

BP America Production Company

Legals:

SLIDER "6" STATE #1

2285' FNL & 1366' FEL

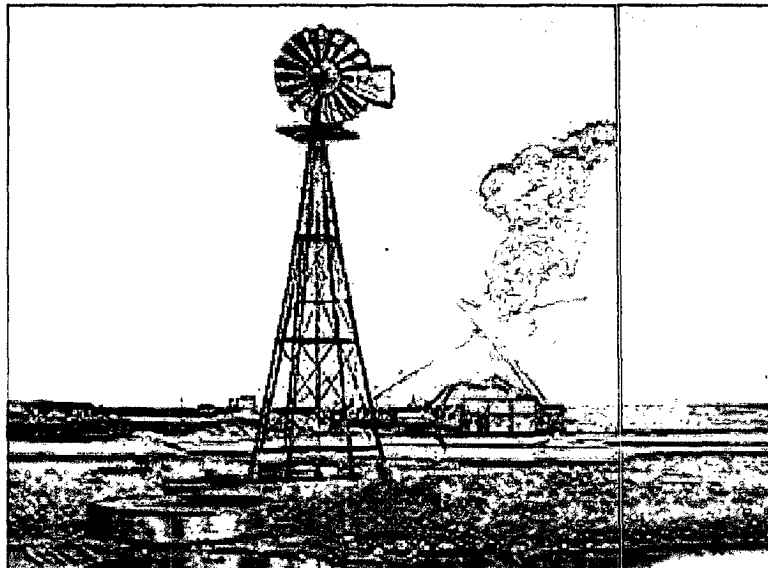
Section – 6, Township – 18S, R – 28E

West Company of Midland, Inc. Survey

N.M.P.M. Eddy County, New Mexico

RECEIVED
MAR 17 2005
BP-AMERICA

"CONTINGENCY PLAN"



CALLAWAY SAFETY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.

11020 W. Hwy. 80 East

Odessa, Texas 79765

(432) 561-5049

3229 Industrial Drive

Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

(505) 392-2973

(877) 422-6345

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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

Suspected Problem Zones: ___ San Andres & Cisco Reef

Implementation: This plan, with all details, is to be fully implemented before drilling to the San Andres & Cisco Reef ___

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 prior to drilling into the San Andres & Cisco Reef Formations.

Emergency Call Lists: 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.

CheckLists: 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 Texas Railroad Commission 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
 - 1. 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 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 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.
 - d. 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 (H_2S) 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. H_2S 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 H_2S , 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 ignitor 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. | Hand operated H ₂ S detector with tubes on location. | _____ |
| 27. | 25mm flare gun with 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 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
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 from 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 need 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

Eddy County Sheriff's Department	(505) 887-7551
New Mexico State Police	(505) 888-3137
Fire Department	(505) 885-2111
Carlsbad Hospital	(505) 887-4100
Southwest Air Ambulance/Carlsbad, NM	(505) 525-2660
Carlsbad City Police	(505) 885-2111
New Mexico D.O.T.	(505) 827-5100
Bureau of Land Management	(505) 393-3612
U.S. Dept. of Labor	(505) 248-5302

BP America

Drilling Supervisor

Darryl Sonnier

Office (432) 894-0448
Home (432) 586-8881
Cell (432) 557-8713

Sr. Drilling Engineer

Joey Roth

Office (281) 366-1202
Home (956) 931-2196
Cell (713) 203-4083

Drilling Advisor

Gary Martin

Office (432) 688-5230
Cell (432) 238-7008

Challenge Engineer:

William Gutierrez

Office (281) 366-7450

SH&E

David Carrillo

Office (432) 688-5239
Home (432) 699-3272
Cell (432) 664-2095

Nabors Drilling

Nabors Odessa

Office (432) 362-0481

Nabors #399

Rig (432) 664-8099

Drilling Superintendent:

Don Nelson

Home (432) 524-3559
Cell (432) 664-9990

Tool Pushers:

Isidro Garcia

Cell (432) 523-5941

Michael Garcia

Cell (432) ____-____

Safety Contractor

Callaway Safety Equipment

Hobbs (505) 392-2973
Odessa (432) 561-5049

Affected Public Notification List
(within a 65' radius of exposure @100ppm)

The geologic zones that will be encountered during drilling are known to contain hazardous quantities of H₂S. The accompanying map illustrates the affected areas of the community. The residents within this 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

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.

The Oil Company 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.

