

PECOS DISTRICT DRILLING CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

HOBBS OCD
DEC 26 2017
RECEIVED

OPERATOR'S NAME:	RAW Oil & Gas Inc
LEASE NO.:	NM080255
WELL NAME & NO.:	Aikman Federal – 2
SURFACE HOLE FOOTAGE:	1980'/N & 660'/E
BOTTOM HOLE FOOTAGE:	1980'/N & 660'/E
LOCATION:	Section 24, T. 9 S., R. 37 E., NMPM
COUNTY:	Lea County, New Mexico

COA

H2S	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Potash	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Secretary	<input type="radio"/> R-111-P
Cave/Karst Potential	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Low	<input type="radio"/> Medium	<input type="radio"/> High
Variance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Flex Hose	<input type="radio"/> Other
Wellhead	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Conventional	<input type="radio"/> Multibowl	<input type="radio"/> Both
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 String Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Capitan Reef	<input type="checkbox"/> WIPP

A. Hydrogen Sulfide

Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) monitors shall be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe. If H2S is detected in concentrations greater than 100 ppm, the Hydrogen Sulfide area shall meet Onshore Order 6 requirements, which includes equipment and personnel/public protection items. If Hydrogen Sulfide is encountered, provide measured values and formations to the BLM.

B. CASING

1. The **8 5/8** surface casing shall be set at approximately **2310** feet (a minimum of 25 feet into the Rustler Anhydrite and above the salt) and cemented to the surface.
 - a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the appropriate BLM office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement. Temperature survey will be run a minimum of six hours after pumping cement and ideally between 8-10 hours after completing the cement job.
 - b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum of **8 hours** or 500 pounds compressive strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement)

- c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compressive strength, whichever is greater.
 - d. If cement falls back, remedial cementing will be done prior to drilling out that string.
2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the 5-1/2 inch production casing is:
- Cement to surface. If cement does not circulate see B.1.a, c-d above.
- Additional cement maybe required. Excess calculates to be 24%.**

C. PRESSURE CONTROL

1. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the surface casing shoe shall be **3000 (3M)** psi.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The BLM is to be notified in advance for a representative to witness:

- a. Spudding well (minimum of 24 hours)
- b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings (minimum of 4 hours)
- c. BOPE tests (minimum of 4 hours)

☒ Lea County

Call the Hobbs Field Station, 414 West Taylor, Hobbs NM 88240, (575)
393-3612

1. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.
 - a. In the event the operator has proposed to drill multiple wells utilizing a skid/walking rig. Operator shall secure the wellbore on the current well, after installing and testing the wellhead, by installing a blind flange of like pressure rating to the wellhead and a pressure gauge that can be monitored while drilling is performed on the other well(s).
 - b. When the operator proposes to set surface casing with Spudder Rig
 - Notify the BLM when moving in and removing the Spudder Rig.
 - Notify the BLM when moving in the 2nd Rig. Rig to be moved in within 90 days of notification that Spudder Rig has left the location.
 - BOP/BOPE test to be conducted per Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2 as soon as 2nd Rig is rigged up on well.

2. Floor controls are required for 3M or Greater systems. These controls will be on the rig floor, unobstructed, readily accessible to the driller and will be operational at all times during drilling and/or completion activities. Rig floor is defined as the area immediately around the rotary table; the area immediately above the substructure on which the draw works are located, this does not include the dog house or stairway area.
3. The record of the drilling rate along with the GR/N well log run from TD to surface (horizontal well – vertical portion of hole) shall be submitted to the BLM office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion. If available, a digital copy of the logs is to be submitted in addition to the paper copies. The Rustler top and top and bottom of Salt are to be recorded on the Completion Report.

A. CASING

1. Changes to the approved APD casing program need prior approval if the items substituted are of lesser grade or different casing size or are Non-API. The Operator can exchange the components of the proposal with that of superior strength (i.e. changing from J-55 to N-80, or from 36# to 40#). Changes to the approved cement program need prior approval if the altered cement plan has less volume or strength or if the changes are substantial (i.e. Multistage tool, ECP, etc.). The initial wellhead installed on the well will remain on the well with spools used as needed.
2. Wait on cement (WOC) for Potash Areas: After cementing but before commencing any tests, the casing string shall stand cemented under pressure until both of the following conditions have been met: 1) cement reaches a minimum compressive strength of 500 psi for all cement blends, 2) until cement has been in place at least 24 hours. WOC time will be recorded in the driller's log. The casing integrity test can be done (prior to the cement setting up) immediately after bumping the plug.
3. Wait on cement (WOC) for Water Basin: After cementing but before commencing any tests, the casing string shall stand cemented under pressure until both of the following conditions have been met: 1) cement reaches a minimum compressive strength of 500 psi at the shoe, 2) until cement has been in place at least 8 hours. WOC time will be recorded in the driller's log. See individual casing strings for details regarding lead cement slurry requirements. The casing integrity test can be done (prior to the cement setting up) immediately after bumping the plug.
4. Provide compressive strengths including hours to reach required 500 pounds compressive strength prior to cementing each casing string. Have well specific cement details onsite prior to pumping the cement for each casing string.
5. No pea gravel permitted for remedial or fall back remedial without prior authorization from the BLM engineer.

6. On that portion of any well approved for a 5M BOPE system or greater, a pressure integrity test of each casing shoe shall be performed. Formation at the shoe shall be tested to a minimum of the mud weight equivalent anticipated to control the formation pressure to the next casing depth or at total depth of the well. This test shall be performed before drilling more than 20 feet of new hole.
7. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.
8. Whenever a casing string is cemented in the R-111-P potash area, the NMOCD requirements shall be followed.

B. PRESSURE CONTROL

1. All blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) shall comply with well control requirements as described in Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2 and API RP 53 Sec. 17.
2. If a variance is approved for a flexible hose to be installed from the BOP to the choke manifold, the following requirements apply: The flex line must meet the requirements of API 16C. Check condition of flexible line from BOP to choke manifold, replace if exterior is damaged or if line fails test. Line to be as straight as possible with no hard bends and is to be anchored according to Manufacturer's requirements. The flexible hose can be exchanged with a hose of equal size and equal or greater pressure rating. Anchor requirements, specification sheet and hydrostatic pressure test certification matching the hose in service, to be onsite for review. These documents shall be posted in the company man's trailer and on the rig floor.
3. 5M or higher system requires an HCR valve, remote kill line and annular to match. The remote kill line is to be installed prior to testing the system and tested to stack pressure.
4. If the operator has proposed a multi-bowl wellhead assembly in the APD. The following requirements must be met:
 - a. Wellhead shall be installed by manufacturer's representatives, submit documentation with subsequent sundry.
 - b. If the welding is performed by a third party, the manufacturer's representative shall monitor the temperature to verify that it does not exceed the maximum temperature of the seal.
 - c. Manufacturer representative shall install the test plug for the initial BOP test.

- d. If the cement does not circulate and one inch operations would have been possible with a standard wellhead, the well head shall be cut off, cementing operations performed and another wellhead installed.
 - e. Whenever any seal subject to test pressure is broken, all the tests in OOGO2.III.A.2.i must be followed.
- 5. The appropriate BLM office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.
 - a. In a water basin, for all casing strings utilizing slips, these are to be set as soon as the crew and rig are ready and any fallback cement remediation has been done. The casing cut-off and BOP installation can be initiated four hours after installing the slips, which will be approximately six hours after bumping the plug. For those casing strings not using slips, the minimum wait time before cut-off is eight hours after bumping the plug. BOP/BOPE testing can begin after cut-off or once cement reaches 500 psi compressive strength (including lead when specified), whichever is greater. However, if the float does not hold, cut-off cannot be initiated until cement reaches 500 psi compressive strength (including lead when specified).
 - b. In potash areas, for all casing strings utilizing slips, these are to be set as soon as the crew and rig are ready and any fallback cement remediation has been done. For all casing strings, casing cut-off and BOP installation can be initiated at twelve hours after bumping the plug. However, **no tests** shall commence until the cement has had a minimum of 24 hours setup time, except the casing pressure test can be initiated immediately after bumping the plug (only applies to single stage cement jobs).
 - c. The tests shall be done by an independent service company utilizing a test plug. The results of the test shall be reported to the appropriate BLM office.
 - d. The test shall be run on a 5000 psi chart for a 2-3M BOP/BOP, on a 10000 psi chart for a 5M BOP/BOPE and on a 15000 psi chart for a 10M BOP/BOPE. If a linear chart is used, it shall be a one hour chart. A circular chart shall have a maximum 2 hour clock. If a twelve hour or twenty-four hour chart is used, tester shall make a notation that it is run with a two hour clock.
 - e. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test chart and a copy of independent service company test will be submitted to the appropriate BLM office.
 - f. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes. This test shall be performed prior to the test at full stack pressure.

