

**District I**1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240  
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720**District II**811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210  
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720**District III**1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410  
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170**District IV**1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

Form C-101

August 1, 2011

Permit 286383

**State of New Mexico**  
**Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources**  
**Oil Conservation Division**  
**1220 S. St Francis Dr.**  
**Santa Fe, NM 87505**

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL, RE-ENTER, DEEPEN, PLUGBACK, OR ADD A ZONE**

1. Operator Name and Address OXY USA INC P.O. Box 4294 Houston, TX 77210-4294		2. OGRID Number 16696
		3. API Number 30-015-47433
4. Property Code 326058	5. Property Name VANADIUM 32 STATE	6. Well No. 171H

**7. Surface Location**

UL - Lot A	Section 31	Township 23S	Range 31E	Lot Idn A	Feet From 100	N/S Line N	Feet From 765	E/W Line E	County Eddy
---------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------	------------------	---------------	------------------	---------------	----------------

**8. Proposed Bottom Hole Location**

UL - Lot M	Section 32	Township 23S	Range 31E	Lot Idn M	Feet From 20	N/S Line S	Feet From 689	E/W Line W	County Eddy
---------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	------------------	---------------	----------------

**9. Pool Information**

WC-015 G-08 S233135D;WOLFCAMP	98236
-------------------------------	-------

**Additional Well Information**

11. Work Type New Well	12. Well Type OIL	13. Cable/Rotary	14. Lease Type State	15. Ground Level Elevation 3344
16. Multiple N	17. Proposed Depth 17255	18. Formation Wolfcamp	19. Contractor	20. Spud Date 1/1/2021
Depth to Ground water		Distance from nearest fresh water well		Distance to nearest surface water

☒ We will be using a closed-loop system in lieu of lined pits**21. Proposed Casing and Cement Program**

Type	Hole Size	Casing Size	Casing Weight/ft	Setting Depth	Sacks of Cement	Estimated TOC
Surf	17.5	13.375	54.5	442	462	0
Int1	12.25	9.625	40	4192	1117	0
Prod	8.5	5.5	20	17255	2646	3692

**Casing/Cement Program: Additional Comments**

--

**22. Proposed Blowout Prevention Program**

Type	Working Pressure	Test Pressure	Manufacturer
Annular	5000	5000	
Blind	5000	5000	
Double Ram	5000	5000	

23. I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
 I further certify I have complied with 19.15.14.9 (A) NMAC ☒ and/or 19.15.14.9 (B) NMAC ☒ if applicable.

**OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION**

Signature:

Printed Name: Electronically filed by KELLEY MONTGOMERY	Approved By: Scott Cox
Title: Manager Regulatory	Title: Petroleum Engineer Supervisor
Email Address: kelley_montgomery@oxy.com	Approved Date: 9/24/2020 Expiration Date: 9/24/2022
Date: 9/10/2020 Phone: 713-366-5716	Conditions of Approval Attached

District I  
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240  
Phone: (575) 393-6161 Fax: (575) 393-0720  
District II  
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210  
Phone: (575) 748-1283 Fax: (575) 748-9720  
District III  
1000 Rio Brazos Road, Aztec, NM 87410  
Phone: (505) 334-6178 Fax: (505) 334-6170  
District IV  
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Phone: (505) 476-3460 Fax: (505) 476-3462

State of New Mexico  
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department  
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION  
1220 South St. Francis Dr.  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Form C-102  
Revised August 1, 2011  
Submit one copy to appropriate  
District Office

☐ AMENDED REPORT

WELL LOCATION AND ACREAGE DEDICATION PLAT

<sup>1</sup> API Number	<sup>2</sup> Pool Code	<sup>3</sup> Pool Name
<sup>4</sup> Property Code	<sup>5</sup> Property Name VANADIUM 32 STATE	<sup>6</sup> Well Number 171H
<sup>7</sup> OGRID No. 16696	<sup>8</sup> Operator Name OXY USA INC.	<sup>9</sup> Elevation 3344'

<sup>10</sup> Surface Location

UL or lot no.	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet from the	North/South line	Feet from the	East/West line	County
A	31	23S	31E		100	NORTH	765	EAST	EDDY

<sup>11</sup> 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
M	32	23S	31E		20	SOUTH	680	WEST	EDDY

<sup>12</sup> Dedicated Acres	<sup>13</sup> Joint or Infill	<sup>14</sup> Consolidation Code	<sup>15</sup> Order No.
160.0			

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.

