30-025-39819

EnerVest Operating, LLC

H2S Contingency Plan

Field / Location: Loco Hills / Sand Dunes

Well / Facility ID: Sharbro Federal #9

County: Lea

State: New Mexico

Surface Location

Section: 7
Township: 23 S
Range: 32 E
1980' FSL
2080' FWL

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H2S CONTINGENCY PLAN SECTION

Scope:

This contingency plan provides an organized plan of action for alerting and protecting the public within an area of exposure prior to an intentional release, or following the accidental release of a potentially hazardous volume of hydrogen sulfide. The plan establishes guidelines for all personnel whose work activity may involve exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide Gas (H_2S).

Objective:

Prevent any and all accidents, and prevent the uncontrolled release of H_2S into the atmosphere.

Provide proper evacuation procedures to cope with emergencies.

Provide immediate and adequate medical attention should an injury occur.

Install H2S equipment prior to drilling out under surface pipe.

Discussion of Plan:

Suspected Problem Zones:

Implementation: This plan, with all details, is to be fully implemented 1000' before drilling into the first sour zone.

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

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

Training Provisions: This section outlines the training provisions that must be adhered to 1000' before drilling into the first sour zone.

Emergency call lists: Included are the telephone numbers of all persons that would need to be contacted, should an H2S emergency occur.

Briefing: This section deals with the briefing of all persons involved with the drilling of this well.

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 ensure adherence to the plan.

General Information: A general information section has been included to supply support information.

EMERGECY PROCEDURES SECTION

I. In the event of any evidence of H_2S 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 H_2S 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 New Mexico Oil & Gas Division and/or the DOI - Bureau of Land Management of the situation based on one or both agency with jurisdiction.

   B. Remove all personnel to the Safe Briefing Area.

   C. Notify public safety personnel)New Mexico State Police / County Sheriff) for help with maintaining road blocks and implementing evacuation.

   D. Determine and proceed with the best possible plan to regain control of the well. Maintain tight security and safety measures.

III. Responsibility:

   A. The Company Supervisor shall be responsible for the total implementation of the plan.

   B. The Company Supervisor shall be in complete command during any emergency.

   C. The Company 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

1. When alarm sounds, put on assigned PPE escape equipment and report to upwind Safe Briefing Area.
2. Check status of other personnel (buddy system).
3. Secure breathing apparatus.
4. Wait for orders from supervisor.

B. Drilling Foreman

1. Report to the upwind Safe Briefing Area.
2. Put on assigned PPE breathing apparatus and return to the point of release with the Tool Pusher or Driller (buddy system).
3. Using a gas detector determine the concentration of H_2S.
4. Assess the situation and take appropriate control measures.

C. Tool Pusher

1. Report to the upwind Safe Briefing Area.
2. Put on assigned PPE breathing apparatus and return to the point of release with the Drilling Foreman or the Driller (buddy system).
3. Verify the determination of the concentration of H2S indicated by the meter.
4. Assess the situation and take appropriate control measures.

D. Driller

1. Check the status of rig and service personnel (in a rescue attempt, always use the buddy system).
2. Assign the least essential person to notify the Drilling Foreman and Tool Pusher, in the event of their absence.
3. Assume the responsibility of the Drilling Foreman and the Tool Pusher until they arrive, in the event of their absence.

E. Derrick Man and Floor Hands

1. Remain in the upwind Safe Briefing Area until otherwise instructed by a supervisor.

F. Mud Engineer

1. Report to the upwind Safe Briefing Area.

2. When instructed, wear H2S PPE and check mud for pH level and H_2S level.

G. Safety Personnel

1. Don Breathing Apparatus.

2. Check status of all personnel.

3. Wait for instructions from Drilling Foreman or Tool Pusher.

II. Taking a Kick

A. All personnel report to the upwind 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 the air horn, for ACTUAL and SIMULATED 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 the 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 the 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) 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.

   d) Read the shut-in annular pressure and report readings to Driller.

3. Floor Man # 1

   a) Close the pipe rams 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 H_2S 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 preventor tool 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 preventor tool 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 the rig floor.

    b) Have a meeting with all of the crews.

    c) Compile and summarize all information.

    d) 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 plan

IGNITION PROCEDURES

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 must use a full body harness and attach a retrievable safety line to the D-Ring in the back. One man must monitor the atmosphere for explosive gases with the LEL monitor, 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.