- g. BOP/BOPE must be tested by an independent service company within 500 feet of the top of the Wolfcamp formation if the time between the setting of the intermediate casing and reaching this depth exceeds 20 days. This test does not exclude the test prior to drilling out the casing shoe as per Onshore Order No. 2.

C. DRILLING MUD

Mud system monitoring equipment, with derrick floor indicators and visual and audio alarms, shall be operating before drilling into the Wolfcamp formation, and shall be used until production casing is run and cemented.

D. WASTE MATERIAL AND FLUIDS

All waste (i.e. drilling fluids, trash, salts, chemicals, sewage, gray water, etc.) created as a result of drilling operations and completion operations shall be safely contained and disposed of properly at a waste disposal facility. No waste material or fluid shall be disposed of on the well location or surrounding area.

Porto-johns and trash containers will be on-location during fracturing operations or any other crew-intensive operations.

Waste Minimization Plan (WMP)

In the interest of resource development, submission of additional well gas capture development plan information is deferred but may be required by the BLM Authorized Officer at a later date.

ZS 121617

**PECOS DISTRICT
SURFACE USE
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

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LEASE NO.:	NM080255
WELL NAME & NO.:	Aikman Federal - 2
SURFACE HOLE FOOTAGE:	1980'N & 660'E
BOTTOM HOLE FOOTAGE:	1980'N & 660'E
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Standard Conditions of Approval (COA) apply to this APD. If any deviations to these standards exist or special COAs are required, the section with the deviation or requirement will be checked below.

- ☐ **General Provisions**
- ☐ **Permit Expiration**
- ☐ **Archaeology, Paleontology, and Historical Sites**
- ☐ **Noxious Weeds**
- ☒ **Special Requirements**
 - Lesser Prairie-Chicken Timing Stipulations
 - Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker
 - Range
- ☐ **Construction**
 - Notification
 - Topsoil
 - Closed Loop System
 - Federal Mineral Material Pits
 - Well Pads
 - Roads
- ☐ **Road Section Diagram**
- ☐ **Production (Post Drilling)**
 - Well Structures & Facilities
- ☐ **Interim Reclamation**
- ☐ **Final Abandonment & Reclamation**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

II. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD. (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension.)

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

IV. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

V. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT(S)

Timing Limitation Stipulation / Condition of Approval for lesser prairie-chicken:

Oil and gas activities including 3-D geophysical exploration, and drilling will not be allowed in lesser prairie-chicken habitat during the period from March 1st through June 15th annually. During that period, other activities that produce noise or involve human activity, such as the maintenance of oil and gas facilities, pipeline, road, and well pad construction, will be allowed except between 3:00 am and 9:00 am. The 3:00 am to 9:00 am restriction will not apply to normal, around-the-clock operations, such as venting, flaring, or pumping, which do not require a human presence during this period. Additionally, no new drilling will be allowed within up to 200 meters of leks known at the time of permitting. Normal vehicle use on existing roads will not be restricted. Exhaust noise from pump jack engines must be muffled or otherwise controlled so as not to exceed 75 db measured at 30 feet from the source of the noise.

Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker to avoid raptor perching: Upon the plugging and subsequent abandonment of the well, the well marker will be installed at ground level on a plate containing the pertinent information for the plugged well. For more installation details, contact the Carlsbad Field Office at 575-234-5972.

This authorization is subject to your Certificate of Participation and/or Certificate of Inclusion under the New Mexico Candidate Conservation Agreement. Because it involves surface disturbing activities covered under your Certificate, your Habitat Conservation Fund Account with the Center of Excellence for Hazardous Materials Management (CEHMM) will be debited according to Exhibit B Part 2 of the Certificate of Participation.

Cattle Guard Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line for an access road, the fence must be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway with H-braces prior to cutting. Once the work is completed, the fence will be restored to its prior condition with an appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project. Any new or existing cattle guards on the access route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations. Once the road is abandoned, the fence would be restored to its prior condition, or better. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

VI. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5909 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved APD and Conditions of Approval (COA) on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL

The operator shall strip the top portion of the soil (root zone) from the entire well pad area and stockpile the topsoil along the edge of the well pad as depicted in the APD. The root zone is typically six (6) inches in depth. All the stockpiled topsoil will be redistributed over the interim reclamation areas. Topsoil shall not be used for berming the pad or facilities. For final reclamation, the topsoil shall be spread over the entire pad area for seeding preparation.

Other subsoil (below six inches) stockpiles must be completely segregated from the topsoil stockpile. Large rocks or subsoil clods (not evident in the surrounding terrain) must be buried within the approved area for interim and final reclamation.

C. CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM

Tanks are required for drilling operations: No Pits.

The operator shall properly dispose of drilling contents at an authorized disposal site.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any federal mineral materials. Call the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5972.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation. The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational needs.

F. EXCLOSURE FENCING (CELLARS & PITS)

Exclosure Fencing

The operator will install and maintain exclosure fencing for all open well cellars to prevent access to public, livestock, and large forms of wildlife before and after drilling operations until the pit is free of fluids and the operator initiates backfilling. (For examples of exclosure fencing design, refer to BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, Exclosure Fence Illustrations, Figure 1, Page 18.)

G. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS**Road Width**

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Ditching

Ditching shall be required on both sides of the road.

Turnouts

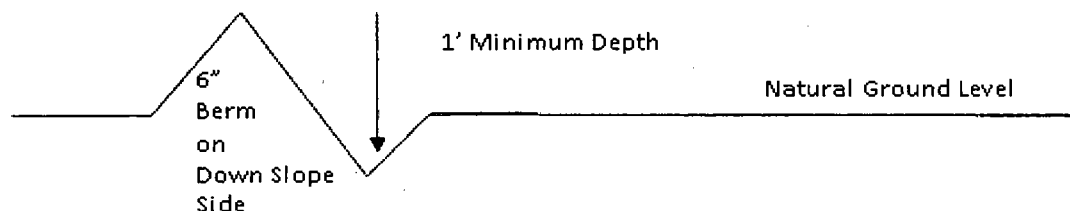
Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

A typical lead-off ditch has a minimum depth of 1 foot below and a berm of 6 inches above natural ground level. The berm shall be on the down-slope side of the lead-off ditch.

