ever activated, the following post-emergency actions shall be taken in an effort to reduce the possibility of a recurrence of the type of problem that required its activation, and/or assure that any future activation will be as effective as possible:

1. Clean up, recharge, restock, repair, and/or replace emergency equipment as necessary, and return it to its proper place.
2. Critique all actions. Train or retrain Team Members in emergency procedures, etc., if the need is indicated.
3. Review the factors that caused or allowed the emergency to happen, and if the need is indicated, modify operating maintenance, and/or surveillance procedures.

REACTION PLAN

FOR A

HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS EMERGENCY

INVOLVING THE HOBBS RMT

PRODUCTION GATHERING SYSTEM

HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONTINGENCY PLAN
HOBBS RMT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REACTION PLAN FOR A HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS EMERGENCY INVOLVING THE HOBBS RMT PRODUCTION GATHERING SYSTEM

I. Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to provide for the logical, efficient, and safe action required by Oxy Permian to protect the general public, contractors, and employees in the event of an accidental release of a potentially hazardous quantity of hydrogen sulfide gas (H2S). Because population densities are dynamic, no effort has been made in this plan to list each resident that lives in the area of a potential H2S release. In the event that evacuation of the general public becomes necessary, it shall be done by personal contact within the affected geographic areas.

II. Emergency Actions

Immediately upon detection or notification of the release of a potentially hazardous volume of H2S, this reaction plan shall be activated by initiating and carrying out the following actions as necessary to end the emergency:

1. Request assistance if and as needed.
2. Alert and/or evacuate the people within the exposure area.
3. Cordon off the exposure area to prevent entry.
4. Stop the escape of H2S.
5. Complete notification as required.
6. Return the situation to normal.

A potential hazardous volume of H2S is defined as one which could result in a ground level concentration of 100 ppm or higher where people are known or expected to be.

Special Warning to Employees: In the event of the release of a potentially dangerous volume of H2S at the satellites, production headers, or central tank battery, it is likely that team members at those locations will be exposed earlier and to higher concentrations of hydrogen sulfide than the general public. Oxy Permian team members, by virtue of their special training and knowledge of the potential hazards, should be alert and take appropriate precautions to protect themselves. However, as appropriate, this plan should be applied for team members' safety as well as the public.

The following discussion expands on the emergency actions, in the order in which they were previously listed. An attempt was made to list these actions in logical sequence and priority order.

Ideally, some of these actions after the first will be performed simultaneously. There may be situations where actions must be performed in a different sequence from that listed. The first action will generally be taken by the team member first knowing about the potential hazard. Subsequent actions will generally be taken by or assisted by team members dispatched to help.

1. Request assistance if and as needed.

   Notify your Team Leader by the fastest means. Advise the Team Leader of the location and nature of the emergency and of the assistance needed. Advise them of what additional actions you can and will proceed to take. Decide between the two of you which one will notify public safety personnel (New Mexico State Police, Hobbs Police Department, Fire Department, and Sheriff's Department) and request assistance in setting up and maintaining road blocks and evacuating the public if necessary. Proceed with such notification from Emergency Telephone list.

   IMPORTANT: LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WILL NOT BE ASKED TO COME INTO A CONTAMINATED AREA. Their assistance will be limited to uncontaminated areas. Constant radio contact will be maintained with them.

2. Alert and/or evacuate people within the potentially hazardous area.

   Alert people within the exposure area. In the event a leak causes a potentially hazardous area on a public road, notification must be done by personal contact. It must be done immediately by the Oxy Permian team member who discovers or arrives first at the leak site if they judge the situation serious enough to require prompt evacuation; otherwise, this notification task shall be assigned by the Team Leader. In the event of a leak that creates potentially hazardous area, the Team Leader or their delegate(s) shall be responsible for ensuring that notifications are made by telephone and/or personal contact, whichever would yield the fastest notifications under the circumstances. Refer to the Emergency Telephone List.