IX. MAPS AND PLATS SECTION

DISTRICT I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240

State of New Mexico
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department

Form C-102
Revised August 15, 2000
Submit to Appropriate District Office
State Lease - 4 Copies
Fee Lease - 3 Copies

DISTRICT II
P.O. Drawer DD, Artesia, NM 88211-0719

DISTRICT III
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Artec, NM 87410

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
2040 South Pacheco
Santa Fe, NM 87505

DISTRICT IV
2040 South Pacheco, Santa Fe, NM 87505

3/14 - Per Bryan Current / OGD

☐ AMENDED REPORT

WELL LOCATION AND ACREAGE DEDICATION PLAT

API Number	Pool Code 78890	Pool Name ILLINOIS CAMP MORROW	North South
Property Code	Property Name SLIDER STATE "6"	Well Number 1	
OGRID No.	Operator Name BP AMERICA PRODUCTION COMPANY	Elevation 3662'	

Surface Location

UL or lot No.	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet from the	North/South line	Feet from the	East/West line	County
G	6	18 S	28 E		2285	NORTH	1366	EAST	EDDY

Bottom Hole Location If Different From Surface

UL or lot No.	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet from the	North/South line	Feet from the	East/West line	County
G	6	18 S	28 E		1682	NORTH	1523	EAST	EDDY

Dedicated Acres	Joint or Infill	Consolidation Code	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 THE DIVISION

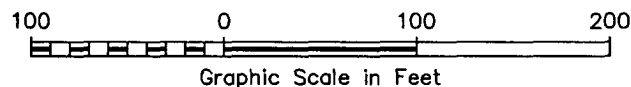
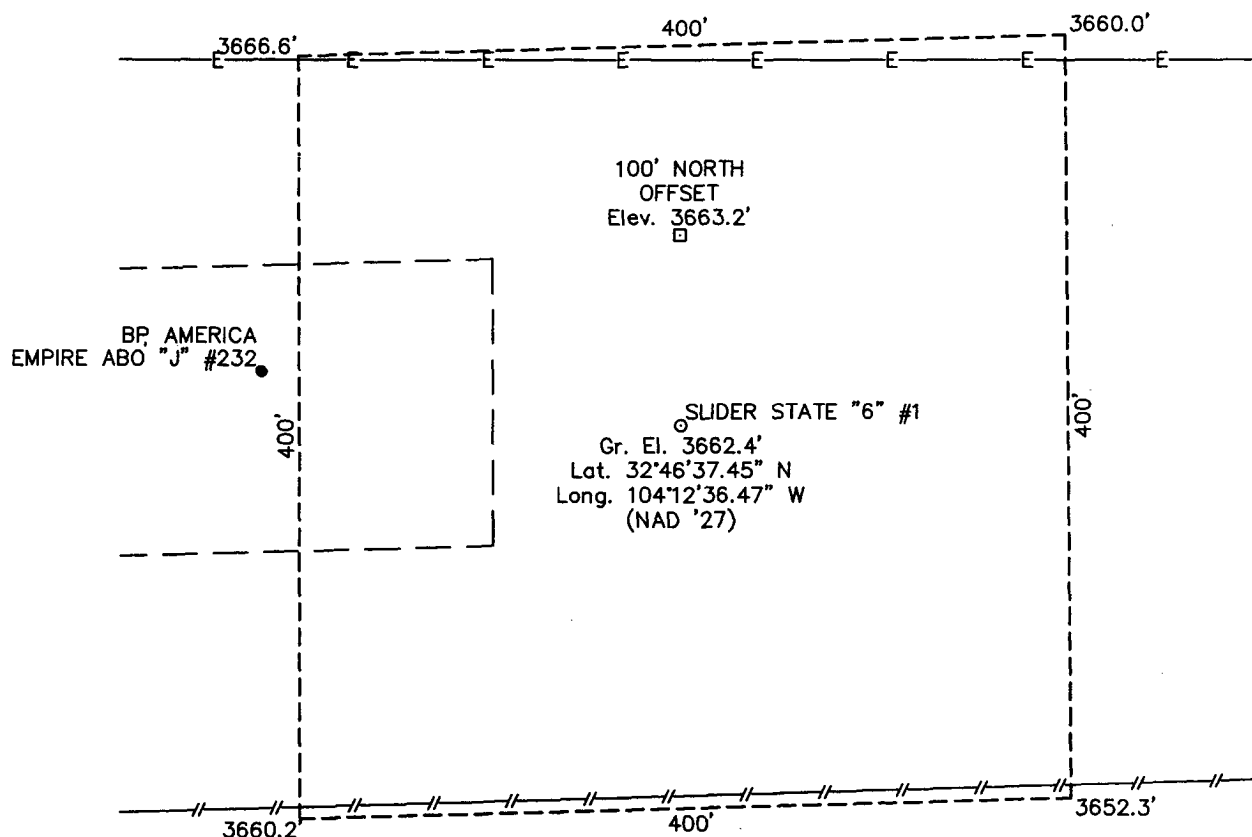
320 AC. E2 Bottom Hole Location Geodetic Coordinate Latitude = 32°46'43.38" N Longitude = 104°12'38.30" W Plane Coordinate X = 537,710.0 Y = 647,030.0 Surface Location Geodetic Coordinate Latitude = 32°46'37.45" N Longitude = 104°12'36.47" W Plane Coordinate X = 537,866.6 Y = 646,430.6 NOTE: 1) Plane Coordinates shown hereon are Transverse Mercator Grid and Conform to the "New Mexico Coordinate System", New Mexico East Zone, North American Datum of 1927. Distances shown hereon are mean horizontal surface values. 2) Geodetic Coordinates shown hereon references the North American Datum of 1927, (Clarke Spheroid of 1866). Reference Stations - "WHITE SANDS" - CORS (AF9528), "ROSWELL" - CORS (DG6517) and "ODESSA RRP2" - CORS (DF5393).	OPERATOR CERTIFICATION I hereby certify the the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Sue Sellers Signature Sue Sellers Printed Name Regulatory Staff Asst. Title MARCH 14, 2005 Date SURVEYOR CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the well location shown on this plat was plotted from field notes of actual surveys made by me or under my upervison and that the same is true and orrect to the best of my belief. November 30, 2004 Date Surveyed Signature & Seal of Professional Surveyor W.O. Num. 2004-0883 Certificate No. MACON McDONALD 12185
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SECTION 6, TOWNSHIP 18 SOUTH, RANGE 28 EAST, N.M.P.M.