Cross Section of a Typical Lead-off Ditch



All lead-off ditches shall be graded to drain water with a 1 percent minimum to 3 percent maximum ditch slope. The spacing interval are variable for lead-off ditches and shall be determined according to the formula for spacing intervals of lead-off ditches, but may be amended depending upon existing soil types and centerline road slope (in %);

Formula for Spacing Interval of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

$$400 \text{ foot road with } 4\% \text{ road slope: } \frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200' \text{ lead-off ditch interval}$$

Cattle guards

An appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence/road crossings. Any existing cattle guards on the access road route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

Fence Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Construction Steps

1. Salvage topsoil
2. Construct road

3. Redistribute topsoil
4. Revegetate slopes

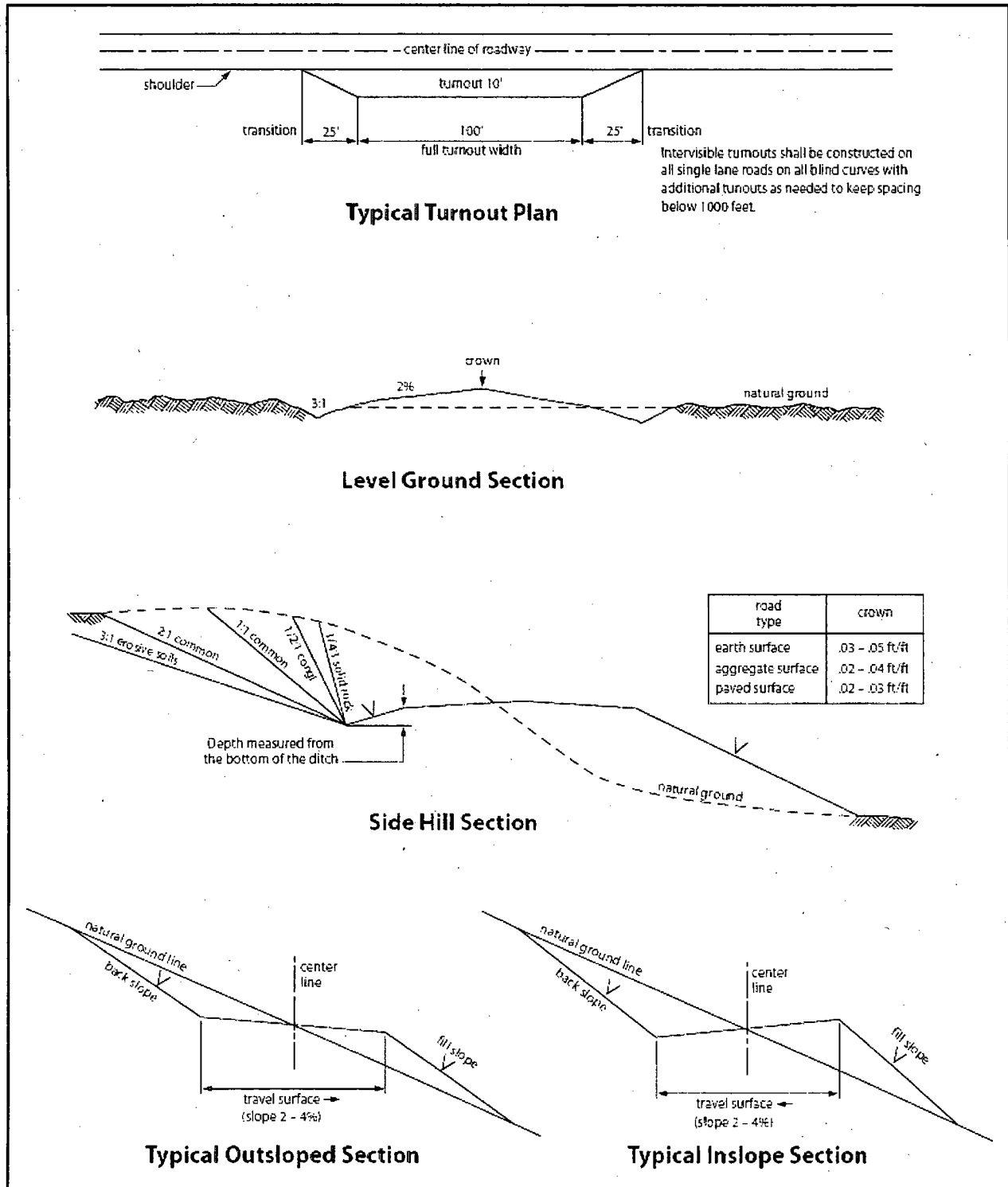


Figure 1. Cross-sections and plans for typical road sections representative of BLM resource or FS local and higher-class roads.

VII. PRODUCTION (POST DRILLING)

A. WELL STRUCTURES & FACILITIES

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Exclosure Netting (Open-top Tanks)

Immediately following active drilling or completion operations, the operator will take actions necessary to prevent wildlife and livestock access, including avian wildlife, to all open-topped tanks that contain or have the potential to contain salinity sufficient to cause harm to wildlife or livestock, hydrocarbons, or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976-exempt hazardous substances. At a minimum, the operator will net, screen, or cover open-topped tanks to exclude wildlife and livestock and prevent mortality. If the operator uses netting, the operator will cover and secure the open portion of the tank to prevent wildlife entry. The operator will net, screen, or cover the tanks until the operator removes the tanks from the location or the tanks no longer contain substances that could be harmful to wildlife or livestock. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches. The netting must not be in contact with fluids and must not have holes or gaps.

Chemical and Fuel Secondary Containment and Exclosure Screening

The operator will prevent all hazardous, poisonous, flammable, and toxic substances from coming into contact with soil and water. At a minimum, the operator will install and maintain an impervious secondary containment system for any tank or barrel containing hazardous, poisonous, flammable, or toxic substances sufficient to contain the contents of the tank or barrel and any drips, leaks, and anticipated precipitation. The operator will dispose of fluids within the containment system that do not meet applicable state or U. S. Environmental Protection Agency livestock water standards in accordance with state law; the operator must not drain the fluids to the soil or ground. The operator will design, construct, and maintain all secondary containment systems to prevent wildlife and livestock exposure to harmful substances. At a minimum, the operator will install effective wildlife and livestock exclosure systems such as fencing, netting, expanded metal mesh, lids, and grate covers. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches.

Open-Vent Exhaust Stack Exclosures

The operator will construct, modify, equip, and maintain all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment to prevent birds and bats from entering, and to discourage perching, roosting, and nesting. (*Recommended exclosure structures on open-vent exhaust stacks are in the shape of a cone.*) Production equipment includes, but may not be limited to, tanks, heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, flare stacks, in-line units, and compressor mufflers.

Containment Structures

Proposed production facilities such as storage tanks and other vessels will have a secondary containment structure that is constructed to hold the capacity of 1.5 times the largest tank, plus freeboard to account for precipitation, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, **Shale Green** from the BLM Standard Environmental Color Chart (CC-001: June 2008).

VIII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo interim reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

Within six (6) months of well completion, operators should work with BLM surface management specialists (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909) to devise the best strategies to reduce the size of the location. Interim reclamation should allow for remedial well operations, as well as safe and efficient removal of oil and gas.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche that is free of contaminants may be used for road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

All disturbed areas after they have been satisfactorily prepared need to be reseeded with the seed mixture provided below.

Upon completion of interim reclamation, the operator shall submit a Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Subsequent Report of Reclamation (Form 3160-5).

IX. FINAL ABANDONMENT & RECLAMATION

At final abandonment, well locations, production facilities, and access roads must undergo "final" reclamation so that the character and productivity of the land are restored.

Earthwork for final reclamation must be completed within six (6) months of well plugging. All pads, pits, facility locations and roads must be reclaimed to a satisfactory

revegetated, safe, and stable condition, unless an agreement is made with the landowner or BLM to keep the road and/or pad intact.

After all disturbed areas have been satisfactorily prepared, these areas need to be revegetated with the seed mixture provided below. Seeding should be accomplished by drilling on the contour whenever practical or by other approved methods. Seeding may need to be repeated until revegetation is successful, as determined by the BLM.

Operators shall contact a BLM surface protection specialist prior to surface abandonment operations for site specific objectives (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909).

Below Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker to avoid raptor perching: Upon the plugging and subsequent abandonment of the well, the well marker will be installed at below ground level on a plate containing the pertinent information for the plugged well.

Seed Mixture for LPC Sand/Shinnery Sites

Holder shall seed all disturbed areas with the seed mixture listed below. The seed mixture shall be planted in the amounts specified in pounds of pure live seed (PLS)* per acre. There shall be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture. Seed will be tested and the viability testing of seed shall be done in accordance with State law(s) and within nine (9) months prior to purchase. Commercial seed shall be either certified or registered seed. The seed container shall be tagged in accordance with State law(s) and available for inspection by the Authorized Officer.

Seed will be planted using a drill equipped with a depth regulator to ensure proper depth of planting where drilling is possible. The seed mixture will be evenly and uniformly planted over the disturbed area (smaller/heavier seeds have a tendency to drop the bottom of the drill and are planted first). Holder shall take appropriate measures to ensure this does not occur. Where drilling is not possible, seed will be broadcast and the area shall be raked or chained to cover the seed. When broadcasting the seed, the pounds per acre are to be doubled. Seeding shall be repeated until a satisfactory stand is established as determined by the Authorized Officer. Evaluation of growth may not be made before completion of at least one full growing season after seeding.