   In the event partial evacuation becomes necessary, the completion of the evacuation must be confirmed by personal observations,

regardless of how the general public is alerted. If evacuation is deemed prudent, advise the general public and/.or assist them in leaving the area without delay, by the fastest route out of the exposure area.

a. First, within the calculated 500 ppm exposure area, giving priority to the downwind portion;

b. Next, within the balance of the calculated 100 ppm exposure area, giving priority to the downwind portion;

c. Monitor for ambient hydrogen sulfide concentration beyond and downwind from the calculated 100 ppm exposure area, and effect addition evacuation if and as necessary to clear the actual 100 ppm H2S exposure area.

3. Seal off the exposure area to prevent entry.

Place barricades and/or warning signs at or beyond the calculated 10 ppm H2S exposure radius, on all routes into the exposure area, so as to keep people away. If possible, have these barricades manned. Persons manning the barricades must be equipped with hydrogen sulfide measuring devices or personnel monitors and two-way radios.

4. Stop the escape of hydrogen sulfide.

Plug the leak or shut off the sources of gas to the rupture. In some cases, clamps can probably be used for temporarily stopping the smaller leaks. For leaks either too large or inconveniently located to stop by clamping, isolate the leak by closing the most readily accessible valves upstream and downstream. A decision to ignite the escaping gas to reduce the toxicity should be made only as a last resort, and must give consideration to whether or not the stream can be ignited safely (i.e., is there a possibility of a widespread flammable atmosphere nearby, by virtue of the gas that has already escaped), and whether or not the burning can be conducted safely at this particular location (i.e., will the flame or heat endanger adjacent structures, etc.).

THE DECISION TO IGNITE THE WELL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TEAM LEADER, OR THEIR DESIGNEE, IN CONCURRENCE WITH THE NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE. (See Ignition Procedures, Section IV.)

5. Complete notifications as required.

   Generally, some notifications will have been made when requesting assistance, under Step No. 1. Any of the following notifications that were not made in Step No. 1 must be made as soon as reasonably possible after this contingency plan is activated:

   a. Continue (or initiate) the chain of notification in Oxy Permian.

   b. Notify the local public safety officials who need to be aware of the emergency, regardless of whether or not assistance is requested of them. Refer to Emergency Telephone List.

   c. Notify the State of New Mexico Safety Officials. Refer to Emergency Telephone List.

6. Return the situation to normal.

   As soon as the complete and permanent stopping of the gas escape is confirmed, begin monitoring evacuated areas for hydrogen sulfide concentration and combustible gas concentration. When the total absence of hydrogen sulfide and combustible gas is confirmed throughout the evacuated area, allow and/or assist the evacuees in returning to the area. Remove all barricades and warning signs. Advise all parties previously notified that the emergency has ended.

III. Post-Emergency Action

In the event this plan is ever activated, the following post-emergency actions shall be taken in an effort to reduce the possibility of a recurrence of the type of problem that required its activation, and/or assure that any future activation will be as effective as possible:

1. Clean up, recharge, restock, repair, and/or replace emergency equipment as necessary, and return it to its proper place.

2. Critique all actions. Train or retrain employees in emergency procedures, etc., if the need is indicated.

3. Review the factors that caused or allowed the emergency to happen, and if the need is indicated, notify operating, maintenance, and/or surveillance procedures.

IV. Ignition Procedures

1. Two people are required for the actual igniting operation. They must wear self-contained breathing units and have safety rope attached. One team member will check the atmosphere for explosive gases with the explosimeter. The Team Leader is responsible for igniting the well.

2. Primary method to ignite: 28 mm flare gun with range of approximately 500 feet.

3. Ignite up-wind and do not approach any closer than is warranted.

4. Select the ignition site best for protection, and which offers an easy escape route.

5. Before firing, check for presence of combustible gases.

6. After igniting, continue emergency action and procedure as before.

7. All unassigned personnel will limit their actions to those directed by Oxy Permian's Team Leader.

REMEMBER: AFTER WELL IS IGNITED, BURNING HYDROGEN SULFIDE WILL CONVERT TO SULFUR DIOXIDE, WHICH IS ALSO HIGHLY TOXIC - DO NOT ASSUME THE AREA IS SAFE AFTER THE WELL IS IGNITED.