TRAINING PROGRAM

When working in an area where Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) might be encountered, definite training requirements must be carried out. The Company Supervisor will ensure that all personnel at the well site have had adequate training in the following:

1. Hazards and Characteristics of Hydrogen Sulfide.
2. Physicals effects of Hydrogen Sulfide on the human body.
3. Toxicity of Hydrogen Sulfide and Sulfur Dioxide.
4. H_2S detection, emergency alarm and sensor location.
5. Emergency rescue.
6. Resuscitators.
7. First aid and artificial resuscitation.
8. The effects of Hydrogen Sulfide on metals.
9. Location safety.

Service company personnel and visiting personnel must be notified if the zone contains H_2S, and each service company must provide adequate training and equipment for their employees before they arrive at the well site.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Lease Entrance Sign:

Should be located at the lease entrance with the following information:

CAUTION-POTENTIAL POISON GAS
HYDROGEN SULFIDE
NO ADMITTANCE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION

Respiratory Equipment:

- Fresh air breathing equipment should be placed at the safe briefing areas and should include the following:
- Two SCBA's at each briefing area.
- Enough air line units to operate safely, anytime the H_2S concentration reaches the IDLH level (100 PPM).
- Cascade system with enough breathing air hose and manifolds to reach the rig floor, the derrick man and the other operation areas.

Windsocks or Wind Streamers:

- A minimum of two 10" windsocks located at two different heights in strategic locations so that they may be seen from any point on location.
- Wind streamers (if preferred) should be placed at various locations on the well site to ensure wind consciousness at all times. (Corners of location).

Hydrogen Sulfide Detector and Alarms:

- 1-Four channel H_2S monitor with alarms.
- Four (4) sensors located as follows: # 1 – Rig Floor, # 2 – Bell Nipple, # 3 – Shale Shaker, # 4 – Mud Pits.
- Gastec or Draeger pump with tubes.
- Sensor test gas.

Well Condition Sign and Flags:

The Well Condition Sign w/flags should be placed a minimum of 150' before you enter the location. It should have three (3) color coded flags (green, yellow and red) that will be used to denote the following location conditions:

GREEN – Normal Operating Conditions
YELLOW – Potential Danger
RED – Danger, H2S Gas Present

Auxiliary Rescue Equipment:

- Stretcher
- 2 – 100' Rescue lines
- First Aid Kit properly stocked.

Mud Inspection Equipment:

Garret Gas Train or Hach Tester for inspection of Hydrogen Sulfide in the drilling mud system.

Fire Extinguishers:

Adequate fire extinguishers shall be located at strategic locations.

Blowout Preventor:

- The well shall have hydraulic BOP equipment for the anticipated BHP.
- The BOP should be tested upon installation.
- BOP, Choke Line and Kill Line will be tested as specified by Operator.

Confined Space Monitor:

There should be a portable multi-gas monitor with at least 3 sensors (O_2, LEL & H2S). This instrument should be used to test the atmosphere of any confined space before entering. It should also be used for atmospheric testing for LEL gas before beginning any type of Hot Work. Proper calibration documentation will need to be maintained for calibration time limits.

Communication Equipment:

- Proper communication equipment such as cell phones or 2 – way radios should be available at the rig.
- Radio communication shall be available for communication between the company man's trailer, rig floor and the tool pusher's trailer.
- Communication equipment shall be available on the vehicles.

Special Control Equipment:

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

Evacuation Plan:

- Evacuation routes shall be established prior to spudding the well.
- Routes shall be discussed with all rig personnel.

Designated Areas:

Parking and Visitor area:

- All vehicles are to be parked at a pre-determined safe distance from the wellhead.
- Designate a smoking area in a safe location.

Safe Briefing Areas:

- 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.
- Personal protective equipment should be stored at both briefing areas or if a moveable cascade trailer is used, it should be kept upwind of existing winds. When wind is from the prevailing direction, both briefing areas should be accessible.
- Automatic Flare Igniters are recommended for installation on the rig.

CHECK LISTS
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. SCBA's 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 for refilling air bottles.
8. Cascade system and hose line hook up.
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 tested (before drilling out surface casing).
12. Mud engineer on location with equipment to test mud for H_2S.
13. Safe Briefing Areas set-up.
14. Well Condition sign and flags on location and ready.
15. Hydrogen Sulfide detection system hooked-up & tested.
16. Hydrogen Sulfide alarm system hooked-up & tested.
17. Stretcher on location at Safe Briefing Area.
18. 2-100' Life Lines on location.
19. 1-20# Fire Extinguisher in safety trailer.
20. Confined Space Monitor on location and tested.