Species to be planted in pounds of pure live seed* per acre:

<u>Species</u>	<u>lb/acre</u>
Plains Bristlegrass	5lbs/A
Sand Bluestem	5lbs/A
Little Bluestem	3lbs/A
Big Bluestem	6lbs/A
Plains Coreopsis	2lbs/A
Sand Dropseed	1lbs/A

*Pounds of pure live seed:

Pounds of seed x percent purity x percent germination = pounds pure live seed

PECOS DISTRICT SURFACE USE CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

OPERATOR'S NAME:	RAW Oil & Gas Inc
LEASE NO.:	NM080255
WELL NAME & NO.:	Aikman Federal – 2
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Standard Conditions of Approval (COA) apply to this APD. If any deviations to these standards exist or special COAs are required, the section with the deviation or requirement will be checked below.

- ☐ **General Provisions**
- ☐ **Permit Expiration**
- ☐ **Archaeology, Paleontology, and Historical Sites**
- ☐ **Noxious Weeds**
- ☒ **Special Requirements**
 - Lesser Prairie-Chicken Timing Stipulations
 - Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker
 - Range
- ☐ **Construction**
 - Notification
 - Topsoil
 - Closed Loop System
 - Federal Mineral Material Pits
 - Well Pads
 - Roads
- ☐ **Road Section Diagram**
- ☐ **Production (Post Drilling)**
 - Well Structures & Facilities
- ☐ **Interim Reclamation**
- ☐ **Final Abandonment & Reclamation**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

II. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD. (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension.)

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

IV. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

V. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT(S)

Timing Limitation Stipulation / Condition of Approval for lesser prairie-chicken:

Oil and gas activities including 3-D geophysical exploration, and drilling will not be allowed in lesser prairie-chicken habitat during the period from March 1st through June 15th annually. During that period, other activities that produce noise or involve human activity, such as the maintenance of oil and gas facilities, pipeline, road, and well pad construction, will be allowed except between 3:00 am and 9:00 am. The 3:00 am to 9:00 am restriction will not apply to normal, around-the-clock operations, such as venting, flaring, or pumping, which do not require a human presence during this period. Additionally, no new drilling will be allowed within up to 200 meters of leks known at the time of permitting. Normal vehicle use on existing roads will not be restricted. Exhaust noise from pump jack engines must be muffled or otherwise controlled so as not to exceed 75 db measured at 30 feet from the source of the noise.

Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker to avoid raptor perching: Upon the plugging and subsequent abandonment of the well, the well marker will be installed at ground level on a plate containing the pertinent information for the plugged well. For more installation details, contact the Carlsbad Field Office at 575-234-5972.

This authorization is subject to your Certificate of Participation and/or Certificate of Inclusion under the New Mexico Candidate Conservation Agreement. Because it involves surface disturbing activities covered under your Certificate, your Habitat Conservation Fund Account with the Center of Excellence for Hazardous Materials Management (CEHMM) will be debited according to Exhibit B Part 2 of the Certificate of Participation.

Cattle Guard Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line for an access road, the fence must be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway with H-braces prior to cutting. Once the work is completed, the fence will be restored to its prior condition with an appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project. Any new or existing cattle guards on the access route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations. Once the road is abandoned, the fence would be restored to its prior condition, or better. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

VI. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5909 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved APD and Conditions of Approval (COA) on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL

The operator shall strip the top portion of the soil (root zone) from the entire well pad area and stockpile the topsoil along the edge of the well pad as depicted in the APD. The root zone is typically six (6) inches in depth. All the stockpiled topsoil will be redistributed over the interim reclamation areas. Topsoil shall not be used for berming the pad or facilities. For final reclamation, the topsoil shall be spread over the entire pad area for seeding preparation.

Other subsoil (below six inches) stockpiles must be completely segregated from the topsoil stockpile. Large rocks or subsoil clods (not evident in the surrounding terrain) must be buried within the approved area for interim and final reclamation.

C. CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM

Tanks are required for drilling operations: No Pits.

The operator shall properly dispose of drilling contents at an authorized disposal site.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any federal mineral materials. Call the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5972.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation. The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational needs.

F. EXCLOSURE FENCING (CELLARS & PITS)

Exclosure Fencing

The operator will install and maintain exclosure fencing for all open well cellars to prevent access to public, livestock, and large forms of wildlife before and after drilling operations until the pit is free of fluids and the operator initiates backfilling. (For examples of exclosure fencing design, refer to BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, Exclosure Fence Illustrations, Figure 1, Page 18.)

G. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS**Road Width**

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Ditching

Ditching shall be required on both sides of the road.

Turnouts

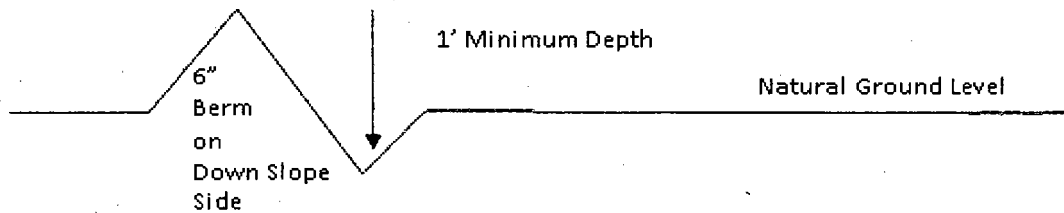
Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outslowing and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

A typical lead-off ditch has a minimum depth of 1 foot below and a berm of 6 inches above natural ground level. The berm shall be on the down-slope side of the lead-off ditch.

Cross Section of a Typical Lead-off Ditch



All lead-off ditches shall be graded to drain water with a 1 percent minimum to 3 percent maximum ditch slope. The spacing interval are variable for lead-off ditches and shall be determined according to the formula for spacing intervals of lead-off ditches, but may be amended depending upon existing soil types and centerline road slope (in %);

Formula for Spacing Interval of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

$$400 \text{ foot road with } 4\% \text{ road slope: } \frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200' \text{ lead-off ditch interval}$$

Cattle guards

An appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence/road crossings. Any existing cattle guards on the access road route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