<p><b>Defining Well</b></p> <p>SHEET 1 OF 3 JOB No. R4082_001_A REV 0 BM 8/4/2020</p>	<p><b>CORNER COORDINATES NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> A - X: 704918.32' / Y: 461699.19' B - X: 704933.92' / Y: 459058.53' C - X: 704948.69' / Y: 456417.66' D - X: 703629.20' / Y: 456410.90' E - X: 703615.24' / Y: 459051.85' F - X: 703599.62' / Y: 461692.37'</p>	<p><b>CORNER COORDINATES NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> A - X: 663734.77' / Y: 461639.89' B - X: 663750.29' / Y: 458999.31' C - X: 663764.98' / Y: 456358.50' D - X: 662445.49' / Y: 456351.74' E - X: 662431.61' / Y: 458992.63' F - X: 662416.07' / Y: 461633.08'</p>	<p><b><sup>17</sup> OPERATOR CERTIFICATION</b> I hereby certify that the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that this organization either owns a working interest or unleased mineral interest in the land including the proposed bottom hole location or has a right to drill this well at this location pursuant to a contract with an owner of such a mineral or working interest, or to a voluntary pooling agreement or a compulsory pooling order heretofore entered by the division.</p> <p><i>Leslie T. Reeves</i> Signature _____ Date _____</p> <p>Printed Name _____</p> <p>E-mail Address _____</p>
	<p><b>SURFACE HOLE LOCATION</b> 100' FNL 765' FEL, SECTION 31 <b>NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 702835.22' / Y: 461588.92' LAT: 32.26790196N / LON: 103.81083106W <b>NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 661651.66' / Y: 461529.62' LAT: 32.26777901N / LON: 103.81034494W</p>		
	<p><b>KICK OFF POINT</b> 50' FNL 680' FWL, SECTION 32 <b>NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 704279.91' / Y: 461645.89' LAT: 32.26803914N / LON: 103.80615625W <b>NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 663096.35' / Y: 461586.59' LAT: 32.26791617N / LON: 103.80567024W</p>		
	<p><b>FIRST TAKE POINT</b> 100' FNL 680' FWL, SECTION 32 <b>NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 704280.20' / Y: 461595.89' LAT: 32.26790170N / LON: 103.80615609W <b>NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 663096.64' / Y: 461536.60' LAT: 32.26777873N / LON: 103.80567008W</p>		
	<p><b>LAST TAKE POINT</b> 100' FSL 680' FWL, SECTION 32 <b>NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 704308.66' / Y: 456514.38' LAT: 32.25393340N / LON: 103.80614475W <b>NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 663124.96' / Y: 456455.22' LAT: 32.25381035N / LON: 103.80565931W</p>		
<p><b>BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION</b> 20' FSL 680' FWL, SECTION 32 <b>NAD 83, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 704309.09' / Y: 456434.38' LAT: 32.25371349N / LON: 103.80614465W <b>NAD 27, SPCS NM EAST</b> X: 663125.38' / Y: 456375.22' LAT: 32.25359044N / LON: 103.80565922W</p>			<p><b><sup>18</sup> SURVEYOR CERTIFICATION</b> 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 supervision, and that the same is true and correct to the best of my belief.</p> <p>AUGUST 4, 2020 Date of Survey</p> <p>Signature and Seal of Professional Surveyor: _____</p> <p>Certificate Number DAVID W. MYERS 11403</p>

Distances/areas relative to NAD 83 Combined Scale Factor: 0.99977695 Convergence Angle: 00°16'56.77"

**District I**

1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240  
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720

**District II**

811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210  
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720

**District III**

1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410  
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170

**District IV**

1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

**State of New Mexico**  
**Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources**  
**Oil Conservation Division**  
**1220 S. St Francis Dr.**  
**Santa Fe, NM 87505**

## GAS CAPTURE PLAN

Date: 9/24/2020

☒ Original

Operator & OGRID No.: [16696] OXY USA INC

☐ Amended - Reason for  
Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_

This Gas Capture Plan outlines actions to be taken by the Operator to reduce well/production facility flaring/venting for new completion (new drill, recomple to new zone, re-frac) activity.

*Note: Form C-129 must be submitted and approved prior to exceeding 60 days allowed by Rule (Subsection A of 19.15.18.12 NMAC).*

### Well(s)/Production Facility – Name of facility

The well(s) that will be located at the production facility are shown in the table below.