21. All rig crews and supervisor trained (as required).

22. Access restricted for unauthorized personnel.

23. Drills on H_2S and well control procedures.

24. All outside service contractors advised of potential H_2S on the well.

25. NO SMOKING sign posted.

26. H_2S Detector Pump w/tubes on location.

27. 25mm Flare Gun on location w/flares.

28. Automatic Flare Ignitor 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 they have not been tampered with.

3. Check pressure on the supply air bottles to make sure 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 they are fully charged and operational. This requires that the air cylinder be opened and the mask assembly be put on and tested to make sure that the regulators and masks are properly working. Negative and Positive pressure should be conducted on all masks.

2. BOP skills.

3. Check supply pressure on BOP accumulator stand-by source.

4. Check all breathing air mask assemblies to see that straps are loosened and turned back, ready to use.

5. Check pressure on cascade air cylinders to make sure they are fully charged and ready to use for refill purposes if necessary.

6. Check all cascade system regulators to make sure they work properly.

7. Perform breathing drills with on-site personnel.

8. Check the following supplies for availability:

    - Stretcher
    - Safety Belts and ropes.
    - Spare air bottles.
    - Spare oxygen bottles (if resuscitator required).
    - Gas Detector Pump and tubes.
    - Emergency telephone lists.

9. Test the Confined Space Monitor to verify the batteries are good.

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 Tool Pushers
Rig Drillers
Mud Engineer
All Safety Personnel
Key Service Company Personnel

Purpose: Review and discuss the well program, step-by-step, to insure complete understanding of assignments and responsibilities.

EVACUATION PLAN

General Plan

1. When the company approved supervisor (Drilling Foremen, Tool Pusher or Driller) determine that 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 assigned safety personnel or designee will notify the appropriate local government agency that a hazardous condition exists and evacuation need to be implemented.

3. Company safety personnel that have been trained in the use of the proper emergency 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 assigned safety personnel will determine when the area is safe for re-entry.

Emergency Assistance Telephone List

PUBLIC SAFETY:	911 or
County Sheriff Contact	(575) 396 2811 / (575) 395 2121
Local Fire Department	(575) 395 2221
County Fire Department	(575) 397 9308
Local Police Department	(575) 395 2501
Local Emergency Planning Committee	(505) 393 2870
Local Hospital Hobbs	575) 492 5000 / Lovington (575)396 6611
Regional Hospital	See Local Hospital Numbers
Life Flight Services	Notify Hospitals Above
State Police	(575) 392 5580
State DOT	(505) 637 7201
Bureau of Land Management	(575) 887 6544
State Poison Center	1-800-222-1222
State Oil & Gas Agency	Santa Fe (505)476 3440 / Hobbs (575) 393 6161
State Oil & Gas Agency 24 Hour Number	(575) 370 3186

EnerVest Emergency Notification List

EnerVest (Main No.)	(713) 659 3500
Vice President Drilling	(713) 495 6522
Drilling Engineer	(713) 495 1524
Regulatory	(713) 495 6530
Health, Safety & Environmental	(713) 495 6534
Vice President Operations	(713) 495 6558
Area Production Foreman (Cellular Phone)	(575) 365 8555
Area Production Superintendent (Cellualr Phone)	(505) 486 2222
Field Office	(575) 677 2200

Drilling / Work Over Contractor(s)

Local Safety Equipment Vendors

AFFECTED PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Notification must be issued to the affected public within the radius of exposure (ROE) @100 ppm in compliance with the following guidelines within a radius of _____ when the ROE is known.

Known ROE for this operation is: UNKNOWN

If the ROE is unknown it will be considered to be 100 ppm (minimum notification limit rule) and notification must be issued in compliance with the following guidelines to the affected public within a minimum radius of 3,000 feet.

Notification Guidelines

The geologic zones that will be encountered during drilling are known/unknown to contain hazardous quantities of H_2S. The map included in this location document illustrates the affected areas of the community. The affected public within the designated radius (see above) will be notified by hand delivered written notice describing the activities, potential hazards, conditions of evacuation, evacuation drill siren alarms and other precautionary measures.