Fence Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Construction Steps

1. Salvage topsoil
2. Construct road

3. Redistribute topsoil
4. Revegetate slopes

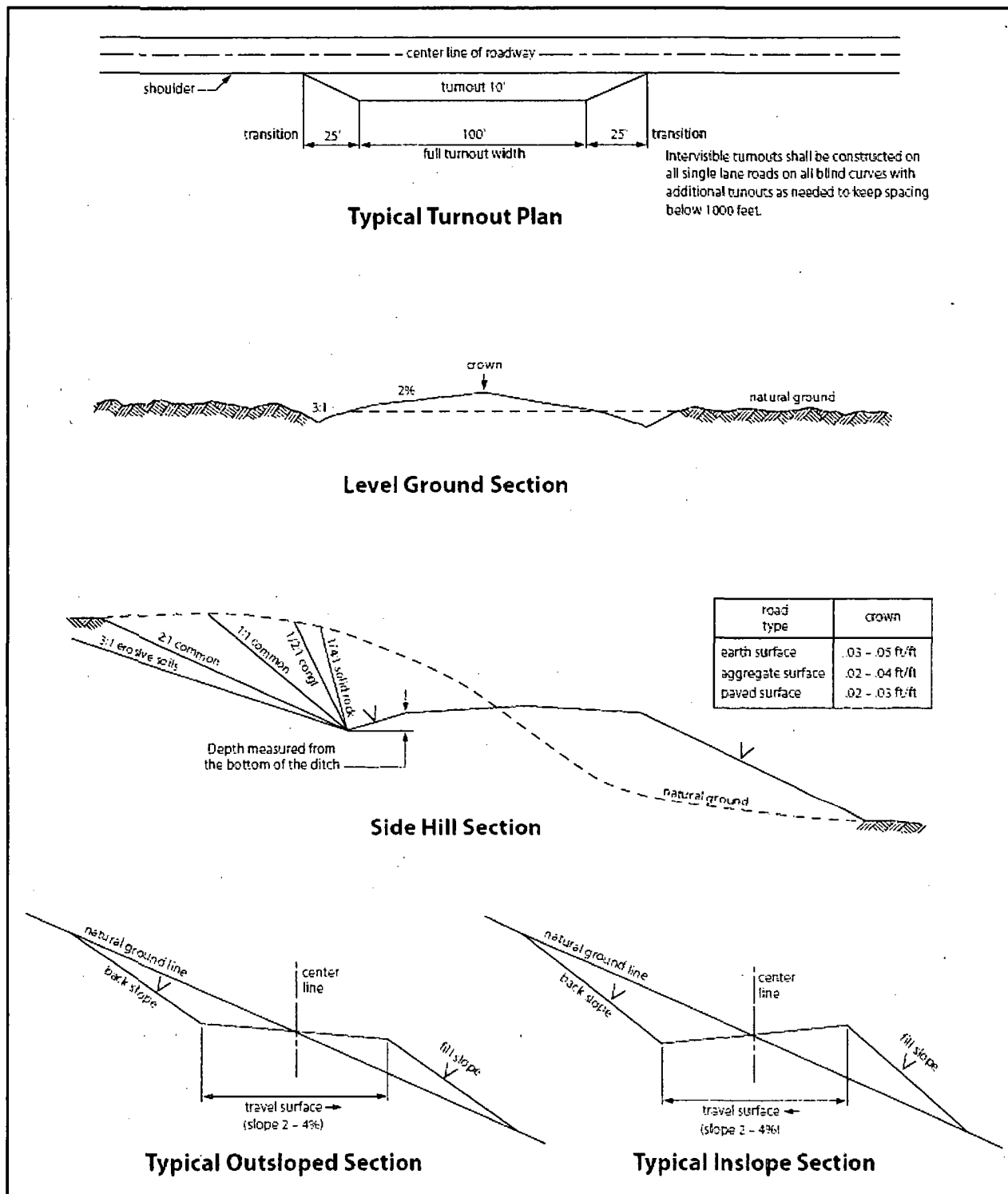


Figure 1. Cross-sections and plans for typical road sections representative of BLM resource or FS local and higher-class roads.

VII. PRODUCTION (POST DRILLING)

A. WELL STRUCTURES & FACILITIES

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Exclosure Netting (Open-top Tanks)

Immediately following active drilling or completion operations, the operator will take actions necessary to prevent wildlife and livestock access, including avian wildlife, to all open-topped tanks that contain or have the potential to contain salinity sufficient to cause harm to wildlife or livestock, hydrocarbons, or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976-exempt hazardous substances. At a minimum, the operator will net, screen, or cover open-topped tanks to exclude wildlife and livestock and prevent mortality. If the operator uses netting, the operator will cover and secure the open portion of the tank to prevent wildlife entry. The operator will net, screen, or cover the tanks until the operator removes the tanks from the location or the tanks no longer contain substances that could be harmful to wildlife or livestock. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches. The netting must not be in contact with fluids and must not have holes or gaps.

Chemical and Fuel Secondary Containment and Exclosure Screening

The operator will prevent all hazardous, poisonous, flammable, and toxic substances from coming into contact with soil and water. At a minimum, the operator will install and maintain an impervious secondary containment system for any tank or barrel containing hazardous, poisonous, flammable, or toxic substances sufficient to contain the contents of the tank or barrel and any drips, leaks, and anticipated precipitation. The operator will dispose of fluids within the containment system that do not meet applicable state or U. S. Environmental Protection Agency livestock water standards in accordance with state law; the operator must not drain the fluids to the soil or ground. The operator will design, construct, and maintain all secondary containment systems to prevent wildlife and livestock exposure to harmful substances. At a minimum, the operator will install effective wildlife and livestock exclosure systems such as fencing, netting, expanded metal mesh, lids, and grate covers. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches.

Open-Vent Exhaust Stack Exclosures

The operator will construct, modify, equip, and maintain all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment to prevent birds and bats from entering, and to discourage perching, roosting, and nesting. (*Recommended exclosure structures on open-vent exhaust stacks are in the shape of a cone.*) Production equipment includes, but may not be limited to, tanks, heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, flare stacks, in-line units, and compressor mufflers.

Containment Structures

Proposed production facilities such as storage tanks and other vessels will have a secondary containment structure that is constructed to hold the capacity of 1.5 times the largest tank, plus freeboard to account for precipitation, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, **Shale Green** from the BLM Standard Environmental Color Chart (CC-001: June 2008).

VIII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo interim reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

Within six (6) months of well completion, operators should work with BLM surface management specialists (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909) to devise the best strategies to reduce the size of the location. Interim reclamation should allow for remedial well operations, as well as safe and efficient removal of oil and gas.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche that is free of contaminants may be used for road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

All disturbed areas after they have been satisfactorily prepared need to be reseeded with the seed mixture provided below.

Upon completion of interim reclamation, the operator shall submit a Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Subsequent Report of Reclamation (Form 3160-5).

IX. FINAL ABANDONMENT & RECLAMATION

At final abandonment, well locations, production facilities, and access roads must undergo "final" reclamation so that the character and productivity of the land are restored.

Earthwork for final reclamation must be completed within six (6) months of well plugging. All pads, pits, facility locations and roads must be reclaimed to a satisfactory

revegetated, safe, and stable condition, unless an agreement is made with the landowner or BLM to keep the road and/or pad intact.

After all disturbed areas have been satisfactorily prepared, these areas need to be revegetated with the seed mixture provided below. Seeding should be accomplished by drilling on the contour whenever practical or by other approved methods. Seeding may need to be repeated until revegetation is successful, as determined by the BLM.

Operators shall contact a BLM surface protection specialist prior to surface abandonment operations for site specific objectives (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909).

Below Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker to avoid raptor perching: Upon the plugging and subsequent abandonment of the well, the well marker will be installed at below ground level on a plate containing the pertinent information for the plugged well.

Seed Mixture for LPC Sand/Shinnery Sites

Holder shall seed all disturbed areas with the seed mixture listed below. The seed mixture shall be planted in the amounts specified in pounds of pure live seed (PLS)* per acre. There shall be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture. Seed will be tested and the viability testing of seed shall be done in accordance with State law(s) and within nine (9) months prior to purchase. Commercial seed shall be either certified or registered seed. The seed container shall be tagged in accordance with State law(s) and available for inspection by the Authorized Officer.

Seed will be planted using a drill equipped with a depth regulator to ensure proper depth of planting where drilling is possible. The seed mixture will be evenly and uniformly planted over the disturbed area (smaller/heavier seeds have a tendency to drop the bottom of the drill and are planted first). Holder shall take appropriate measures to ensure this does not occur. Where drilling is not possible, seed will be broadcast and the area shall be raked or chained to cover the seed. When broadcasting the seed, the pounds per acre are to be doubled. Seeding shall be repeated until a satisfactory stand is established as determined by the Authorized Officer. Evaluation of growth may not be made before completion of at least one full growing season after seeding.

Species to be planted in pounds of pure live seed* per acre:

<u>Species</u>	<u>lb/acre</u>
Plains Bristlegrass	5lbs/A
Sand Bluestem	5lbs/A
Little Bluestem	3lbs/A
Big Bluestem	6lbs/A
Plains Coreopsis	2lbs/A
Sand Dropseed	11lbs/A

*Pounds of pure live seed:

Pounds of seed x percent purity x percent germination = pounds pure live seed

CONTINGENCY PLAN

RAW OIL and GAS, Inc.