Well Name	API	Well Location (ULSTR)	Footages	Expected MCF/D	Flared or Vented	Comments
VANADIUM 32 STATE #171H	30-015-47433	A-31-23S-31E	0100N 0765E	2300	None	See Efiled GCP

### Gathering System and Pipeline Notification

Well(s) will be connected to a production facility after flowback operations are complete, if gas transporter system is in place. The gas produced from production facility is dedicated to ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. and will be connected to ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. High/Low Pressure gathering system located in Eddy County, New Mexico. It will require 0' of pipeline to connect the facility to High/Low Pressure gathering system. OXY USA INC provides (periodically) to ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. a drilling, completion and estimated first production date for wells that are scheduled to be drilled in the foreseeable future. In addition, OXY USA INC and ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. have periodic conference calls to discuss changes to drilling and completion schedules. Gas from these wells will be processed at ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. Processing Plant located in Sec. 36, Twn. 24S, Rng. 30E, Eddy County, New Mexico. The actual flow of the gas will be based on compression operating parameters and gathering system pressures.

### Flowback Strategy

After the fracture treatment/completion operations, well(s) will be produced to temporary production tanks and gas will be flared or vented. During flowback, the fluids and sand content will be monitored. When the produced fluids contain minimal sand, the wells will be turned to production facilities. Gas sales should start as soon as the wells start flowing through the production facilities, unless there are operational issues on ENTERPRISE FIELD SERVICES L.L.C. system at that time. Based on current information, it is OXY USA INC's belief the system can take this gas upon completion of the well(s).

Safety requirements during cleanout operations from the use of underbalanced air cleanout systems may necessitate that sand and non-pipeline quality gas be vented and/or flared rather than sold on a temporary basis.

### Alternatives to Reduce Flaring

Below are alternatives considered from a conceptual standpoint to reduce the amount of gas flared.

- Power Generation – On lease
  - Only a portion of gas is consumed operating the generator, remainder of gas will be flared
- Compressed Natural Gas – On lease
  - Gas flared would be minimal, but might be uneconomical to operate when gas volume declines
- NGL Removal – On lease
  - Plants are expensive, residue gas is still flared, and uneconomical to operate when gas volume declines

**District I**  
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240  
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720

**District II**  
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210  
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720

**District III**  
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410  
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170

**District IV**  
1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

**State of New Mexico**  
**Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources**  
**Oil Conservation Division**  
**1220 S. St Francis Dr.**  
**Santa Fe, NM 87505**

Form APD Comments

Permit 286383

PERMIT COMMENTS

Operator Name and Address: OXY USA INC [16696] P.O. Box 4294 Houston, TX 77210-4294		API Number: 30-015-47433
		Well: VANADIUM 32 STATE #171H

Created By	Comment	Comment Date
lesliereeves	All supporting documents Efile 9-10-20.	9/10/2020
ksimmons	Operator provided an additional drilling program, but it exceeds size limits to upload. It can be uploaded to well file once APD is approved.	9/10/2020

**District I**

1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240  
 Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720

**District II**

811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210  
 Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720

**District III**

1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410  
 Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170

**District IV**

1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505  
 Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

**State of New Mexico**  
**Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources**  
**Oil Conservation Division**  
**1220 S. St Francis Dr.**  
**Santa Fe, NM 87505**

Form APD Conditions

Permit 286383

**PERMIT CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

Operator Name and Address: OXY USA INC [16696] P.O. Box 4294 Houston, TX 77210-4294	API Number: 30-015-47433
	Well: VANADIUM 32 STATE #171H

OCD Reviewer	Condition
ksimmons	Will require a directional survey with the C-104
ksimmons	Cement is required to circulate on both surface and intermediate1 strings of casing
kpickford	Once the well is spud, to prevent ground water contamination through whole or partial conduits from the surface, the operator shall drill without interruption through the fresh water zone or zones and shall immediately set in cement the water protection string
kpickford	Oil base muds are not to be used until fresh water zones are cased and cemented providing isolation from the oil or diesel. This includes synthetic oils. Oil based mud, drilling fluids and solids must be contained in a steel closed loop system.
kpickford	The Operator is to notify NMOCD by sundry (Form C-103) within ten (10) days of the well being spud
kpickford	The Operator is to notify NMOCD by sundry (Form C-103) within ten (10) days of the well being spud 2)- Drilling Sundries Form C-103 (Casing and Cement test are to be submitted within 10 days 3)- Completion Reports & Logs are to be submitted within 45 days

# Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 171H

## Drill Plan

### 1. Geologic Formations

TVD of Target (ft):	11601	Pilot Hole Depth (ft):	
Total Measured Depth (ft):	17255	Deepest Expected Fresh Water (ft):	382