Potential Evacuee Description:

List of Names and Number of Residents Notified:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Notification Process Description:

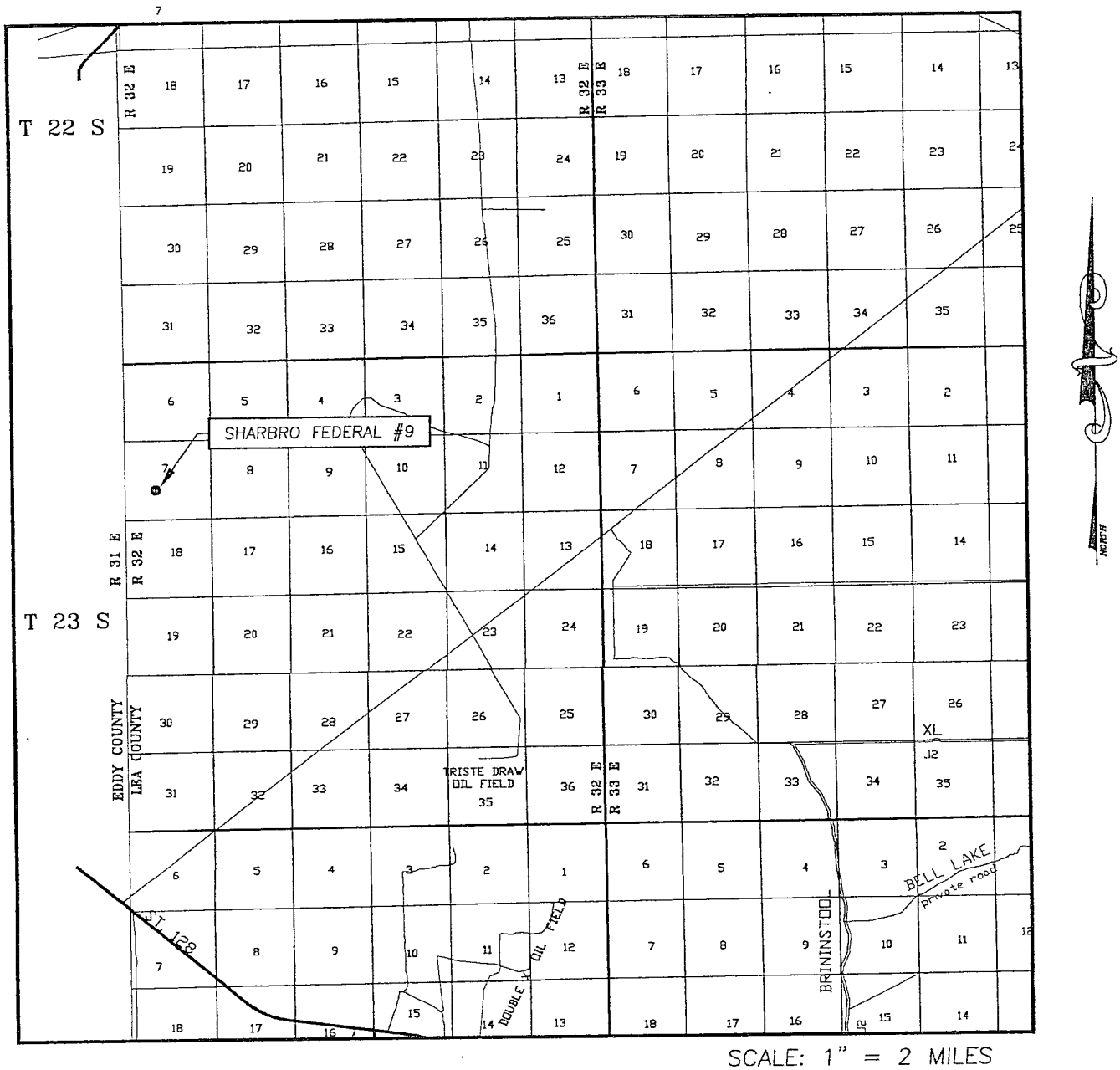
A continuous siren audible to all residence will be activated, signaling evacuation of previously notified and informed residents.

Evacuation Plan:
All evacuees will evacuate lateral to the right or left of the wind direction.

The Company will identify all home bound or highly susceptible individuals and make special evacuation preparations, interfacing with the local law enforcement and emergency medical services as necessary.

MAPS AND PLATS

VICINITY MAP



SCALE: 1" = 2 MILES

SEC. 7 TWP. 23-S RGE. 32-E

SURVEY N.M.P.M.