**IKMA FEDERAL # 2
1980' FNL & 000' FEL
Section 24, Township 9 Range 37-E
Lea County, N**

**Prepared For: Raw Oil and Gas, Inc.
Prepared: October 3, 2017**

**Prepared By: INDIAN Fire & Safety, A
DXP Company**

T B L E O F N E T

H2S CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. SCOPE..... 1
2. OBJECTIVE..... 1
3. DISCUSSION OF PLAN..... 2

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. EMERGENCY REACTION STEPS..... 3-5

IGNITION PROCEDURES

1. RESPONSIBILITY..... 6
2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR IGNITING THE WELL..... 7

TRAINING PROGRAM

1. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS..... 8

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS..... 9-11

CHECK LISTS

1. STATUS CHECK LIST..... 12
2. PROCEDURAL CHECK LIST..... 13

EVACUATION PLAN..... 14

1. EMERGENCY ACTIONS..... 15
2. PHONE LIST – GOVERNMENT AGENCIES..... 16
3. PHONE LIST – COMPANY CONTACTS..... 16 a-b

MAPS & PLATS

1. MAP OF WELLSITE & PUBLIC WITHIN
RADIUS OF EXPOSURE..... 17

..... 18
..... 19
ING..... 20-21
NT..... 22-23
..... 24

OR THE PUBLIC,
MAY INVOLVE

1. 'S, AND PREVENT THE
GEN SULFIDE INTO THE
2. EDURES TO COPE WITH
3. E MEDICAL ATTENTION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE:	THIS SECTION OUTLINES THE CONDITIONS AND DENOTES STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT PROCEDURE:	THIS SECTION OUTLINES THE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE DRILLING OF THESE WELLS.
TRAINING PROVISIONS:	THIS SECTION OUTLINES THE TRAINING PROVISIONS THAT MUST BE ADHERED TO PRIOR TO DRILLING <u>TO PRODUCTION CASING POINT</u> .
DRILLING EMERGENCY CALL LISTS:	INCLUDED ARE THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF ALL PERSONS TO BE CONTACTED SHOULD AN EMERGENCY EXIST.
BRIEFING:	THIS SECTION DEALS WITH THE BRIEFING OF ALL PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE DRILLING OPERATION.
PUBLIC SAFETY:	PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL WILL BE MADE AWARE OF THE DRILLING OF THIS WELL.
CHECK LISTS:	STATUS CHECK LISTS AND PROCEDURAL CHECK LISTS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED TO INSURE ADHERENCE TO THE PLAN.
GENERAL INFORMATION:	A GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION HAS BEEN INCLUDED TO SUPPLY SUPPORT INFORMATION.

CORRECTED OR SUPPRESSED AND, IF SO, PROCEED IN
NORMAL OPERATION.

B. IF UNCONTROLLABLE CONDITIONS OCCUR:

1. TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT AND/OR REMOVE ANY PUBLIC IN THE DOWN-WIND AREA FROM THE RIG - PARTIAL EVACUATION AND ISOLATION. NOTIFY NECESSARY PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT OF THE SITUATION.
2. REMOVE ALL PERSONNEL TO SAFE BREATHING AREA.
3. NOTIFY PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL OF THE SAFE AREA.
4. PROCEED WITH BEST PLAN (AT THE TIME) TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE WELL. MAINTAIN TIGHT SECURITY AND SAFETY PROCEDURES.

C. RESPONSIBILITY:

1. DESIGNATED PERSONNEL.
 - a. SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PLAN.
 - b. SHALL BE IN COMPLETE COMMAND DURING ANY EMERGENCY.
 - c. SHALL DESIGNATE A BACK-UP.

4. AWAIT ORDERS FROM SUPERVISOR.

DRILLING FOREMAN:

1. REPORT TO UP WIND BRIEFING AREA.
2. DON BREATHING EQUIPMENT AND RETURN TO POINT OF RELEASE WITH TOOL PUSHER OR DRILLER (BUDDY SYSTEM).
3. DETERMINE H₂S CONCENTRATIONS.
4. ASSESS SITUATION AND TAKE CONTROL MEASURES.

TOOL PUSHER:

1. REPORT TO UP WIND BRIEFING AREA.
2. DON BREATHING EQUIPMENT AND RETURN TO POINT OF RELEASE WITH DRILLING FOREMAN OR DRILLER (BUDDY SYSTEM).
3. DETERMINE H₂S CONCENTRATION.
4. ASSESS SITUATION AND TAKE CONTROL MEASURES.

DRILLER:

1. DON ESCAPE UNIT.
2. CHECK MONITOR FOR POINT OF RELEASE.
3. REPORT TO BRIEFING AREA.
4. CHECK STATUS OF PERSONNEL (IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE, USE THE BUDDY SYSTEM).
5. ASSIGNS LEAST ESSENTIAL PERSON TO NOTIFY DRILLING FOREMAN AND TOOL PUSHER BY QUICKEST MEANS IN CASE OF THEIR ABSENCE.
6. ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DRILLING FORMAN AND TOOL PUSHER UNTIL THEY ARRIVE SHOULD THEY BE ABSENT.

WICK MAN
DR MAN #1
DR MAN #2

A UNTIL

ENGINEER:

REA.
GIN CHECK OF MUD
VEL. (GARETT GAS

L:

K STATUS OF ALL
RE OPERATIONS AS
ING FOREMAN AND
REA.

AN H2S EMERGENCY, ALL PERSONNEL
PROCEDURES AFTER REPORTING TO

STAY OFF THE OFF FLOOR. DRILLING
NNEL SHOULD MONITOR CONDITION,
NEED FOR USE OF AIR EQUIPMENT.

3" PROCEDURE AS ABOVE, DRILLING
NNEL SHOULD DETERMINE IF ALL
TECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

ON PROCEDURES

ELL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPANY
IS INCAPACITATED, IT BECOMES THE
FACT RIG TOOL PUSHER. THE DECISION
AST RESORT AND IN A SITUATION WHERE

ROPERTY ARE ENDANGERED.
CONTROLLING THE BLOWOUT UNDER THE
TIONS AT THE WELL.

F TIME PERMITS, BUT DO NOT DELAY IF

JATION PLAN.

IGNITION PROCEDURES

IS FOR IGNITING THE WELL

1) PEOPLE ARE REQUIRED FOR THE ACTUAL IGNITION. THEY MUST WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING DEVICES AND HAVE SAFETY ROPE ATTACHED. ONE MAN (TOOL JOHNSON OR SAFETY ENGINEER) WILL CHECK THE ATMOSPHERE FOR EXPLOSIVE GASES WITH THE EXPLOSIMETER. THE OTHER MAN (DRILLING FOREMAN) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IGNITING THE WELL.

PRIMARY METHOD TO IGNITE: 25 MM FLARE GUN WITH RANGE APPROXIMATELY 500 FEET.

WIND UP WIND AND DO NOT APPROACH ANY CLOSER THAN IS PERMITTED.

SELECT THE IGNITION SITE BEST FOR PROTECTION, AND WHICH PROVIDES AN EASY ESCAPE ROUTE.

BEFORE FIRING, CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF COMBUSTIBLE GAS.

IF LIGHTING, CONTINUE EMERGENCY ACTION AND FOLLOW PROCEDURE AS BEFORE.

UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL WILL LIMIT THEIR ACTIONS TO THOSE DIRECTED BY THE DRILLING FOREMAN.

AFTER WELL IS IGNITED, BURNING HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONVERTS TO SULFUR DIOXIDE, WHICH IS ALSO HIGHLY TOXIC. DO NOT ENTER THE AREA IS SAFE AFTER THE WELL IS IGNITED.

2S CONTINGENCY PLAN

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

WHEN WORKING IN AN AREA WHERE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS (H₂S) MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED, DEFINITE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS MUST BE CARRIED OUT. ALL COMPANIES WILL INSURE THAT ALL PERSONNEL AT THE WELL SITE WILL HAVE HAD ADEQUATE TRAINING IN THE FOLLOWING:

1. HAZARDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF H₂S.
2. PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE ON THE HUMAN BODY.
3. TOXICITY OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE.
4. H₂S DETECTION.
5. EMERGENCY RESCUE.
6. RESUSCITATORS.
7. FIRST AID AND ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.
8. EFFECTS OF H₂S ON METALS.
9. LOCATION SAFETY.

