

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS

Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to re-enter an abandoned well. Use form 3160-3 (APD) for such proposals.



FORM APPROVED OMB NO 1004-0135 Expires July 31, 2010

Lease Serial No NMLC029392B

6	If Indian.	Allottee or	Tribe Name	

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SUBMIT IN TRIE	7 If Unit or CA/Agree	ment, Name and/or No			
Type of Well ☐ Gas Well ☐ Oth		8 Well Name and No GREENWOOD PI	RE-BRAYBURG 24		
 Name of Operator CHESAPEAKE OPERATING, 		NDA GOOD hk com		9. API Well No 30-015-35176	/
3a. Address P.O. BOX 18496 OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73154	P	Phone No. (include area c h: 405-767-4275	ode)	10 Field and Pool, or SHUGART	Exploratory
4 Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T	R , M . or Survey Description)	172	nno	11. County or Parish,	and State
Sec 27 T18S R31E SWNE 19	80FNL 1980FEL	JUL 17 20 OCD-ARTE		EDDY COUNTY	', NM
12. CHECK APPR	ROPRIATE BOX(ES) TO II	NDICATE NATURE C	F NOTICE, RE	EPORT, OR OTHE	R DATA
TYPE OF SUBMISSION	,	TYPE	OF ACTION		
☐ Notice of Intent	□ Acidize	☐ Deepen	□ Product	ion (Start/Resume)	☐ Water Shut-Off
_	Alter Casing	Fracture Treat	Reclama	ation	☐ Well Integrity
☐ Subsequent Report	Casing Repair	New Construction	☐ Recomp	lete	Other
Final Abandonment Notice	Change Plans	Plug and Abandon	Tempor	arily Abandon	
	Convert to Injection	Plug Back	□ Water D	Disposal	
testing has been completed. Final Atdetermined that the site is ready for final PLEASE FIND THE ATTACHE (CHK PN 611972)	inal inspection.)	ony area an requirements, in	ording reconnection		
14 Thereby certify that the foregoing is	Electronic Submission #610 For CHESAPEAKE	095 verified by the BLM NOPERATING, INC., sent	Well Information to the Carlsbad	System	
Name (Printed/Typed) LINDA GOOD			SULATORY CO	MPLIANCE SPEC.	<u> </u>
Signature (Electronic S	Submission)	Date 06/2	5/2008	APPRO)VFD
	THIS SPACE FOR	FEDERAL OR STAT	ΓΕ OFFICE ψ	SE	
Approved By		Title		JUL 15	2018 _{Date}
Conditions of approval, if any, are attache certify that the applicant holds legal or equivalent to conduction would entitle the applicant to conductions.	itable title to those rights in the su	t warrant or bject lease Office		WESLEY W. PETROLEUM B	
				<u> </u>	alt VIII Vended

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction



H₂S Contingency Plan

Greenwood Pre-Grayburg 24

Section 27, T-18S R-31E

Eddy County, New Mexico

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I. H₂S CONTINGENCY PLAN SECTION

Scope

This contingency plan establishes guidelines for all company employees and contract employees whose work activities may involve exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H₂S).

Objective

- 1. Prevent any and all accidents, and prevent the uncontrolled release of H₂S into the atmosphere.
- 2. Provide proper evacuation procedures to cope with emergencies.
- 3. Provide immediate and adequate medical attention should an injury occur.

Discussion of Plan

The Seven Rivers, Queen and Penrose formation are capable of producing H₂S, but not probable in this area. However monitoring of H2S and readiness will be started at surface and continue to TD.

Implementation: This plan, with all details, is to be fully implemented before spudding the well.

<u>Emergency Response Procedure:</u> This section outlines the conditions and denotes steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.

<u>Emergency Equipment and Procedure:</u> This section outlines the safety and emergency equipment that will be required for the drilling of this well.

<u>Training Provisions:</u> This section outlines the training provisions that must be adhered to prior to drilling.

<u>Emergency Call Lists:</u> Included are the telephone numbers of all persons that would need to be contacted should an emergency exists.

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.

<u>CheckLists:</u> 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.

II. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES SECTION

Emergency Procedures

- I. In the event of any evidence of H₂S level above 10 ppm, take the following steps immediately:
 - A. Secure breathing apparatus.
 - B. Order non-essential personnel out of the danger zone.
 - C. Take steps to determine if the H₂S level can be corrected or suppressed, and if so, proceed with normal operations.
- II. If uncontrollable conditions occur, proceed with the following:
 - A. Take steps to protect and/or remove any public downwind of the rig including partial evacuation or isolation. Notify necessary public safety personnel and the NMOCD of the situation.
 - B. Remove all personnel to the Safe Briefing Area.
 - C. Notify public safety personnel for help with maintaining roadblocks and implementing evacuation.
 - D. Determine and proceed with the best possible plan to regain control of the well. Maintain tight security and safety procedures.