COUNTY LEA STATE NEW MEXICO

DESCRIPTION 1980' FSL & 2080' FWL

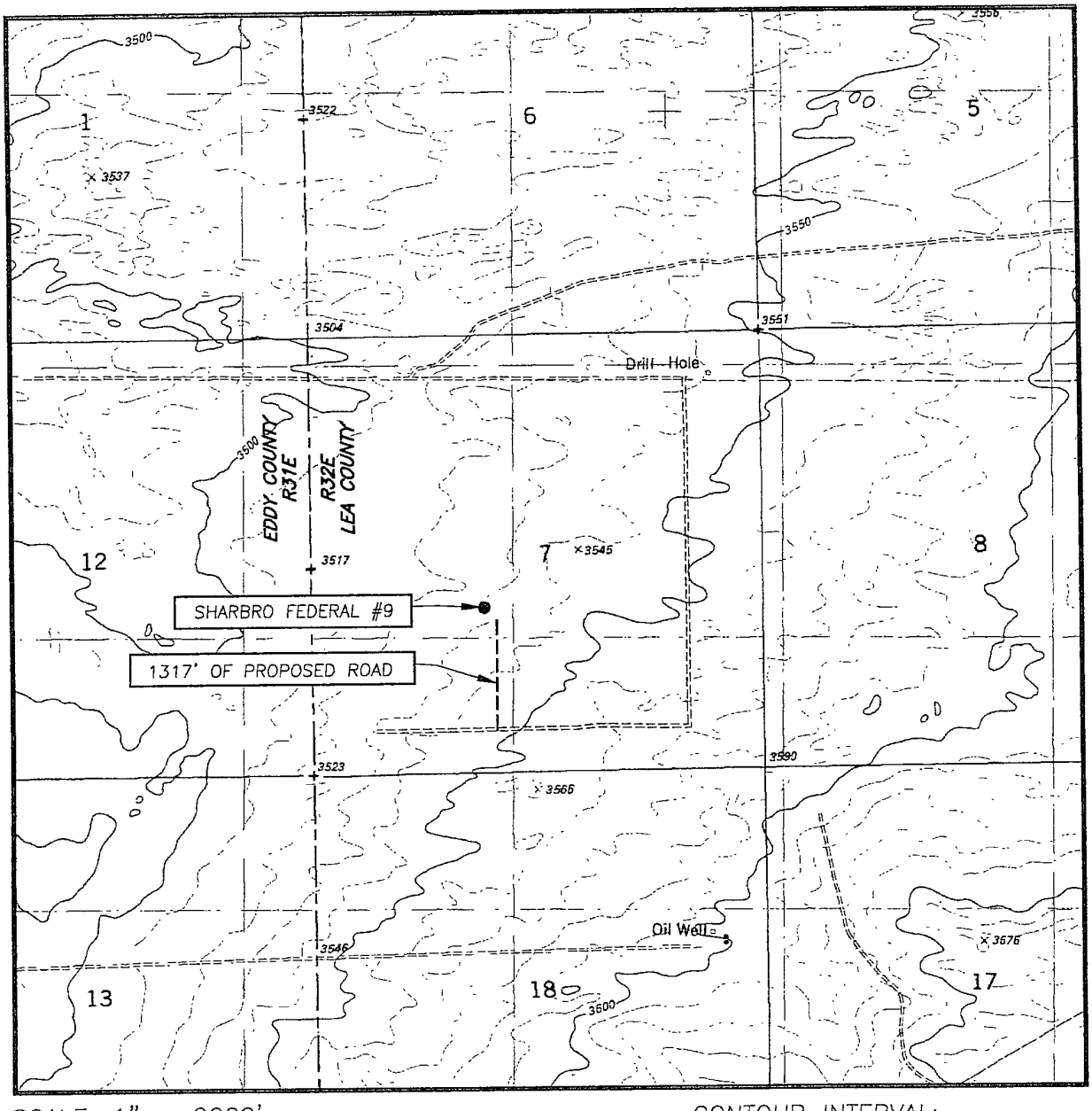
ELEVATION 3532'

OPERATOR ENERVEST OPERATING, LLC

LEASE SHARBRO FEDERAL

PROVIDING SURVEYING SERVICES
SINCE 1946
JOHN WEST SURVEYING COMPANY
412 N. DAL PASO
HOBBS, N.M. 88240
(575) 393-3117

LOCATION VERIFICATION MAP



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL:
BOOTLEG RIDGE, N.M. – 10'

SEC. 7 TWP. 23-S RGE. 32-E

SURVEY N.M.P.M.