SERVICE COMPANY AND VISITING PERSONNEL

- A. EACH SERVICE COMPANY THAT WILL BE ON THIS WELL WILL BE NOTIFIED IF THE ZONE CONTAINS H₂S.
- B. EACH SERVICE COMPANY MUST PROVIDE FOR THE TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT OF THEIR EMPLOYEES BEFORE THEY ARRIVE AT THE WELL SITE.
- C. EACH SERVICE COMPANY WILL BE EXPECTED TO ATTEND A WELL SITE BRIEFING.

**CAUTION – POTENTIAL POISON GAS
HYDROGEN SULFIDE
NO ADMITTANCE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION**

2. WIND SOCK – WIND STREAMERS

- A. ONE 36" (IN LENGTH) WIND SOCK LOCATED AT PROTECTION CENTER, AT HEIGHT VISIBLE FROM RIG FLOOR.
- B. ONE 36" (IN LENGTH) WIND SOCK LOCATED AT HEIGHT VISIBLE FROM PIT AREAS.

3. HYDROGEN SULFIDE DETECTOR AND ALARMS

- A. H₂S MONITORS WITH ALARMS WILL BE LOCATED ON THE RIG FLOOR, AT THE BELL NIPPLE, AND AT THE FLOW LINE. THESE MONITORS WILL BE SET TO ALARM AT 10 PPM WITH RED LIGHT, AND TO ALARM AT 15 PPM WITH RED LIGHT AND AUDIBLE ALARM.
- B. HAND OPERATED DETECTORS WITH TUBES.
- C. H₂S MONITOR TESTER.

4. CONDITION FLAGS

- A. ONE EACH OF ORANGE, YELLOW, AND RED CONDITION FLAGS TO BE DISPLAYED TO DENOTE CONDITIONS.

**GREEN – NORMAL CONDITIONS
YELLOW – POTENTIAL DANGER
RED – DANGER, H₂S PRESENT**

- B. CONDITION FLAG SHALL BE POSTED AT LOCATION SIGN ENTRANCE.

7. FIRE EXTINGUISHER

ADEQUATE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS SHALL BE LOCATED AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS.

8. BLOW OUT PREVENTION EQUIPMENT

THE WELL SHALL HAVE HYDRAULIC BOP EQUIPMENT FOR THE ANTICIPATED BHP OF 1500 PSI. EQUIPMENT IS TO BE TESTED ON INSTALLATION.

9. COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTOR

THERE SHALL BE ONE COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTOR ON LOCATION AT ALL TIMES.

10. BOP TESTING

BOP AND CHOKE LINE AND KILL LINE WILL BE TESTED.

11. AUDIO SYSTEM

RADIO COMMUNICATION WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE RIG.

- A. RIG FLOOR OR TRAILER
- B. VEHICLE

12. SPECIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- A. HYDRAULIC BOP EQUIPMENT WITH REMOTE CONTROL ON GROUND.
- B. ROTATING HEAD

LAN

AGENCY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

PLAN

ROUTES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO
WELL AND DISCUSSED WITH ALL RIG PERSONNEL.

AREA

3 AND VISITOR AREA: ALL VEHICLES ARE TO BE
AT A PREDETERMINED SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE
AD. THIS WILL BE THE DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA.
IEFING AREAS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE LOCATION AT
XIMUM ALLOWABLE DISTANCE FROM THE WELL
SO THEY OFFSET PREVAILING WINDS
DICULARLY, OR AT A 45-DEGREE ANGLE IF WIND
ON TENDS TO SHIFT IN THE AREA.
TION CENTERS OR IF A MOVABLE TRAILER IS USED, IT
BE DEPT UPWIND OF EXISTING WINDS. WHEN WIND
1 THE PREVAILING DIRECTIONS, BOTH PROTECTION
S SHOULD BE ACCESSIBLE.

3. TWO (2) 30-MINUTE POSITIVE PRESSURE AIR PACKS ON LOCATION FOR RIG PERSONNEL AND/OR MUD LOGGERS.
4. AIR PACK INSPECTED FOR READY USE.
5. CASCADE SYSTEM AND HOSE LINE HOOK-UP.
6. CASCADE SYSTEM FOR REFILLING AIR BOTTLES.
7. SAFE BREATHING AREAS SET UP.
8. CONDITION FLAG ON LOCATION AND READY FOR USE.
9. H2S DETECTION SYSTEM HOOKED UP.
10. H2S ALARM SYSTEM HOOKED UP AND READY.
11. OXYGEN RESUSCITATOR ON LOCATION AND TESTED FOR USE.
12. STRETCHER ON LOCATION AT SAFETY TRAILER.
13. 1 – 100' LENGTH OF NYLON ROPE ON LOCATION.
14. ALL RIG CREW AND SUPERVISORS TRAINED AS REQUIRED.
15. ALL OUTSIDE SERVICE CONTRACTORS ADVISED OF POTENTIAL H2S HAZARD ON WELL.
16. NO SMOKING SIGN POSTED.
17. HAND OPERATED H2S DETECTOR WITH TUBES ON LOCATION.

PERFORM EACH WEEK:

1. CHECK EACH PIECE OF BREATHING EQUIPMENT TO MAKE SURE THAT DEMAND REGULATOR IS WORKING. THIS REQUIRES THAT THE BOTTLE BE OPENED AND THE MASK ASSEMBLY BE PUT ON TIGHT ENOUGH SO THAT WHEN YOU INHALE, YOU RECEIVE AIR.
2. BLOW OUT PREVENTER SKILLS.
3. CHECK SUPPLY PRESSURE ON BOP ACCUMULATOR STAND BY SOURCE.
4. CHECK ALL SKA-PAC UNITS FOR OPERATION: DEMAND REGULATOR, ESCAPE BOTTLE AIR VOLUMES, SUPPLY BOTTLE OF AIR VOLUME.
5. CHECK BREATHING EQUIPMENT MASK ASSEMBLY TO SEE THAT STRAPS ARE LOOSENEED AND TURNED BACK, READY TO PUT ON.
6. CHECK PRESSURE ON BREATHING EQUIPMENT AIR BOTTLES TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE CHARGED TO FULL VOLUME.
7. CONFIRM PRESSURE ON ALL SUPPLY AIR BOTTLES.
8. PERFORM BREATHING EQUIPMENT DRILLS WITH ON-SITE PERSONNEL.
9. CHECK THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES FOR AVAILABILITY.
 - A. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIST.
 - B. HAND OPERATED H2S DETECTORS AND TUBES.

1. WHEN THE COMPANY APPROVED SUPERVISOR (DRILLING FOREMAN, CONSULTANT, RIG PUSHER, OR DRILLER) DETERMINES THE H₂S GAS CANNOT BE LIMITED TO THE WELL LOCATION AND THE PUBLIC WILL BE INVOLVED, HE WILL ACTIVATE THE EVACUATION PLAN. ESCAPE ROUTES ARE NOTED ON AREA MAP.
2. "COMPANY MAN" OR DESIGNEE WILL NOTIFY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY THAT A HAZARDOUS CONDITION EXISTS AND EVACUATION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED.
3. COMPANY SAFETY PERSONNEL THAT HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN THE USE OF H₂S DETECTION EQUIPMENT AND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING EQUIPMENT WILL MONITOR H₂S CONCENTRATIONS, WIND DIRECTIONS, AND AREA OF EXPOSURE. THEY WILL DELINEATE THE OUTER PERIMETER OF THE HAZARDOUS GAS AREA. EXTENSION TO THE EVACUATION AREA WILL BE DETERMINED FROM INFORMATION GATHERED.
4. LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL (STATE POLICE, POLICE DEPT., FIRE DEPT., AND SHERIFF'S DEPT.), WILL BE CALLED TO AID IN SETTING UP AND MAINTAINING ROAD BLOCKS. ALSO, THEY WILL AID IN EVACUATION OF THE PUBLIC IF NECESSARY.

IMPORTANT: LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WILL NOT BE ASKED TO COME INTO A CONTAMINATED AREA. THEIR ASSISTANCE WILL BE LIMITED TO UNCONTAMINATED AREAS. CONSTANT PHONE CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH THEM.

5. AFTER THE DISCHARGE OF GAS HAS BEEN CONTROLLED, COMPANY SAFETY PERSONNEL WILL DETERMINE WHEN THE AREA IS SAFE FOR RE-ENTRY.