III. Responsibility

- A. The Company Approved Supervisor shall be responsible for the total implementation of the plan.
- B. The Company Approved Supervisor shall be in complete command during any emergency.
- C. The Company Approved Supervisor shall designate a back up Supervisor in the event that he/she is not available.

Emergency Procedure Implementation

I. Drilling or Tripping

A. All Personnel

- When alarm sounds, don escape unit and report to upwind Safe Briefing Area.
- 2. Check status of other personnel (buddy system).
- 3. Secure breathing apparatus.
- 4. Await orders from Supervisor.

B. Drilling Foreman

- 1. Report to the upwind Safe Briefing Area.
- 2. Don Breathing Apparatus and return to the point of release with the Tool Pusher or Driller (buddy system).
- 3. Determine the concentration of H2S.
- 4. Assess the situation and take appropriate control measures.

C. Tool Pusher

- 1. Report to the upwind Safe Briefing Area.
- 2. Don Breathing Apparatus and return to the point of release with the Drilling Foreman or Driller (buddy system).
- 3. Determine the concentration of H2S.
- 4. Assess the situation and take appropriate control measures.

D. Driller

- 1. Don escape unit.
- 2. Check monitor for point of release.
- 3. Report to the Safe Briefing Area.
- 4. Check the status of other personnel (in a rescue attempt, always use the buddy system).
- 5. Assign the least essential person to notify the Drilling Foreman and Tool Pusher, in the event of their absence.
- 6. Assume the responsibility of the Drilling Foreman and Tool Pusher until they arrive, in the event of their absence.

E. Derrick Man

1. Remain in the Safe Briefing Area until otherwise instructed by Supervisor.

F. Mud Engineer

- 1. Report to Safe Briefing Area.
- 2. When instructed, begin check of mud for pH level and H2S level.

G. Safety Personnel

1. Don appropriate breathing apparatus.

- 2. Check status of all personnel
- 3. Await instructions from Drilling Foreman or Tool Pusher.

II. Taking a Kick

- A. All personnel report to Safe Briefing Area.
- B. Follow standard BOP procedures.

III. Open Hole Logging

- A. All unnecessary personnel should leave the rig floor.
- B. Drilling Foreman and Safety personnel should monitor the conditions and make necessary safety equipment recommendations.

IV. Running Casing or Plugging

- A. Follow "Drilling or Tripping" procedures.
- B. Assure that all personnel have access to protective equipment.

Simulated Blowout Control Drills

All drills will be initiated by activating alarm devices (air horn). One long blast, on air horn, for <u>ACTUAL</u> and <u>SIMULATED</u> Blowout Control Drills. This operation will be performed by the Drilling Foreman or Tool Pusher at least one time per week for each of the following conditions, with each crew:

Drill 1 Bottom Drilling
Drill 2 Tripping Drill Pipe

In each of these drills, the initial reaction time to shutting in the well shall be timed as well as the total time for the crew to complete its entire pit drill assignment. The times must be recorded on the IADC Driller's Log as "Blowout Control Drill".

Drill No.:			
Reaction Time to Shut-In:	minutes,_	seconds.	
Total Time to Complete Assignment:	_	minutes,	seconds.

I. Drill Overviews

A. Drill No. 1--Bottom Drilling

- 1. Sound the alarm immediately.
- 2. Stop the rotary and hoist kelly joint above the rotary table.
- 3. Stop the circulatory pump.
- 4. Close drill pipe rams.
- 5. Record casing and drill pipe shut-in pressures and pit volume increases.

B. Drill No. 2--Tripping Drill Pipe

- 1. Sound the alarm immediately.
- 2. Position the upper tool joint just above the rotary table and set slips.
- 3. Install a full opening valve or inside blowout preventor tool in order to close the drill pipe.
- 4. Close the drill pipe rams.
- 5. Record the shut-in annular pressure.

II. Crew Assignments

A. Drill No. 1--Bottom Drilling

1. Driller

- a. Stop the rotary and hoist kelly joint above the rotary table.
- b. Stop the circulatory pump.
- c. Check flow.
- d. If flowing, sound the alarm immediately.
- e. Record the shut-in drill pipe pressure.
- f. Record all data reported by the crew.
- g. Determine the mud weight increase needed or other courses of action.