COUNTY LEA STATE NEW MEXICO

DESCRIPTION 1980' FSL & 2080' FWL

ELEVATION 3532'

OPERATOR ENERVEST OPERATING, LLC

LEASE SHARBRO FEDERAL

U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
BOOTLEG RIDGE, N.M.

PROVIDING SURVEYING SERVICES
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Toxic Effects of H_2S Poisoning

Hydrogen Sulfide is extremely toxic. The acceptable ceiling concentration for eight-hour exposure is 10 PPM, which is .001% by volume. Hydrogen Sulfide is heavier than air (specific gravity-1.192) and is colorless and transparent. Hydrogen Sulfide is almost as toxic as Hydrogen Cyanide and is 5-6 times more toxic than Carbon Monoxide. Occupational exposure limits for Hydrogen sulfide and other gasses are compared below in Table 1. Toxicity table for H_2S and physical effects are shown in Table II.

Table 1

Permissible Exposure Limits of Various Gasses

Common Name	Symbol	Sp. Gravity	TLV	STEL	IDLH
Hydrogen Cyanide	HCN	.94	4.7 ppm	C	
Hydrogen Sulfide	H_2S	1.192	10 ppm	15 ppm	100 ppm
Sulfide Dioxide	SO_2	2.21	2 ppm	5 ppm	
Chlorine	CL	2.45	.5 ppm	1 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide	CO	0.97	25 ppm	200 ppm	
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	1.52	5000 ppm	30,000 ppm	
Methane	CH_4	0.55	4.7% LEL	14% UEL	

Definitions

A. TLV – Threshold Limit Value is the concentration employees may be exposed to based on a TWA (time weighted average) for eight (8) hours in one day for 40 hours in one (1) week. This is set by ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Hygienists and regulated by OSHA.

B. STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit is the 15 minute average concentration an employee may be exposed to providing that the highest exposure never exceeds the OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit). The OEL for H_2S is 19 PPM.

C. IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health is the concentration that has been determined by the ACGIH to cause serious health problems or death if exposed to this level. The IDLH for H_2S is 100 PPM.

D. TWA – Time Weighted Average is the average concentration of any chemical or gas for an eight (8) hour period. This is the concentration that any employee may be exposed to based on an TWA.

TABLE II
Toxicity Table of H_2S

Percent %	PPM	Physical Effects
,0001	1	Can smell less than 1 ppm.
.001	10	TLV for 8 hours of exposure
.0015	15	STEL for 15 minutes of exposure
.01	100	Immediately Dangerous to Life & Health. Kills sense of smell in 3 to 5 minutes.
.02	200	Kills sense of smell quickly, may burn eyes and throat.
.05	500	Dizziness, cessation of breathing begins in a few minutes.
.07	700	Unconscious quickly, death will result if not rescued promptly.
.10	1000	Death will result unless rescued promptly. Artificial resuscitation may be necessary.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF H_2S

The properties of all gasses are usually described in the context of seven major categories:

COLOR
ODOR
VAPOR DENSITY
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS
FLAMMABILITY
SOLUBILITY (IN WATER)
BOILING POINT

Hydrogen Sulfide is no exception. Information from these categories should be considered in order to provide a fairly complete picture of the properties of the gas.

COLOR – TRANSPARENT

Hydrogen Sulfide is colorless so it is invisible. This fact simply means that you can't rely on your eyes to detect its presence. a fact that makes the gas extremely dangerous to be around.

ODOR – ROTTEN EGGS

Hydrogen Sulfide has a distinctive offensive smell, similar to "rotten eggs". For this reason it earned its common name "sour gas". However, H_2S, even in low concentrations, is so toxic that it attacks and quickly impairs a victim's sense of smell, so it could be fatal to rely on your nose as a detection device.

VAPOR DENSITY – SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 1.192

Hydrogen Sulfide is heavier than air so it tends to settle in low-lying areas like pits, cellars or tanks. If you find yourself in a location where H_2S is known to exist, protect yourself. Whenever possible, work in an area upwind and keep to higher ground.

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS – 4.3% TO 46%

Mixed with the right proportion of air or oxygen, H_2S will ignite and burn or explode, producing another alarming element of danger besides poisoning.