AGENCY ACTIONS

AGENCY

INEL IF POSSIBLE.

TE RIG PERSONNEL.

UATE PUBLIC WITHIN 3000 FT RADIUS OF

: ANY PERSON(S) OVER COME BY H2S.

ENCY HELP (FIRE DEPT AND AMBULANCE)
NG FOREMAN AND DISTRICT FOREMAN.

SSIBLE, CONTACT 911. GIVE
I FOR CONFIRMATION.

3 PERSON(S) "DOWN" FROM H2S.

3.

4.

OTHING(GAS IS TRAPPED IN

5.

MEMBER THE VICTIM INHALED
HALE H2S.

E E LIST
GOV NCIES

<u>Sheriff's Office</u>		11
Emergency	575-397-7546	
<u>ment</u>		11
Jobs - Non-emergency	575-397-9308	
<u>e Department</u>		11
Emergency	575-392-5588	
<u>Sea Regional</u>	575-492-5000	
<u>Land Management</u>	575-887-6544	
<u>Co Oil Conservation</u>	575-393-6161	
<u>& Safety, Inc.</u>	575-393-3093	
Hour Emergency & Haz Mat	800-530-8693	

& Safety, Inc.
ounty Road
093 - office
93 - toll free
6274 - fax

Contact List

	<u>ne</u>	<u>Home Phone</u>
Scott Dudenhoeffer		
Sam Abney	631-9712	393-5427
Curtiss Newton	631-1255	393-3762
Joe Spurgeon	806-215-1087	806-592-0079

Raw Oil & Gas in Aikman Federal #2

Legend

- 33.521444,-103.099042
- Aikman Federal #2

33.521444,-103.099042

Brown Ln

Google Earth

@2017 Google



4000 ft

SULFIDE IS ALMOST AS TOXIC AS HYDROGEN CYANIDE AND IS BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX TIMES MORE TOXIC THAN CARBON MONOXIDE. TOXICITY DATA FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE AND VARIOUS OTHER GASES ARE COMPARED IN TABLE I. PHYSICAL EFFECTS AT VARIOUS HYDROGEN SULFIDE EXPOSURE LEVELS ARE SHOWN IN TABLE II.

TABLE I
TOXICITY OF VARIOUS GASES

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (SC=1)	THRESHOLD LIMIT (1)	HAZARDOUS LIMIT (2)	LETHAL CONCENTRATION (3)
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	HCN	0.94	10 PPM	150 PPM/HR	300 PPM
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	H ₂ S	1.18	10 PPM	250 PPM/HR	600 PPM
SULFUR DIOXIDE	SO ₂	2.21	5 PPM	-	1000 PPM
CHLORINE	CL ₂	2.45	1 PPM	4 PPM/HR	1000 PPM
CARBON MONOXIDE	CO	0.97	50 PPM	400 PPM/HR	1000 PPM
CARBON DIOXIDE	CO ₂	1.52	5000 PPM	5%	10%
METHANE	CH ₄	0.55	90,000 PPM	COMBUSTIBLE ABOVE 5% IN AIR	

- 1) THRESHOLD LIMIT - CONCENTRATION AT WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THAT ALL WORKERS MAY BE REPEATEDLY EXPOSED DAY AFTER DAY WITHOUT ADVERSE EFFECTS.
- 2) HAZARDOUS LIMIT - CONCENTRATION THAT WILL CAUSE DEATH WITH SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE.
- 3) LETHAL CONCENTRATION - CONCENTRATION THAT WILL CAUSE DEATH WITH SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE.

N

EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

CONCENTRATION

PHYSICAL EFFECTS

GRAINS

100 STD. FT3*

00.65

Obvious and unpleasant odor.

01.30

Safe for 8 hours of exposure.

06.48

Kill smell in 3 – 15 minutes. May sting eyes and throat.

12.96

Kills smell shortly; Stings eyes and throat.

32.96

Dizziness; Breathing ceases in a few minutes; Needs prompt artificial respiration.

45.36

Unconscious quickly; Death will result if not rescued promptly.

64.30

Unconscious at once; Followed by death within minutes.

F.

SCBA'S IN NORMAL AIR AND THEN WEAR THEM IN A TEST ATMOSPHERE. (NOTE: SUCH ITEMS AS FACIAL HAIR {BEARD OR SIDEBURNS} AND EYEGLASSES WILL NOT ALLOW PROPER SEAL.) ANYONE THAT MAY BE REASONABLY EXPECTED TO WEAR SCBA'S SHOULD HAVE THESE ITEMS REMOVED BEFORE ENTERING A TOXIC ATMOSPHERE. A SPECIAL MASK MUST BE OBTAINED FOR ANYONE WHO MUST WEAR EYEGLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES.

4. MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF SCBA'S:

- A. A PROGRAM FOR MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF SCBA'S SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
 - 6. INSPECTION FOR DEFECTS, INCLUDING LEAK CHECKS.
 - 7. CLEANING AND DISINFECTING.
 - 8. REPAIR.
 - 9. STORAGE.
- B. INSPECTION; SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS FOR EMERGENCY USE SHALL BE INSPECTED MONTHLY FOR THE FOLLOWING PERMANENT RECORDS KEPT OF THESE INSPECTIONS.
 - 1. FULLY CHARGED CYLINDERS.
 - 2. REGULATOR AND WARNING DEVICE OPERATION.
 - 3. CONDITION OF FACE PIECE AND CONNECTIONS.
 - 4. ELASTOMER OR RUBBER PARTS SHALL BE STRETCHED OR MASSAGED TO KEEP THEM PLIABLE AND PREVENT DETERIORATION.
- C. ROUTINELY USED SCBA'S SHALL BE COLLECTED, CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AS FREQUENTLY AS NECESSARY TO INSURE PROPER PROTECTION IS PROVIDED.

SCBA PLAN

USE OF SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING EQUIPMENT

EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TASKS THAT REQUIRE USE OF SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE CERTIFIED MEDICALLY FIT FOR BREATHING EQUIPMENT USAGE BY THE COMPANY PHYSICIAN AT LEAST ANNUALLY.

SCBA SHOULD BE WORN WHEN:

1. ANY EMPLOYEE WORKS NEAR THE TOP OR ON TOP OF ANY TANK UNLESS TEST REVEALS LESS THAN 10 PPM OF H₂S.

2. WHEN BREAKING OUT ANY LINE WHERE H₂S CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED.

3. WHEN SAMPLING AIR IN AREAS TO DETERMINE IF TOXIC CONCENTRATIONS OF H₂S EXISTS.

4. WHEN WORKING IN AREAS WHERE OVER 10 PPM H₂S HAS BEEN DETECTED.

5. ANY TIME THERE IS A DOUBT AS TO THE H₂S LEVEL IN THE AREA TO BE ENTERED.

H2S CONTINGENCY PLAN

RESCUE
FIRST AID FOR H2S POISONING

DO NOT PANIC!

REMAIN CALM – THINK!

HOLD YOUR BREATH. (DO NOT INHALE FIRST; STOP BREATHING.)

PUT ON BREATHING APPARATUS.

REMOVE VICTIM(S) TO FRESH AIR AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. (GO UP-WIND FROM SOURCE OR AT RIGHT ANGLE TO THE WIND. NOT DOWN WIND.)

BRIEFLY APPLY CHEST PRESSURE – ARM LIFT METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION TO CLEAN THE VICTIM'S LUNGS AND TO AVOID INHALING ANY TOXIC GAS DIRECTLY FROM THE VICTIM'S LUNGS.

PROVIDE FOR PROMPT TRANSPORTATION TO THE HOSPITAL, AND CONTINUE GIVING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NEEDED.

HOSPITAL(S) OR MEDICAL FACILITIES NEED TO BE INFORMED, BEFORE-HAND, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF H2S GAS POISONING – NO MATTER HOW REMOTE THE POSSIBILITY IS.

NOTIFY EMERGENCY ROOM PERSONNEL THAT THE VICTIM(S) HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO H2S GAS.

HAVE A
WELL AS
EVERYONE