### Delaware Basin

Formation	MD-RKB (ft)	TVD-RKB (ft)	Expected Fluids
Rustler	382	382	
Salado	718	718	Salt
Castile	2601	2601	Salt
Lamar/Delaware	4092	4092	Oil/Gas/Brine
Bell Canyon	4123	4122	Oil/Gas/Brine
Cherry Canyon	5031	5017	Oil/Gas/Brine
Brushy Canyon	6326	6284	Losses
Bone Spring	8040	7960	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 1st	9095	8992	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 2nd	9751	9634	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 3rd	10953	10810	Oil/Gas
Wolfcamp	11450	11288	Oil/Gas
Penn			Oil/Gas
Strawn			Oil/Gas

\*H2S, water flows, loss of circulation, abnormal pressures, etc.

### 2. Casing Program

		MD		TVD					
Section	Hole Size (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Csg. OD (in)	Csg Wt. (ppf)	Grade	Conn.
Surface	17.5	0	442	0	442	13.375	54.5	J-55	BTC
Salt	12.25	0	4192	0	4191	9.625	40	L-80 HC	BTC
Production	8.5	0	17255	0	11601	5.5	20	P-110	DQX

All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h

\*Oxy requests the option to run the 7.625” Intermediate II as a contingency string to be run only if severe hole conditions dictate an additional casing string necessary.

\*Oxy requests the option to run production casing with DQX, TORQ DQW and/or TORQ SFW connections to accommodate hole conditions or drilling operations.

All Casing SF Values will meet or exceed those below			
SF Collapse	SF Burst	Body SF Tension	Joint SF Tension
1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4

Annular Clearance Variance Request

As per the agreement reached in the Oxy/BLM face-to-face meeting on Feb 22, 2018, Oxy requests permission to allow deviation from the 0.422” annular clearance requirement from Onshore Order #2 under the following conditions:

1. Annular clearance to meet or exceed 0.422” between intermediate casing ID and production casing coupling only on the first 500’ overlap between both casings.
2. Annular clearance less than 0.422” is acceptable for the curve and lateral portions of the production open hole section.

	Y or N
Is casing new? If used, attach certification as required in Onshore Order #1	Y
Does casing meet API specifications? If no, attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Is premium or uncommon casing planned? If yes attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Does the above casing design meet or exceed BLM’s minimum standards? If not provide justification (loading assumptions, casing design criteria).	Y
Will the intermediate pipe be kept at a minimum 1/3 fluid filled to avoid approaching the collapse pressure rating of the casing?	Y
Is well located within Capitan Reef?	N
If yes, does production casing cement tie back a minimum of 50’ above the Reef?	
Is well within the designated 4 string boundary.	
Is well located in SOPA but not in R-111-P?	N
If yes, are the first 2 strings cemented to surface and 3 <sup>rd</sup> string cement tied back 500’ into previous casing?	
Is well located in R-111-P and SOPA?	Y
If yes, are the first three strings cemented to surface?	Y
Is 2 <sup>nd</sup> string set 100’ to 600’ below the base of salt?	Y
Is well located in high Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there two strings cemented to surface?	
(For 2 string wells) If yes, is there a contingency casing if lost circulation occurs?	
Is well located in critical Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there three strings cemented to surface?	



3. Cementing Program

Section	Stage	Slurry:	Capacities	ft^3/ft	Excess:	From	To	Sacks	Volume (ft^3)	Placement
Surface	1	Surface - Tail	OH x Csg	0.6946	100%	442	-	462	614	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Tail	OH x Csg	0.3132	20%	4,192	3,692	141	188	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	OH x Csg	0.3132	50%	3,692	442	883	1527	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.3627	0%	442	-	93	160	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Tail	OH x Csg	0.2291	15%	17,255	11,140	1167	1611	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	OH x Csg	0.2291	100%	11,140	4,192	1421	3183	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.2608	0%	4,192	3,692	58	130	Circulate

Description	Density (lb/gal)	Yield (ft3/sk)	Water (gal/sk)	500psi Time (hh:mm)	Cmt. Class	Accelerator	Retarder	Dispersant	Salt
Surface - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.365	5:26	C	x			
Intermediate - Lead	12.9	1.73	8.784	15:26	Pozz		x		
Intermediate - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.368	7:11	C	x			
Production - Lead	11.9	2.24	12.327	14:46	H		x	x	x
Production - Tail	13.2	1.38	6.686	3:39	H		x	x	x



## Offline Cementing

Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).

Land casing.

Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.