FLAMMABILITY

Hydrogen Sulfide will burn readily with a distinctive clear blue flame, producing Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), another hazardous gas that irritates the eyes and lungs.

SOLUBILITY – 4 TO 1 RATIO WITH WATER

Hydrogen Sulfide can be dissolved in liquids, which means that it can be present in any container or vessel used to carry or hold well fluids including oil, water, emulsion and sludge. The solubility of H_2S is dependent on temperature and pressure, but if conditions are right, simply agitating a fluid containing H_2S may release the gas into the air.

BOILING POINT – (-76 degrees Fahrenheit)

Liquefied Hydrogen Sulfide boils at a very low temperature, so it is usually found as a gas.

RESPIRATOR USE

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates the use of respiratory protection to protect the health of employees. OSHA's requirements are written in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910, Section 134, Respiratory Protection. This regulation requires that all employees who might be required to wear respirators **shall complete an OSHA mandated medical evaluation questionnaire.** The employee then should be fit tested prior to wearing any respirator while being exposed to hazardous gasses. **The respirator use documentation as required by OSHA for respirator use shall be available to the Company Supervisor by the rig company and verified within OSHA stipulated testing time limits shall be verified or the Company will insure testing and documentation is performed prior to employees working in a potential H2S atmosphere.**

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.

Respirators shall be inspected prior to and after each use to make sure that the respirator has been properly cleaned, disinfected and that the respirator works properly. The unit should be fully charged prior to being used.

Anyone who may use respirators shall be properly 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. Wearing of contact lenses shall not be allowed due to the potential for H2S eye intrusion.

Respirators shall 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 where H2S may be present.

D. When working in areas where the concentration of H2S exceeds the Threshold Limit
Value for H2S (10 ppm).

E. At any time where there is a doubt as to the H2S level in the area to be entered.

EMERGENCY RESCUE PROCEDURES

DO NOT PANIC!!!

Remain Calm - THINK

1. Before attempting any rescue you must first get out of the hazardous area yourself. Go to a safe briefing area.

2. Sound an alarm and activate the 911 system.

3. Put on breathing apparatus. At least two persons should do this, when available use the buddy system.

4. Rescue the victim and return them to a safe briefing area.

5. Perform an initial assessment and begin proper First Aid/CPR procedures.

6. Keep the victim lying down with a blanket, coat or any material that will elevate the shoulders higher than the head to keep airway open. Conserve body heat and do not leave unattended.

7. If the eyes are affected by H2S, wash them thoroughly with potable water. For slight irritation, cold compresses are helpful.

8. In case a person has only minor exposure and does not lose consciousness totally, it's best if he doesn't return to work until the following day.

9. Any personnel overcome by H2S should always be examined by medical personnel. They should always be transported to a hospital or doctor.

EXHIBIT 11
HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONTINGENCY PLAN

EnerVest Operating LLC ("EnerVest") requests an exemption from the necessity for a hydrogen sulfide (H2S) contingency plan required under Onshore Order No. 6.

Analyses of the gas streams from three offsetting wells in Section 7, which were sampled on April 24, 2010, revealed the following:

1.	Sharbro Federal #1	2.8 ppm H2S
2.	Blue Quail Federal #1	1.4 ppm H2S
3.	Blue Quail Federal #2	22 ppm H2S

The above analyses indicate that the objective formation for this well, which is the same as the three above wells, is a zone "known not to contain H2S", as defined in Onshore Order Number 6. Specifically, prior drilling, logging, coring, testing, or producing operations have confirmed the absence of H2S in the gas stream in concentrations of 100 ppm or more.

Copies of the April 24, 2010, analytical results are attached.

Laboratory Services, Inc.
2609 West Marland
Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Telephone: (505) 397-3713

FOR:	EnerVest Attention: William Pilkington P.O. Drawer M Jal, New Mexico 88252	SAMPLE: IDENTIFICATION COMPANY: LEASE: PLANT:	Meter Run Sharbro Fed. #1 EnerVest
SAMPLE DATA:	DATE SAMPLED: 4/24/10 11:35 am ANALYSIS DATE: 4/26/10 PRESSURE – PSIG 25 SAMPLE TEMP. °F ATMOS. TEMP. °F 69	GAS (XX) SAMPLED BY: ANALYSIS BY:	LIQUID ( ) Jake McDaniel Vicki McDaniel
REMARKS:	H2S = 2.8 PPM		