EDDY COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

L-2004-0883-A



DRIVING DIRECTIONS

FROM THE INTERSECTION OF U.S. HIGHWAY 82 AND COUNTY ROAD 206 ABOUT 12 MILES EAST OF ARTESIA, NM GO SOUTH-SOUTHWEST ON SAID COUNTY ROAD 206 1.9 MILES TO COUNTY ROAD 204, THEN GO NORTHWEST ON SAID COUNTY ROAD 204 0.7 MILE TO A POINT BEING APPROXIMATELY 0.3 MILE WEST OF PROPOSED LOCATION.

BP AMERICA PRODUCTION COMPANY

SLIDER STATE '6' #1

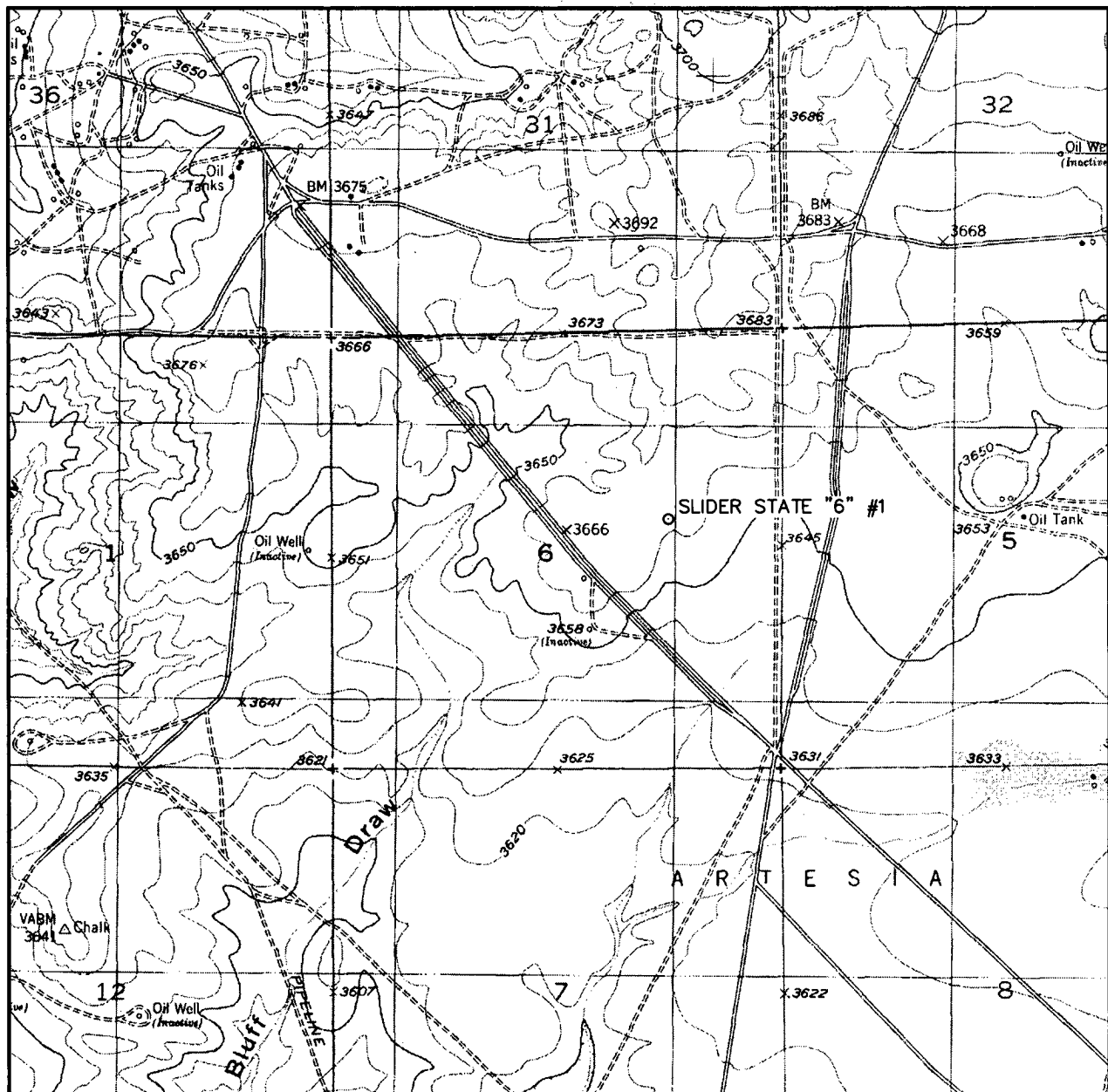
Located 2285' FNL & 1366' FEL, Section 6
Township 18 South, Range 28 East, N.M.P.M.
Eddy County, New Mexico