V. "Non- Oxy Permian" Emergencies

It is possible that an Oxy Permian team member could discover a potentially hazardous leak from a pipeline or other facility not operated by Oxy Permian. Also, leaks could be reported to Oxy Permian team members, but upon investigation turn out to be from someone else's facility. In such instances, the Oxy Permian team member(s) involved should lend assistance without unduly endangering themselves. Generally, such assistance would include the following actions.

1. Alert and/or assist any persons apparently in immediate danger.

2. Notify the appropriate public safety personnel at the location and nature of the emergency, and assistance needed, if any.
3. Notify the operator of the facility, if their identity can be determined. Telephone numbers of other operators are listed below:

OUTSIDE PRODUCING COMPANIES

Duke (Old GPM)	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**397-5600** **393-5576**
Conoco	**Office Phone**	**393-0130 24 hours**
Amerada Hess	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-2144 or 393-2145** **393-2144**
Chevron	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-4121** **393-4121**
Marathon	**Office Phone**	**393-7106 24 hours**
Equilon	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-5611** **393-5611**
Exxon	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-5135** **393-5135**
Texaco	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-7191** **393-7191**
ARCO Pipeline	**Office Phone** **After Hours**	**393-2441** **915-685-9538**
Phillips Pipeline	**Office Phone**	**397-5579**
Samedan	**Office Phone**	**915-758-2957 24 hour**

4. Continue to lend assistance, such as manning road barricades, until relieved by employees of the operator or public safety personnel.

VI. Potential Exposure Areas and Conditions

Regarding H2S, the emergency action requirements are based on two exposure radii, the 100 parts per million by volume (ppm) radius, and the 500 ppm radius. The 100 ppm radius, for example, is that distance from the point of escape out to where the concentration in the breathing atmosphere equals 100 ppm. Theoretically, the concentration of H2S equals 100 ppm all around the circumference of the 100 ppm area of exposure and exceeds 100 ppm inside the circumference. H2S Radius of Exposure Calculations are provided in the back of this section and show approximation of the exposure radii for facilities and wells.

The concentration of 100 ppm H2S has significance because it may burn the eyes and throat, and kills the sense of smell within three to fifteen minutes. The concentration of 500 ppm H2S has significance because it is immediately dangerous to life, causing loss of senses of reason and balance, unconsciousness within two to fifteen minutes and cessation of breathing within 30 to 45 minutes. The calculated 500 ppm radius of exposure is smaller than the calculated 100 ppm radius. Everyone involved in H2S safety must be aware that results of the exposure radius calculation are not precise, and "life or death" decisions shall not be made solely on the basis of a calculated exposure radius.

Leaks from the gathering system could create H2S exposure areas, as would leaks from wells and facilities. Whether or not such leaks would be hazardous would depend upon their location and size. In calculating exposure potential, leak size is assumed to be the maximum possible for the particular system. This is generally and intentionally conservative because the vast majority of leaks will occur as small cracks or corrosion holes and the gas escape rate will be a small fraction of the system throughout.

The H2S concentration from a leak would gradually decrease from line maximum as the distance from the leak increased. A fire hazard would also exist from some distance around the leak. The fire hazard radius would generally be smaller than the 100 ppm H2S exposure radius. H2S Radius of Exposure calculations can be used to approximate the fire hazard radius when the escaping gas is predominantly natural gas.

Note, however, that results from this figure must be considered rough approximations and shall not be used as a basis for "life or death" decisions. Whether or not the atmosphere is flammable at any particular location must be determined by a suitable combustible gas detector.

VII. Pre-Emergency Actions

The key part of this plan is Section II, Emergency Actions. Pre-emergency actions include: Familiarization of team members with the plan, and updating the plan periodically as required to keep it current. It is not considered necessary to review in detail all appropriate pre-emergency actions here because most of them are merely common sense activities. As a reminder, however, the following shall be accomplished as well:

1. Conduct surveillance and preventative maintenance activities to minimize the possibility of an accidental release.

2. Conduct periodic training of team members in H2S characteristics, detection, breathing apparatus use and maintenance, reaction plan activation, etc.