2. Derrickman

- a. Open choke line valve at BOP.
- b. Signal Floor Man #1 at accumulator that choke line is open.
- c. Close choke and upstream valve after pipe tams have been closed
- Read the shut-in annular pressure and report readings to Driller.

3. Floor Man #1

- a. Close the pipe trams after receiving the signal from the Derrickman.
- b. Report to Driller for further instructions.

4. Floor Man #2

- a. Notify the Tool Pusher and Operator Representative of the H₂S alarms.
- b. Check for open fires and, if safe to do so, extinguish them.
- c. Stop all welding operations.
- d. Turn-off all non-explosion proof lights and instruments.
- e. Report to Driller for further instructions.

5. Tool Pusher

- a. Report to the rig floor.
- b. Have a meeting with all crews.
- c. Compile and summarize all information.
- d. Calculate the proper kill weight.
- e. Ensure that proper well procedures are put into action.

6. Operator Representative

- a. Notify the Drilling Superintendent.
- b. Determine if an emergency exists and if so, activate the contingency plan.

B. Drill No.2--Tripping Pipe

1. Driller

- a. Sound the alarm immediately when mud volume increase has been detected.
- b. Position the upper tool joint just above the rotary table and set slips.
- c. Install a full opening valve or inside blowout preventor tool to close the drill pipe.
- d. Check flow.
- e. Record all data reported by the crew.
- f. Determine the course of action.

2. Derrickman

- a. Come down out of derrick.
- b. Notify Tool Pusher and Operator Representative
- c. Check for open fires and, if safe to do so, extinguish them.
- d. Stop all welding operations.
- e. Report to Driller for further instructions.

3. Floor Man #1

- a. Pick up full opening valve or inside blowout preventors and stab into tool joint above rotary table (with Floor Man #2).
- b. Tighten valve with back-up tongs.
- c. Close pipe rams after signal from Floor Man #2.
- d. Read accumulator pressure and check for possible high pressure fluid leaks in valves or piping.
- e. Report to Driller for further instructions.

4. Floor Man #2

- a. Pick-up full opening valve or inside blowout preventors and stab into tool joint above rotary table (with Floor Man #1).
- b. Position back-up tongs on drill pipe.
- c. Open choke line valve at BOP.
- d. Signal Floor Man #1 at accumulator that choke line is open.
- e. Close choke and upstream valve after pipe rams have been closed.
- f. Check for leaks on BOP stack and choke manifold.
- g. Read annular pressure.
- h. Report readings to the Driller.

5. Tool Pusher

- a. Report to rig floor.
- b. Have a meeting with all crews.
- c. Compile and summarize all information.
- d. Calculate proper kill weight.
- e. See that proper well kill procedures are put into action.

6. Operator Representative

- a. Notify Drilling Superintendent.
- b. Determine if an emergency exists, and if so, activate the contingency plans.

III. IGNITION PROCEDURES SECTION

Responsibility

The decision to ignite the well is the responsibility of the DRILLING FOREMAN in concurrence with the STATE POLICE. In the event the Drilling Foreman is incapacitated, it becomes the responsibility of the RIG TOOL PUSHER. This decision should be made only as a last resort and in a situation where it is clear that:

- 1. Human life and property are endangered...
- 2. There is no hope of controlling the blowout under the prevailing conditions.

If time permits, notify the main office, but do not delay if human life is in danger. Initiate the first phase of the evacuation plan.

Instructions for Igniting the Well

- 1. Two people are required for the actual igniting operation. Both men must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and attach a safety rope. One man must monitor the atmosphere for explosive gases with the Explosimeter, while the Drilling Foreman is responsible for igniting the well.
- 2. The primary method to ignite is a 25mm flare gun with a range of approximately 500 feet.
- 3. Ignite from upwind and do not approach any closer than is warranted.
- 4. Select the ignition site best suited for protection and which offers an easy escape route.
- 5. Before igniting, check for the presence of combustible gases.
- 6. After igniting, continue emergency actions and procedures as before.
- 7. All unassigned personnel will limit their actions to those directed by the Drilling Foreman.

NOTE: After the 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.

IV. TRAINING PROGRAM SECTION

Training Requirements

When working in an area where Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H₂S) might be encountered, definite training requirements must be carried out. The Company Supervisor will insure that all personnel, at the well site, have had adequate training in the following:

- 1. Hazards and characteristics of H_2S .
- 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 resuscitation.
- 8. The effects of H_2S on metals.
- 9. Location safety.

Service company personnel and visiting personnel must be notified if the zone contains H2S, and each service company must provide adequate training and equipment for their employees before they arrive at the well site.

V. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SECTION

Emergency Equipment Requirements

- I. Signs
 - A. Located at the location entrance with the following information:

(Lease) CAUTION-POTENTIAL POISON GAS HYDROGEN SULFIDE NO ADMITTANCE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION

- II. * Fresh air breathing equipment
 - A. Air line units for all rig personnel on location.
 - B. Cascade system with hose lines to rig floor and one to the derrick man and other operation areas. Spare cascade (trailer) on location
- III. Wind socks or wind streamers
 - A. Two 10" windsocks located at strategic locations at a height visible from the rig floor.
 - B. Wind streamers (if preferred) to be placed at various locations on the well site to ensure wind consciousness at all times. (Corners of location).
- IV. Hydrogen Sulfide detector and alarms.
 - A. 1-four channel H₂S monitor with alarms.
 - B. 4 sensors located at floor, bell nipple, shale shaker, and pits
 - * C. Hand operated detectors with tubes.
 - * D. H₂S monitor tester.
- V. Condition sign and flags
 - A. One each of green, yellow, and red condition flags to be displayed to denote conditions:

GREEN--Normal Conditions YELLOW--Potential Danger RED--Danger, H2S Present

- B. The condition flag shall be posted at the location entrance.
- VI. * Auxiliary rescue equipment
 - A. Stretcher
 - B. Two 100' lengths of 5/8" nylon rope.

VII. * Mud inspection devices

A. Garrett Gas Train or Hach Tester for inspection of Hydrogen Sulfide concentration in the mud system.

VIII. Fire extinguishers

A. Adequate fire extinguishers shall be located at strategic locations.

IX. Blowout prevention equipment

- A. The well shall have hydraulic BOP equipment for the anticipated BHP.
- B. Equipment must be tested upon installation.

X. * Combustible gas detectors

A. There shall be one combustible gas detector on location at all times.

XI. BOP testing

A. BOP, Choke Line and Kill Line will be tested as specified by operator.

XII. Audio system

- A. Radio communication shall be available at the rig.
- B. Radio communication shall be available at the rig floor or trailer.
- C. Radio communication shall be available on vehicles.

XIII. Special control equipment

- A. Hydraulic BOP equipment with remote control on ground.
- B. Rotating head at surface casing point.

XIV. Evacuation Plan

- A. Evacuation routes should be established prior to spudding each well.
- B. Should be discussed with all rig personnel.

XV. Designated Areas

- A. Parking and visitor area.
 - 1. All vehicles are to be parked at a pre-determined safe distance from the wellhead.
 - 2. Designated smoking area.

B. Safe Briefing Area

1. Two Safe Briefing Areas shall be designated on either side of the location at the maximum allowable distance from the well bore so

- they offset prevailing winds or they are at a 180 degree angle if wind directions tend to shift in the area.
- 2. Personal protective equipment should be stored in both protection centers or if a moveable trailer is used, it should be kept upwind of existing winds. When wind is from the prevailing direction, both protection centers should be accessible.
- *Additional equipment will be available at Callaway Safety Midland, Texas.
- Additional personnel hydrogen sulfide monitors on location for all hands.
- Automatic flare igniter installed on rig

VI. CHECK LIST SECTION

Status Check List

Note:	Date each item as they are implemented.	
1.	Sign at location entrance.	
2.	Two (2) wind socks (in required locations).	
3.	Wind streamers (if required).	
4.	30 minute pressure demand air packs on location for all rig personnel and mud loggers.	
5.	Air packs, inspected and ready for use.	
6.	Spare bottles for each air pack (if required).	
7.	Cascade system and hose line hook up.	
8.	Cascade system for refilling air bottles.	
9.	Choke manifold hooked-up and tested. (Before drilling out surface casing.)	
10.	Remote Hydraulic BOP control (hooked-up and tested before drilling out surface casing.)	
11.	BOP Preventor tested (before drilling out surface casing.)	
12.	Mud engineer on location with equipment to test mud for Hydrogen Sulfide.	
13.	Safe Briefing Areas set-up.	
14.	Condition sign and flags on location and ready.	
15.	Hydrogen Sulfide detection system hooked-up.	
16.	Hydrogen Sulfide alarm system hooked-up.	
17.	Stretcher on location at Safe Briefing Area.	
18.	1-100' length of 5/8" nylon rope on location.	
19.	1-20 # or 30# ABC fire extinguisher in safety	

` `			
		trailer in addition to those on rig.	,
	20.	Combustible gas detector on location and tested.	
	21.	All rig crews and supervisors trained (as required).	
	22.	Access restricted for unauthorized personnel.	
	23.	Drills on H ₂ S and well control procedures.	
	24.	All outside service contractors advised of potential Hydrogen Sulfide on the well.	
	25.	NO SMOKING sign posted.	*
,	26. 27.	Hand operated H_2S detector with tubes on location. 25mm flare gun with flares.	
	28.	Automatic Flare igniter installed on rig	 ,

Procedural Check List

Perform the following on each tour:

- 1. Check fire extinguishers to see that they have the proper charge.
- 2. Check breathing equipment to insure that it has not been tampered with.
- 3. Check pressure on supply air bottles to see that they are capable of recharging.
- 4. Make sure all of the Hydrogen Sulfide detection systems are operative.