If well Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

1. Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).
2. Land casing.
3. Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.
  - a. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well.
  - b. Once well is static notify BLM with intent to proceed with nipple down and offline cementing.
4. Set and pressure test annular packoff.
5. After confirmation of both annular barriers and internal barriers, nipple down BOP and install cap flange. If any barrier fails to test, the BOP stack will not be nipped down until after the cement job is completed.
6. Skid rig to next well on pad.
7. Confirm well is static before removing cap flange.
8. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well prior to cementing or nipping up for further remediation.
9. Install offline cement tool.
10. Rig up cement equipment.
  - a. Notify BLM prior to cement job.
11. Perform cement job.
12. Confirm well is static and floats are holding after cement job.
13. Remove cement equipment, offline cement tools and install night cap with pressure gauge for monitoring.

4. Pressure Control Equipment

BOP installed and tested before drilling which hole?	Size?	Min. Required WP	Type		✓	Tested to:	TVD Depth (ft) per Section:
12.25" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	4191
		3M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 3000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				
8.5" Hole	13-5/8"	5M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	11601
		5M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 5000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				

\*Specify if additional ram is utilized

BOP/BOPE will be tested by an independent service company to 250 psi low and the high pressure indicated above per Onshore Order 2 requirements. The System may be upgraded to a higher pressure but still tested to the working pressure listed in the table above. If the system is upgraded all the components installed will be functional and tested.

Pipe rams will be operationally checked each 24 hour period. Blind rams will be operationally checked on each trip out of the hole. These checks will be noted on the daily tour sheets. Other accessories to the BOP equipment will include a Kelly cock and floor safety valve (inside BOP) and choke lines and choke

	Formation integrity test will be performed per Onshore Order #2.	
	On Exploratory wells or on that portion of any well approved for a 5M BOPE system or greater, a pressure integrity test of each casing shoe shall be performed. Will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.i.	
	A variance is requested for the use of a flexible choke line from the BOP to Choke Manifold. See attached for specs and hydrostatic test chart.	
	Y	Are anchors required by manufacturer?
	<p>A multibowl or a unionized multibowl wellhead system will be employed. The wellhead and connection to the BOPE will meet all API 6A requirements. The BOP will be tested per Onshore Order #2 after installation on the surface casing which will cover testing requirements for a maximum of 30 days. If any seal subject to test pressure is broken the system must be tested. We will test the flange connection of the wellhead with a test port that is directly in the flange. We are proposing that we will run the wellhead through the rotary prior to cementing surface casing as discussed with the BLM on October 8, 2015.</p> <p>See attached schematics.</p>	

**BOP Break Testing Request**

Oxy requests permission to adjust the BOP break testing requirements as per the agreement reached in the OXY/BLM meeting on September 5, 2019. A separate sundry will be sent prior to spud that reflects the pad based break testing plan.

BOP break test under the following conditions:

- After a full BOP test is conducted
- When skidding to drill an intermediate section where ICP is set into the third Bone Spring or shallower.
- When skidding to drill a production section that does not penetrate into the third Bone Spring or deeper.

If the kill line is broken prior to skid, two tests will be performed.

- 1) Wellhead flange, co-flex hose, kill line connections and upper pipe rams
- 2) Wellhead flange, HCR valve, check valve, upper pipe rams

If the kill line is not broken prior to skid, only one test will be performed.

5. Mud Program

Section	Depth		Depth - TVD		Type	Weight (ppg)	Viscosity	Water Loss
	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)				
Surface	0	442	0	442	Water-Based Mud	8.6 - 8.8	40-60	N/C
Intermediate	442	4192	442	4191	Saturated Brine-Based or Oil-Based Mud	8.0 - 10.0	35-45	N/C
Production	4192	17255	4191	11601	Water-Based or Oil-Based Mud	9.5 - 12	38-50	N/C

Sufficient mud materials to maintain mud properties and meet minimum lost circulation and weight increase requirements will be kept on location at all times. The following is a general list of products: Barite, Bentonite, Gypsum, Lime, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Nut Plug, Cedar Fiber, Cotton Seed Hulls, Drilling Paper, Salt Water Clay, CACL2. Oxy will use a closed mud system.