3. Assure the readiness of emergency equipment -- air bottles filled, equipment batteries charged, detector tubes available, fire extinguishers charged, emergency equipment in proper place, etc.

GAS RE-INJECTION SYSTEM H_2S RADIUS OF EXPOSURE

Hobbs City Limits

ROADS

BUILDINGS

T18S-R37E T18S-R38E
T19S-R37E T19S-R38E

NORTH HOBBS UNIT BOUNDARY (OCCIDENTAL PERMIAN LTD.)

100 PPM H_2S
500 PPM H_2S

Legend

○	LOCATION	●S.I.	SHUT IN
✛	DRY HOLE	✕	BOTTOM HOLE
●	PRODUCER	✲	GAS PRODUCER
✛	ABANDONED PRODUCER	✲	ABANDONED GAS PRODUCER
◉	WATER INJECTOR	◬	GAS INJECTOR
◉	ABANDONED WATER INJECTOR	◬	ABANDONED GAS INJECTOR
○PC	PROPOSED CONVERSION	⊗	ABANDONED SALT WATER DISPOSAL WELL

Occidental Permian Ltd.

NORTH HOBBS UNIT
Lea County, New Mexico

0' 500' 1000' 1500' 2000' 3000' 4000'
graphic scale

File = 438BASE.dgn Revised: 08-28-2001
LEVELS ON
REFERENCE FILES

PRODUCTION GATHERING SYSTEM
H_2S RADIUS OF EXPOSURE

1 Line

1 Line

2 Lines

1 Line

4 Lines

3 Lines

1 Line

NORTH HOBBS
UNIT BOUNDARY
(OCCIDENTAL PERMIAN LTD.)

Hobbs City Limits

ROADS

BUILDINGS

T18S-R37E T18S-R38E
T19S-R37E T19S-R38E

100 PPM H_2S
500 PPM H_2S

Legend

LOCATION		S.I. SHUT IN	
DRY HOLE		BOTTOM HOLE	
PRODUCER		GAS PRODUCER	
ABANDONED PRODUCER		ABANDONED GAS PRODUCER	
WATER INJECTOR		GAS INJECTOR	
ABANDONED WATER INJECTOR		ABANDONED GAS INJECTOR	
PC PROPOSED CONVERSION		ABANDONED SALT WATER DISPOSAL WELL	

OXY Occidental Permian Ltd.

NORTH HOBBS UNIT
Lea County, New Mexico

0' 500' 1000' 1500' 2000' 3000' 4000'
graphic scale

File = 438BASE.dgn Revised: 08-29-2001

LEVELS ON

REFERENCE FILES

BOMB THREAT

In the event of a bomb threat, the team member receiving the call, on or off site, should try to get as much information as possible from the caller. The team member receiving the call should immediately contact the Team Leader in charge. Evacuation of the field should be considered at this time. Road blocks may need to be set up at the intersections as deemed necessary. The Team Leader in charge should make or delegate all appropriate contacts.

The Team Leader contacted should:

A. Realize that every bomb threat is serious.

B. Notify Corporate Security.

C. Inform Police/Sheriff's Department

D. Inform Fire Department

E. Contact Team Leader (or their designee) to organize search efforts with the assistance of the local law enforcement agencies. If a bomb is actually located or a bombing does occur, the Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms Commission should be notified. They are qualified to respond to an emergency of this nature.

   The Team Leader will work with the media and initiate documentation efforts. He will also contact HES technician as necessary.

HOBBS RMT BOMB THREAT PROCEDURES

1. Gather as much accurate information as possible during call.
2. Inform Team Leader or Designated Relief of call.
3. Fill out the bomb threat questionnaire in the Emergency Action Plan.
4. Call employees and gather all for head count.
5. Call 911 with "when and where" information.
6. Block entrances to bombsite until emergency services arrive.
7. Make mandatory calls (Asset Manager, Corporate Security, Hotline, and Reg. Agencies).
8. Plan and Evaluate action of field people for the shut in of the facility.