Perform the following each week:

- 1. Check each piece of breathing equipment to make sure that the 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 get air.
- 2. Blowout preventor skills.
- 3. Check supply pressure on BOP accumulator stand-by source.
- 4. Check all work/escape 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 loosened 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. Check breathing equipment air bottles to make sure all demand regulators are working.

 This requires that the bottles be opened and the mask assembly be put on tight enough so that when you inhale, you get air
- 8. Confirm pressure on all supply air bottles.
- 9. Perform breathing equipment drills with on-site personnel.
- 10. Check the following supplies for availability:
 - a. Stretcher
 - b. Safety belts and ropes
 - c. Emergency telephone lists
 - d. Spare air bottles
 - e. Spare oxygen bottles (if resuscitator required)
 - f. Hand operated H2S detectors and tubes
- 11. Test the Explosimeter to verify batteries are good.

VII. BRIEFING PROCEDURES SECTION

Briefing Procedures

The following scheduled briefings will be held to ensure the effective drilling and operation of this project:

Pre-Spud Meeting

Date: Prior to spudding the well. Attendance: Drilling Supervisor

Drilling Engineer
Drilling Foreman
Rig Pushers
Rig Driller
Mud Engineer
All Safety Personnel

All Safety Personnel Service Companies

Purpose: Review and discuss the well program, step-by-step, to insure complete

understanding of assignments and responsibilities.

VIII. EVACUATION PLAN SECTION

General Plan

The direct lines of action prepared by CALLAWAY SAFETY EQUIPMENT CO., INC. to protect the public form hazardous gas situations are as follows:

- 1. When the company approved supervisor (Drilling Foreman, Tool Pusher, Driller) determine Hydrogen Sulfide 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 the Area Map.
- 2. Company safety personnel or designee will notify the appropriate local government agency that a hazardous condition exists and evacuation needs to be implemented.
- 3. Company approved safety personnel that have been trained in the use of Hydrogen Sulfide detection equipment and self-contained breathing equipment will be utilized.
- 4. Law enforcement personnel (State Police, Local Police Department, Fire Department, and the Sheriff's Department) will be called to aid in setting up and maintaining road blocks. Also, they will aid in evacuation of the public if necessary.
 - NOTE: 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
- 5. After the discharge of gas has been controlled, "Company" safety personnel will determine when the area is safe for re-entry.

See Emergency Reaction Plan

Emergency Assistance Telephone List

PUBLIC SAFETY:			911 or
Eddy Co. Sheriff Fire Department () Ambulatory Service (Hobbs)			(575) 887-5115 (575) 887-1191 (575) 492-5000
Prior to starting project – \	erify 91	1	
Life Flight: Arrow Care-Lubbock Southwest Air-Med E Vac. Location Elev. 3633.9' Lat: 32.720326° N			(806) 744-5055 (800) 242-6199
Long: 103.854655° W New Mexico D.O.T. Bureau of Land Management U. S. Dept. of Labor New Mexico OCD New Mexico OCD/After Hours			(575) 827-5100 (575) 393-3612 (575) 248-5302 (575) 393-6161 (575) 370-7106
Chesapeake			
Hobbs Office		Office	(575) 391-1462
Drilling Superintendent Stacey Tubbs		Office Cell	(575) 391-1462 Ext. 6215 (575) 631-8271
Drilling Engineer Todd Nance	Cell	Office	(405) 879-9301 19-9148
Company Trailer		Office	(281) 833-2588
Drilling Company Latshaw Drilling	918-3	<u>55-438</u>	0 (office)
Latshaw Rig 6			
Latshaw Rig Trailer Jason Simmons, Tool Pusher Carl Lightner, Superintendent		Cell Cell	432-556-8559 575-200-5202 432-556-4008
Trent Latshaw, President Callaway Safety Equipment		Home Cell	432-368-2041 918-671-8612
Odessa		Office	(432) 561-5049
Hobbs		Office	(877) 422-6345

Affected Public Notification List

(within a 24' radius of exposure at 100ppm)

Certain geologic zones will be encountered during drilling that may possibly contain hazardous quantities of H₂S. The well is located in an area with no residents and/or public roadways. ROE calculations show that H₂S will affect the immediate area (location). Therefore, the plan is to carefully monitor hazards associated with H₂S as previously mentioned in this document.