What will be used to monitor the loss or gain of fluid?	PVT/MD Totco/Visual Monitoring
---	--------------------------------

6. Logging and Testing Procedures

Logging, Coring and Testing.	
Yes	Will run GR from TD to surface (horizontal well – vertical portion of hole).
	Stated logs run will be in the Completion Report and submitted to the BLM.
No	Logs are planned based on well control or offset log information.
No	Drill stem test? If yes, explain
No	Coring? If yes, explain

Additional logs planned		Interval
No	Resistivity	
No	Density	
No	CBL	
Yes	Mud log	Bone Spring – TD
No	PEX	



7. Drilling Conditions

Condition	Specify what type and where?
BH Pressure at deepest TVD	7240 psi
Abnormal Temperature	No
BH Temperature at deepest TVD	173°F

Pump high viscosity sweeps as needed for hole cleaning. The mud system will be monitored visually/manually as well as with an electronic PVT. The necessary mud products for additional weight and fluid loss control will be on location at all times. Appropriately weighted mud will be used to isolate potential gas, oil, and water zones until such time as casing can be cemented into place for

Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) monitors will be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe. If H2S is detected in concentrations greater than 100 ppm, the operator will comply with the provisions of Onshore Oil and Gas Order #6. If Hydrogen Sulfide is encountered, measured values and formations will be provided to the BLM.	
N	H2S is present
Y	H2S Plan attached

8. Other facets of operation

	Yes/No
Will the well be drilled with a walking/skidding operation? If yes, describe. We plan to drill the 2 well pad in batch by section: all surface sections, intermediate sections and production sections. The wellhead will be secured with a night cap whenever the rig is not over the well.	Yes
Will more than one drilling rig be used for drilling operations? If yes, describe. Oxy requests the option to contract a Surface Rig to drill, set surface casing, and cement for this well. If the timing between rigs is such that Oxy would not be able to preset surface, the Primary Rig will MIRU and drill the well in its entirety per the APD. Please see the attached document for information on the spudder rig.	Yes

<b>Total Estimated Cuttings Volume:</b> 1596 bbls
---

- Attachments
- ☒ Directional Plan
  - ☒ H2S Contingency Plan
  - ☒ Flex III Attachments
  - ☒ Spudder Rig Attachment

9. Company Personnel

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Mobile Phone</u>
Linsay Earle	Drilling Engineer	713-350-4921	832-596-5507
William Turner	Drilling Engineer Supervisor	713-350-4951	661-817-4586
Simon Benavides	Drilling Superintendent	713-522-8652	281-684-6897
Diego Tellez	Drilling Manager	713-350-4602	713-303-4932

# Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 171H

## Drill Plan

### 1. Geologic Formations

TVD of Target (ft):	11601	Pilot Hole Depth (ft):	
Total Measured Depth (ft):	17255	Deepest Expected Fresh Water (ft):	382

### Delaware Basin

Formation	MD-RKB (ft)	TVD-RKB (ft)	Expected Fluids
Rustler	382	382	
Salado	718	718	Salt
Castile	2601	2601	Salt
Lamar/Delaware	4092	4092	Oil/Gas/Brine
Bell Canyon	4123	4122	Oil/Gas/Brine
Cherry Canyon	5031	5017	Oil/Gas/Brine
Brushy Canyon	6326	6284	Losses
Bone Spring	8040	7960	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 1st	9095	8992	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 2nd	9751	9634	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 3rd	10953	10810	Oil/Gas
Wolfcamp	11450	11288	Oil/Gas
Penn			Oil/Gas
Strawn			Oil/Gas

\*H2S, water flows, loss of circulation, abnormal pressures, etc.

### 2. Casing Program

		MD		TVD					
Section	Hole Size (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Csg. OD (in)	Csg Wt. (ppf)	Grade	Conn.
Surface	17.5	0	442	0	442	13.375	54.5	J-55	BTC
Salt	12.25	0	4192	0	4191	9.625	40	L-80 HC	BTC
Production	8.5	0	17255	0	11601	5.5	20	P-110	DQX

All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h

\*Oxy requests the option to run the 7.625” Intermediate II as a contingency string to be run only if severe hole conditions dictate an additional casing string necessary.

\*Oxy requests the option to run production casing with DQX, TORQ DQW and/or TORQ SFW connections to accommodate hole conditions or drilling operations.

All Casing SF Values will meet or exceed those below			
SF Collapse	SF Burst	Body SF Tension	Joint SF Tension
1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4

Annular Clearance Variance Request

As per the agreement reached in the Oxy/BLM face-to-face meeting on Feb 22, 2018, Oxy requests permission to allow deviation from the 0.422” annular clearance requirement from Onshore Order #2 under the following conditions:

1. Annular clearance to meet or exceed 0.422” between intermediate casing ID and production casing coupling only on the first 500’ overlap between both casings.
2. Annular clearance less than 0.422” is acceptable for the curve and lateral portions of the production open hole section.