Drawn By: LVA	Date: March 8, 2005
Scale: 1"=100'	Field Book: 287 / 43-48
Revision Date:	Quadrangle: Illinois Camp
W.O. No: 2004-0883	Dwg. No.: L-2004-0883-A

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COMPANY**
of Midland, Inc.

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LOCATION VERIFICATION MAP



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL:
RED LAKE - 10'

SEC. 6 TWP. 18-S RGE. 28-E

SURVEY N.M.P.M.

COUNTY EDDY

DESCRIPTION 2285' FNL & 1366' FEL

ELEVATION 3662'

OPERATOR BP AMERICA PRODUCTION COMPANY

LEASE SLIDER STATE "6"

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



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This is a detailed topographic map of the Pavo Mesa area in the Navajo Nation, Arizona. The map is overlaid with a grid system, with coordinates visible along the edges. Key geographical features include:

- Water Bodies:** Henderson Lake, Crow Lake, Pavo Lake, and several smaller ponds and draws.
- Landmarks:** Pavo Mesa, Russell, and various smaller settlements or points of interest.
- Infrastructure:** Roads, trails, and a prominent road labeled "SLIDER STATE #6".
- Topography:** Contour lines and shading indicating elevation and land features.
- Other Labels:** "RADIO", "CHUK", "BLUES", "CROW", "HENDERSON", "PAVO", "RUSSELL", "FAS 1211", "FAS 1212", "FAS 1213", "FAS 1214", "FAS 1215", "FAS 1216", "FAS 1217", "FAS 1218", "FAS 1219", "FAS 1220", "FAS 1221", "FAS 1222", "FAS 1223", "FAS 1224", "FAS 1225", "FAS 1226", "FAS 1227", "FAS 1228", "FAS 1229", "FAS 1230", "FAS 1231", "FAS 1232", "FAS 1233", "FAS 1234", "FAS 1235", "FAS 1236", "FAS 1237", "FAS 1238", "FAS 1239", "FAS 1240", "FAS 1241", "FAS 1242", "FAS 1243", "FAS 1244", "FAS 1245", "FAS 1246", "FAS 1247", "FAS 1248", "FAS 1249", "FAS 1250", "FAS 1251", "FAS 1252", "FAS 1253", "FAS 1254", "FAS 1255", "FAS 1256", "FAS 1257", "FAS 1258", "FAS 1259", "FAS 1260", "FAS 1261", "FAS 1262", "FAS 1263", "FAS 1264", "FAS 1265", "FAS 1266", "FAS 1267", "FAS 1268", "FAS 1269", "FAS 1270", "FAS 1271", "FAS 1272", "FAS 1273", "FAS 1274", "FAS 1275", "FAS 1276", "FAS 1277", "FAS 1278", "FAS 1279", "FAS 1280", "FAS 1281", "FAS 1282", "FAS 1283", "FAS 1284", "FAS 1285", "FAS 1286", "FAS 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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)	Lethal Concentration C)
Hydrogen Cyanide	HCN	0.94	10 ppm	150 ppm/hr	300 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	1.18	10 ppm (D) 20 ppm (E)	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	(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.