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

Date:_____ Name of Company_____
Name and position of person taking call _____
Telephone Number call came in on _____

FILL OUT COMPLETELY IMMEDIATELY AFTER BOMB THREAT

1. When is the bomb set to explode? _____
2. Where is the bomb located? _____
3. What does the bomb look like? _____
4. What type of bomb is it? _____
5. What will cause the bomb to explode? _____
6. Did the caller place the bomb? _____
7. Why did the caller place the bomb? _____
8. What is the caller's name and address? _____
   Caller's: Sex _____ Age _____ Race _____ Length of Call _____

DESCRIPTION OF CALLER'S VOICE (Check all that apply)

__ Calm	__ Laughing	__ Lisp	__ Disguised
__ Angry	__ Crying	__ Raspy	__ Accent
__ Excited	__ Normal	__ Deep	__ Familiar
__ Slow	__ Distinct	__ Ragged	If voice is familiar, whom
__ Loud	__ Slurred	__ Clearing	did it sound like?
__ Rapid	__ Nasal	Throat	
__ Stutter	__ Deep	__ Deep Breathing	

BACKGROUND SOUNDS:

__ Street Noises	__ House Noises	__ Factory
__ Crockery	__ Motor	__ Machinery
__ Voices	__ Office	__ Animal
__ PA System	__ Clear	Noises
__ Music	__ Static	__ Other

THREAT LANGUAGE:

__ Well-spoken __ Foul __ Incoherent __ Irrational
__ Taped __ Message Read by Threat Maker

REMARKS:

NATURAL DISASTERS

TORNADOES

If a tornado is sighted, the team member sighting the tornado should notify other team members in the area by radio contact. Contact with the County Sheriff's Office should be made to report funnel clouds or tornadoes. The Team Leader in charge should designate a trained team member to observe the tornado for reporting of its path of travel. Team members should seek cover in a low lying area away from power lines (i.e., ditch or culvert). Office team members should seek cover in an internal room with no windows. After the tornado has passed, the Team Leader in charge shall coordinate accounting of all team members and damage assessments. The Emergency Action Plan will remain in effect until safe operation is assured.

EARTHQUAKES

If an earthquake occurs, the Emergency Action Plan should be activated using the best available means. Following accounting of team members, the situation shall be evaluated for damage and the appropriate portions of the Emergency Action Plan initiated. The Emergency Action Plan will remain in effect until damage is fully assessed and safe operation is assured.

APPENDIX C

PLAN TRAINING

The Team Leader and the HES Technician will be responsible for updating and reviewing this plan with all Hobbs RMT personnel annually. They will also be responsible for retraining personnel after any significant plan changes.

New team members and team members recently assigned to the operations center must receive training on the Emergency Action Plan within the first week of employment. Contract personnel who routinely enter work sites will receive a briefing of their responsibilities in an emergency situation prior to entering the work place.

Team members are currently trained in the following areas as their dictates for proper execution of the emergency responses for which this plan was developed:

1. Dry chemical fire extinguisher use (annual)
2. Respiratory protection/use of self-contained breathing apparatus (annual)
3. Use of portable gas detection equipment (annual)
4. Proper use of personal protective equipment (ongoing)
5. Initial eight hour First Aid/CPR Course (with refresher training every two years)
6. Hazard Communication/.Chemical Safety Review (annual)
7. Lockout/Tagout/Confined Space Entry & Hot Work Permit Requirement (annual)

Training is documented with sign-off by all team members in attendance.

Drills will be conducted to test Emergency Action Plans and enhance team member(s) preparedness. The following emergency drills will be conducted periodically:

1. Fire and Explosion
2. Hydrocarbon Gas Release
3. Bomb Threat
4. Spill Response
5. Man Down/Rescue and Medical Emergency

APPENDIX D

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Oxy Permian recognizes that the news media have a legitimate interest in incidents at Oxy Permian facilities that could affect the public. It is to the Company's benefit to cooperate with the news media when incidents occur because these media are our best liaison with the public.

Our objective is to see that all reports of any emergency are factual and represent the Company's position fairly and accurately. Cooperation with news media representatives is the most reliable guarantee that this objective will be met.