	Y or N
Is casing new? If used, attach certification as required in Onshore Order #1	Y
Does casing meet API specifications? If no, attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Is premium or uncommon casing planned? If yes attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Does the above casing design meet or exceed BLM’s minimum standards? If not provide justification (loading assumptions, casing design criteria).	Y
Will the intermediate pipe be kept at a minimum 1/3 fluid filled to avoid approaching the collapse pressure rating of the casing?	Y
Is well located within Capitan Reef?	N
If yes, does production casing cement tie back a minimum of 50’ above the Reef?	
Is well within the designated 4 string boundary.	
Is well located in SOPA but not in R-111-P?	N
If yes, are the first 2 strings cemented to surface and 3 <sup>rd</sup> string cement tied back 500’ into previous casing?	
Is well located in R-111-P and SOPA?	Y
If yes, are the first three strings cemented to surface?	Y
Is 2 <sup>nd</sup> string set 100’ to 600’ below the base of salt?	Y
Is well located in high Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there two strings cemented to surface?	
(For 2 string wells) If yes, is there a contingency casing if lost circulation occurs?	
Is well located in critical Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there three strings cemented to surface?	



3. Cementing Program

Section	Stage	Slurry:	Capacities	ft^3/ft	Excess:	From	To	Sacks	Volume (ft^3)	Placement
Surface	1	Surface - Tail	OH x Csg	0.6946	100%	442	-	462	614	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Tail	OH x Csg	0.3132	20%	4,192	3,692	141	188	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	OH x Csg	0.3132	50%	3,692	442	883	1527	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.3627	0%	442	-	93	160	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Tail	OH x Csg	0.2291	15%	17,255	11,140	1167	1611	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	OH x Csg	0.2291	100%	11,140	4,192	1421	3183	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.2608	0%	4,192	3,692	58	130	Circulate

Description	Density (lb/gal)	Yield (ft3/sk)	Water (gal/sk)	500psi Time (hh:mm)	Cmt. Class	Accelerator	Retarder	Dispersant	Salt
Surface - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.365	5:26	C	x			
Intermediate - Lead	12.9	1.73	8.784	15:26	Pozz		x		
Intermediate - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.368	7:11	C	x			
Production - Lead	11.9	2.24	12.327	14:46	H		x	x	x
Production - Tail	13.2	1.38	6.686	3:39	H		x	x	x

## Offline Cementing

Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).

Land casing.

Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.

If well Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

1. Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).
2. Land casing.
3. Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.
  - a. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well.
  - b. Once well is static notify BLM with intent to proceed with nipple down and offline cementing.
4. Set and pressure test annular packoff.
5. After confirmation of both annular barriers and internal barriers, nipple down BOP and install cap flange. If any barrier fails to test, the BOP stack will not be nipped down until after the cement job is completed.
6. Skid rig to next well on pad.
7. Confirm well is static before removing cap flange.
8. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well prior to cementing or nipping up for further remediation.
9. Install offline cement tool.
10. Rig up cement equipment.
  - a. Notify BLM prior to cement job.
11. Perform cement job.
12. Confirm well is static and floats are holding after cement job.
13. Remove cement equipment, offline cement tools and install night cap with pressure gauge for monitoring.

4. Pressure Control Equipment

BOP installed and tested before drilling which hole?	Size?	Min. Required WP	Type		✓	Tested to:	TVD Depth (ft) per Section:
12.25" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	4191
		3M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 3000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				
8.5" Hole	13-5/8"	5M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	11601
		5M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 5000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				

\*Specify if additional ram is utilized

BOP/BOPE will be tested by an independent service company to 250 psi low and the high pressure indicated above per Onshore Order 2 requirements. The System may be upgraded to a higher pressure but still tested to the working pressure listed in the table above. If the system is upgraded all the components installed will be functional and tested.

Pipe rams will be operationally checked each 24 hour period. Blind rams will be operationally checked on each trip out of the hole. These checks will be noted on the daily tour sheets. Other accessories to the BOP equipment will include a Kelly cock and floor safety valve (inside BOP) and choke lines and choke

	Formation integrity test will be performed per Onshore Order #2.	
	On Exploratory wells or on that portion of any well approved for a 5M BOPE system or greater, a pressure integrity test of each casing shoe shall be performed. Will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.i.	
	A variance is requested for the use of a flexible choke line from the BOP to Choke Manifold. See attached for specs and hydrostatic test chart.	
	Y	Are anchors required by manufacturer?
	<p>A multibowl or a unionized multibowl wellhead system will be employed. The wellhead and connection to the BOPE will meet all API 6A requirements. The BOP will be tested per Onshore Order #2 after installation on the surface casing which will cover testing requirements for a maximum of 30 days. If any seal subject to test pressure is broken the system must be tested. We will test the flange connection of the wellhead with a test port that is directly in the flange. We are proposing that we will run the wellhead through the rotary prior to cementing surface casing as discussed with the BLM on October 8, 2015.</p> <p>See attached schematics.</p>	

**BOP Break Testing Request**

Oxy requests permission to adjust the BOP break testing requirements as per the agreement reached in the OXY/BLM meeting on September 5, 2019. A separate sundry will be sent prior to spud that reflects the pad based break testing plan.