Should these conditions change prior to starting the project; the residents within the affected radius will be notified via a hand delivered written notice describing the activities, potential hazards, conditions of evacuation, evacuation drill siren alarms, and other precautionary measures.

Evacuee Description:

Residents and/or

Notification Process:

A continuous siren audible to all residence will be activated, signaling evacuation of previously notified and informed residents.

Evacuation Plan:

All evacuees will migrate lateral to the wind direction.

Chesapeake will identify all home bound or highly susceptible individuals and make special evacuation preparations, interfacing with the local fire and emergency medical service as necessary.

State of New Mexico

DISTRICT I 1025 N. PRENCU DR., MONRS, NN 40240

Energy, Minorals and Natural Resources Department

DISTRICT II DISTRICT III 1000 Rto Brazos Rd., Asteo, NK 07410

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION 1220 SOUTH ST. FRANCIS DR. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

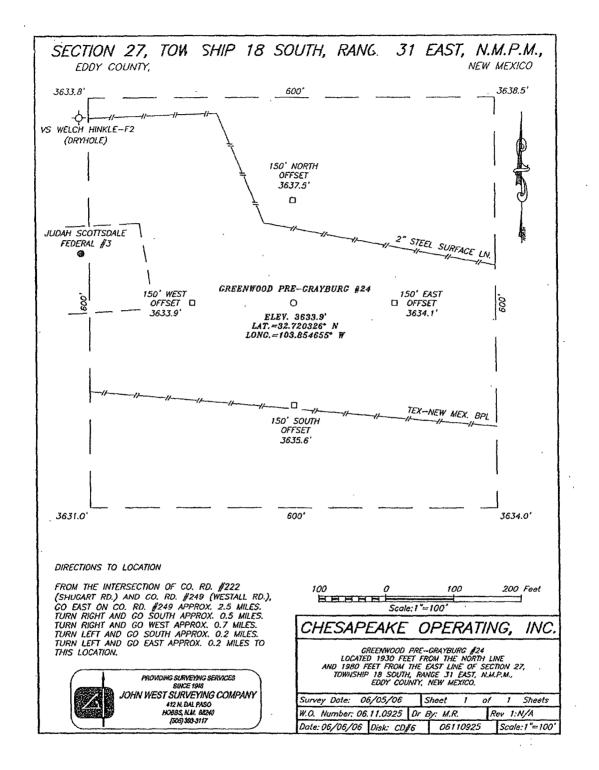
Form C-102 Revised October 12, 2005
Submit to Appropriate District Office
State Lesse - 4 Copies
Fee Lesse - 3 Copies

DISTRICT IV 1220 S. ST. PRANCIS DR., SANTA PE, NN 87505	WELL LOCATION AND	ACREAGE DEDICATION PL	AT
API Number	Pool Code 5 lo 400		Name NESOTING
Property Code	GREENWOOD	Vell Number 24	
OGRID NO.		etor Nume OPERATING, INC.	Elevation 3634

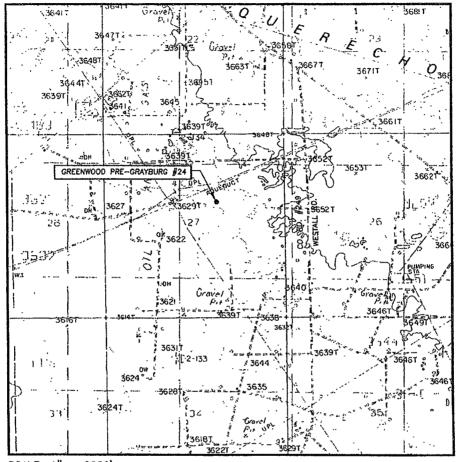
Surface Location UL or lot No. Section Township Range Feet from the North/South line Feet from the East/West line 27 ·18-S 1930 NORTH 1980 EDDY G 31-E **EAST** Bottom Hole Location If Different From Surface UL or lot No. Section Lot Ida Feet from the North/South line County Township Range Feet from the Bast/West line Joint or Infill Order No.