COMPONENT ANALYSIS

COMPONENT		MOL PERCENT	GPM
Hydrogen Sulfide	(H2S)		
Nitrogen	(N2)	6.059	
Carbon Dioxide	(CO2)	5.483	
Methane	(C1)	66.390	
Ethane	(C2)	10.280	2.743
Propane	(C3)	6.368	1.751
I-Butane	(IC4)	0.832	0.272
N-Butane	(NC4)	2.119	0.667
I-Pentane	(IC5)	0.689	0.251
N-Pentane	(NC5)	0.657	0.237
Hexane Plus	(C6+)	1.123	0.487
		100.000	6.408

BTU/CU.FT. – DRY	1216	MOLECULAR WT. 24.3836
AT 14.650 DRY	1212	
AT 14.650 WET	1191	
AT 14.73 DRY	1219	
AT 14.73 WET	1198	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY – CALCULATED	0.840	
MEASURED		

Laboratory Services, Inc.
2609 West Marland
Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Telephone: (505) 397-3713

FOR:	EnerVest	SAMPLE:	Casing Gas
	Attention: William Pilkington	IDENTIFICATION	Blue Quail Fed. #1
	P.O. Drawer M	COMPANY:	EnerVest
	Jal, New Mexico 88252	LEASE:	
		PLANT:	
SAMPLE DATA:	DATE SAMPLED: 4/24/10 11:40 am		
	ANALYSIS DATE: 4/26/10	GAS (XX)	LIQUID ( )
	PRESSURE – PSIG 35	SAMPLED BY:	Jake McDaniel
	SAMPLE TEMP. °F	ANALYSIS BY:	Vicki McDaniel
	ATMOS. TEMP. °F 69		

REMARKS: H2S = 1.4 PPM

COMPONENT ANALYSIS

COMPONENT		MOL PERCENT	GPM
Hydrogen Sulfide	(H2S)		
Nitrogen	(N2)	4.904	
Carbon Dioxide	(CO2)	12.552	
Methane	(C1)	63.240	
Ethane	(C2)	9.077	2.422
Propane	(C3)	5.604	1.541
I-Butane	(IC4)	0.687	0.224
N-Butane	(NC4)	1.780	0.560
I-Pentane	(IC5)	0.518	0.189
N-Pentane	(NC5)	0.543	0.196
Hexane Plus	(C6+)	1.095	0.475
		100.000	5.607

BTU/CU.FT. – DRY	1115	MOLECULAR WT. 25.4544
AT 14.650 DRY	1112	
AT 14.650 WET	1092	
AT 14.73 DRY	1118	
AT 14.73 WET	1099	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY – CALCULATED	0.877	
MEASURED		

Laboratory Services, Inc.
2609 West Marland
Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Telephone: (505) 397-3713

FOR:	EnerVest Attention: William Pilkington P.O. Drawer M Jal, New Mexico 88252	SAMPLE: IDENTIFICATION COMPANY: LEASE: PLANT:	Casing Gas Blue Quail Fed. #2 EnerVest
SAMPLE DATA:	DATE SAMPLED: 4/24/10 11:50 am ANALYSIS DATE: 4/26/10 PRESSURE – PSIG 40 SAMPLE TEMP. °F ATMOS. TEMP. °F 69	GAS (XX) SAMPLED BY: ANALYSIS BY:	LIQUID ( ) Jake McDaniel Vicki McDaniel
REMARKS:	H2S = 22 PPM		

COMPONENT ANALYSIS

COMPONENT		MOL PERCENT	GPM
Hydrogen Sulfide	(H2S)	0.002	
Nitrogen	(N2)	8.529	
Carbon Dioxide	(CO2)	0.015	
Methane	(C1)	67.803	
Ethane	(C2)	11.217	2.993
Propane	(C3)	6.994	1.923
I-Butane	(IC4)	0.889	0.290
N-Butane	(NC4)	2.210	0.695
I-Pentane	(IC5)	0.666	0.243
N-Pentane	(NC5)	0.612	0.221
Hexane Plus	(C6+)	1.063	0.461
		100.000	6.826

BTU/CU.FT. – DRY	1262	MOLECULAR WT. 23.4358
AT 14.650 DRY	1258	
AT 14.650 WET	1236	
AT 14.73 DRY	1265	
AT 14.73 WET	1243	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY – CALCULATED	0.807	
MEASURED		