All team members are instructed **NOT** to make any statement to the media concerning the emergency incident. If any team member is contacted by a media representative, he/she should refer them to the Team Leader or their designated relief for any information concerning the incident.

MEDIA RELATIONS GUIDE

It is Oxy Permian's policy to cooperate with the media in the event of an emergency. In an emergency situation, you may be the first contact a reporter has with Oxy Permian. Plan on the media showing up at the scene or calling your office for details on the emergency. Remember, in the first hours of an emergency, the reporters want the **who, what, where, when, why** and **how** of the story. They aren't out to make Oxy Permian look bad. As you assess the emergency from an operational point of view, prepare some key points about the situation that you want to make with reporters when they show up.

Quickly prepare for the interview

Have your **media relations objectives** ready.

Your media relations objectives should be:

...the **actions** you are taking to contain the emergency
...whether the situation is a danger to **the community**.
...Information about the emergency.
...Take time to prepare yourself mentally.
...**Stay cool. You're the expert.**

Hints for the interview

Talk to the real audience. The real audience is the people at home, not the reporter or the camera crew.

Remember the editorial process. The reporter is looking for a 10-20 second sound bite containing our actions and concern about the situation.

Bridge to your media relations objectives at every opportunity.

State the most important facts first: Who, what, where, when, why and **how.** Speak directly and concisely.

If you don't know, say you don't know. Don't try to snow the reporter. The reporter will have greater respect for you (and Oxy Permian) if you don't waste his/her time trying to dance around an issue. "I don't know...but as soon as I do, I'll get back to you." **Then do.**

Never say "No comment." The reporter will think you are trying to hide something. If you cannot discuss something because it involves matters of a confidential nature, or you don't know, say so.

Don't speculate or guess. Reporters will understand that in the early moments of an emergency not all the facts are known.

Be responsive, but maintain control. Don't lose your cool with a reporter if they seem uninformed or get a little pushy. They are trying to obtain information to file a credible story. Help them.

Do not release the names of injured people until their families have been notified. Explain that to the reporters. They'll understand.

NEVER LIE. Be honest and factual.

Tell the reporters where they can safely get pictures/videos of the scene. **If it is safe,** show them what we are doing to contain the emergency and **let them take photos/video of our actions.**

Short answers are better than long ones. They are most easily understood and more likely to be used unedited.

Keep it simple. Don't be technical...remember you are talking to people who don't share your knowledge of our industry. Don't use jargon or acronyms.

Look at the reporter, not at the camera. Assume that tv cameras and microphones are **always** on...and possibly recording your words, actions and expressions.

Be serious. Any attempt at humor will fail with some readers, viewers or listeners and may embarrass you and Oxy Permian.

APPENDIX E

COMMAND CENTER

The Hobbs RMT Conference Room will be the Command Center during emergency situations. This location was chosen because there is access to multiple phone lines, computer hook-ups., fax machines, and information resources. The building is equipped as follows:

1. Each phone line extension has direct intercompany (SOCON) and outside line capabilities. These lines would be operable if there were an electrical power loss. The intercom system is also still operable in the event of a power loss. Vehicle radios and portable radios equipped with phone patch access are also available.

2. The base station radios and the console radios located on the individual desks in the offices would be inoperable if there were a power loss. Although the vehicle radios and the portables will be available.

3. Work schedules are posted at the Hobbs RMT that has been designated as the Command Center.

4. Office supplies and forms are available in the supply room.

5. Computers are available, but are inoperable during a power loss.

6. If requested, or the situation warrants, Oxy Permian may provide a representative, for the city emergency command center, to serve as liaison between the two locations.

In the event the RMT office must be evacuated, vehicle radios and portables will be utilized. An alternate command post can be set up at a site nearest the emergency, but well away from any hazardous exposure areas.

APPENDIX F

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Safety equipment available in each Oxy Permian owned vehicle is listed below:

SCBA
Fire Extinguisher
First Aid Kit

APPENDIX G

HOBBS RMT FIRST AID TRAINED PERSONNEL

EMPLOYEE
Bishop, Steven M.
Gilbert, Robert N.
Lucas, Curtis B.
Nelson, David W.
Shipman, Robert D.