NO ALLOWABLE WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THIS COMPLETION UNTIL ALL INTERESTS HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED

OR A NON-STANDARD UNIT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY 3633.8' 3638.5' 1980'	THE DIVISION OPERATOR CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the information berein as try and compile to the best of any monthly and compile to the best of any monthly and compile to the third organization either awas a working interest in the land including the proposed bottom hole location or has a right to drill this will at this location pursuant to a contract with an owner of such mineral any working interest, or to a reductory possing agreement or a compile of such mineral any other division. Made-Mamma Date Signature () Date Lumba — Oungery.
GEODETIC COORDINATES NAO 27 NME Y=626098.1 N X=647216.8 E	SURVEYOR CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the well location above on this plat was plotted from field notes of actual terms proach by four field ander any supervision, and that the same is true and correct to the best of my bellef.
LAT.=32.720326* LONG.=103.8546550* W	JUNE 05, 2006 Date Surveyed MR Signature & Seld of Professional Surveyor MMMM Couling Dolo 7/06 O6.11.0925



LOCATION VERIFICATION MAP



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL: GREENWOOD LAKE, N.M. - 10'

SEC. 27 TWP. 18-S RGE. 31-E

SURVEY N.M.P.M.

COUNTY EDDY STATE NEW MEXICO

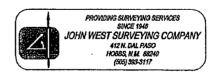
DESCRIPTION 1930' FNL & 1980' FEL

ELEVATION 3634'

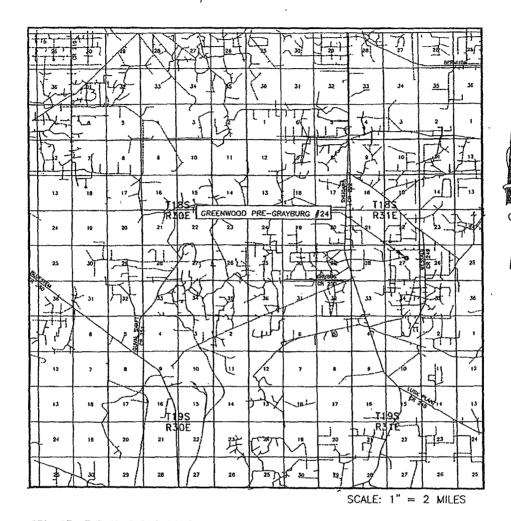
MARBOB ENERGY
CORPORATION

LEASE GREENWOOD PRE-GRAYBURG

U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
GREENWOOD LAKE, N.M.



VICINITY MAP



SEC. 27 TWP. 18—S RGE. 31—E

SURVEY N.M.P.M.

COUNTY EDDY STATE NEW MEXICO

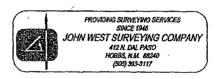
DESCRIPTION 1930' FNL & 1980' FEL

ELEVATION 3634'

MARBOB ENERGY

OPERATOR CORPORATION

LEASE GREENWOOD PRE—GRAYBURG



X. GENERAL INOFRMATION SECTION

Chesapeake Operating Inc. H2S

Radius of Exposure Calculations Expected H2S ROE that could be incountered while drilling.

Example: 100 PPM ROE = 0.001589* 250 PPM* 275 MCF *0.6258 = Example: 500 PPM ROE = 0.0004546* 250 PPM* 275 MCF *0.6258 =			
		Denotes input data	
Enter H2S Concentration:	20 PPM	-	
Enter Max. Escape Volume:	\$,000 MCF/D		
*******	*********	(KR####################################	
100 PPM Radius of Exposure:	24 Feet		
500 PPM Radius of Exposure:	11 Feet		
H2S in lbs/day:	9 lb./day		
H2S in ibs/hr:	0.4 lb./hr		
SO2 in lbs/hr:	0.7 lb./hr		
SO2 in 2000-ib tons/day:	0.01 tons/day		
SO2 in 2000-lb tons/yr:	3 tons/yr		
These radius of exposures are p	ossible only if the well bore is e	evacuated of fluid	
and there is an uncontrolled rele			

Calculations generated from production test of offset wells.

Toxic Effects of Hydrogen Sulfide Poisoning

Hydrogen Sulfide is extremely toxic. The acceptable ceiling concentration for eight-hour exposure is 20 ppm, which is .002% by volume. Hydrogen Sulfide is heavier than air (specific gravity-1.192) and colorless. It forms an explosive mixture with air between 4.3 and 46.0 percent by volume. Hydrogen 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 below in Table I. Physical effects at various Hydrogen Sulfide levels are shown in Table II.

Table I Toxicity of Various Gases

Common Name	Chemical Formula	Specific Gravity	Threshold Limit (A)	Hazardous Limit (B) Co	Lethal ncentration C)
Hydrogen Cyanide	HCN	0.94	10 ppm	150 ppm/hr	300 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	H2S	1.18	10 ppm (D) 20 ppm (E)	250 ppm/hr .	600 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	SO2	2.21	5 ppm		1000 ppm
Chlorine	CL2	2.45	1 ppm	4 ppm/hr	1000 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	СО	0.97	50 ppm	400 ppm/hr	1000 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	CO2	1.52	5000 ppm	5%	10%
Methane	СН4	0.55	90,000 ppm	(9%)	Combustible above 5% in air

- A. Threshold Limit--Concentration at which it is believed that all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effects.
- B. Hazardous Limit--Concentration that may cause death.
- C. Lethal Concentration--Concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure.
- D. Threshold Limit--10 ppm, 1972 ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental industrial Hygienists)
- E. Threshold Limit--20 ppm, 1966 ANSI acceptable ceiling concentration for eight-hour exposure (based on 40-hour week) is 20 ppm. OSHA Rules and Regulations (Federal Register, Volume 37, No. 202, Part II, dated 10/18/72).

Table II

Physical Effects of Hydrogen Sulfide

Percent %	ppm	Physical Effects
0.001	10	Obvious and unpleasant odor.
0.002	20	Safe for 8 hrs. exposure
0.01	100	Kills smell in 3 to 5 minutes; may sting eyes and throat.
0.02	200	Kills smell shortly; stings eyes and throat.
0.03	300	IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life & Health) Level
0.05	500	Dizziness; breathing ceases in a few minutes
0.07	700	Unconscious quickly; death will result if not rescued.
0.10	1000	Unconscious at once; followed by death within minutes.

^{*}Caution: Hydrogen Sulfide is a colorless and transparent gas and is highly flammable. It is heavier than air and may accumulate in low places.

Use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

- I. Written procedures shall be prepared covering safe use of respirators in dangerous atmospheric situations which might be encountered in normal operations or in emergencies. Personnel shall be familiar with these procedures and the available respirators.
- II. Respirators shall be inspected frequently, at random, to insure that they are properly used, cleaned, and maintained.
- III. Anyone who may use respirators shall be trained in how to properly seal the face piece. They shall wear respirators in normal air and then in a test atmosphere. (Note: Such items as facial hair (beard or sideburns) and eyeglass temple pieces will not allow a proper seal.) Anyone that may be expected to wear respirators should have these items removed before entering a toxic atmosphere. A special mask must be obtained for anyone who must wear eyeglasses. Contact lenses should not be allowed.

IV. Maintenance and care of respirators

- A. A program of maintenance and care of respirators shall include the following:
 - 1. Inspection for defects, including leak checks.
 - 2. Cleaning and disinfecting.
 - 3. Repair.
 - 4. Storage.
- B. Inspection: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for emergency use shall be inspected monthly, and records maintained, for the following:
 - 1. Fully charged cylinders.
 - 2. Regulator and warning device operation.
 - 3. Condition of face piece and connection.
 - 4. Elastomer or rubber parts shall be stretched or massaged to keep them pliable and prevent deterioration.
- C. Routinely used respirators shall be collected, cleaned, and disinfected as frequently as necessary to insure proper protection is provided.
- V. Persons assigned tasks that require the use of Self-Contained Breathing Equipment shall be certified physically fit for breathing equipment usage by the local company physician at least annually.
- VI. Respirators should be worn during the following conditions:
 - A. Any employee who works near the top or on the top of any tank unless tests reveal less than 20 ppm of H2S.
 - B. When breaking out any line where H2S can reasonably be expected.
 - C. When sampling air in areas to determine if toxic concentrations of H2S exist.
 - D. When working in areas where over 20 ppm H2S has been detected.
 - E. At any time where there is a doubt as to the H2S level in the area to be entered.

Rescue-First Aid for Hydrogen Sulfide Poisoning

Do Not Panic!!!

Remain Calm--THINK

- 1. Hold your breath (Do not inhale; stop breathing.) and go to Briefing area.
- 2. Put on breathing apparatus.
- 3. Remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. (Go upwind from the source or at right angles to the wind; NOT downwind.)
- 4. Briefly apply chest pressure--arm lift method of artificial respiration to clear the victim's lungs and to avoid inhaling any toxic gas directly from the victim's lungs
- 5. Provide for prompt transportation to the hospital, and continue giving artificial respiration if needed.
- 6. Hospital(s) or medical facilities need to be informed, beforehand, of the possibility of H2S gas poisoning, no matter how remote the possibility.
- 7. Notify emergency room personnel that the victim(s) have been exposed to H2S gas.

Besides basic first aid, everyone on location should have a good working knowledge of artificial respiration, as well as first aid for eyes and skin contact with liquid H2S. Everyone needs to master these necessary skills.