BOP break test under the following conditions:

- After a full BOP test is conducted
- When skidding to drill an intermediate section where ICP is set into the third Bone Spring or shallower.
- When skidding to drill a production section that does not penetrate into the third Bone Spring or deeper.

If the kill line is broken prior to skid, two tests will be performed.

- 1) Wellhead flange, co-flex hose, kill line connections and upper pipe rams
- 2) Wellhead flange, HCR valve, check valve, upper pipe rams

If the kill line is not broken prior to skid, only one test will be performed.

5. Mud Program

Section	Depth		Depth - TVD		Type	Weight (ppg)	Viscosity	Water Loss
	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)				
Surface	0	442	0	442	Water-Based Mud	8.6 - 8.8	40-60	N/C
Intermediate	442	4192	442	4191	Saturated Brine-Based or Oil-Based Mud	8.0 - 10.0	35-45	N/C
Production	4192	17255	4191	11601	Water-Based or Oil-Based Mud	9.5 - 12	38-50	N/C

Sufficient mud materials to maintain mud properties and meet minimum lost circulation and weight increase requirements will be kept on location at all times. The following is a general list of products: Barite, Bentonite, Gypsum, Lime, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Nut Plug, Cedar Fiber, Cotton Seed Hulls, Drilling Paper, Salt Water Clay, CACL2. Oxy will use a closed mud system.

What will be used to monitor the loss or gain of fluid?	PVT/MD Totco/Visual Monitoring
---	--------------------------------

6. Logging and Testing Procedures

Logging, Coring and Testing.	
Yes	Will run GR from TD to surface (horizontal well – vertical portion of hole).
	Stated logs run will be in the Completion Report and submitted to the BLM.
No	Logs are planned based on well control or offset log information.
No	Drill stem test? If yes, explain
No	Coring? If yes, explain

Additional logs planned		Interval
No	Resistivity	
No	Density	
No	CBL	
Yes	Mud log	Bone Spring – TD
No	PEX	



7. Drilling Conditions

Condition	Specify what type and where?
BH Pressure at deepest TVD	7240 psi
Abnormal Temperature	No
BH Temperature at deepest TVD	173°F

Pump high viscosity sweeps as needed for hole cleaning. The mud system will be monitored visually/manually as well as with an electronic PVT. The necessary mud products for additional weight and fluid loss control will be on location at all times. Appropriately weighted mud will be used to isolate potential gas, oil, and water zones until such time as casing can be cemented into place for

Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) monitors will be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe. If H2S is detected in concentrations greater than 100 ppm, the operator will comply with the provisions of Onshore Oil and Gas Order #6. If Hydrogen Sulfide is encountered, measured values and formations will be provided to the BLM.	
N	H2S is present
Y	H2S Plan attached

8. Other facets of operation

	Yes/No
Will the well be drilled with a walking/skidding operation? If yes, describe. We plan to drill the 2 well pad in batch by section: all surface sections, intermediate sections and production sections. The wellhead will be secured with a night cap whenever the rig is not over the well.	Yes
Will more than one drilling rig be used for drilling operations? If yes, describe. Oxy requests the option to contract a Surface Rig to drill, set surface casing, and cement for this well. If the timing between rigs is such that Oxy would not be able to preset surface, the Primary Rig will MIRU and drill the well in its entirety per the APD. Please see the attached document for information on the spudder rig.	Yes

<b>Total Estimated Cuttings Volume:</b> 1596 bbls
---

- Attachments
- ☒ Directional Plan
  - ☒ H2S Contingency Plan
  - ☒ Flex III Attachments
  - ☒ Spudder Rig Attachment

9. Company Personnel

Name	Title	Office Phone	Mobile Phone
Linsay Earle	Drilling Engineer	713-350-4921	832-596-5507
William Turner	Drilling Engineer Supervisor	713-350-4951	661-817-4586
Simon Benavides	Drilling Superintendent	713-522-8652	281-684-6897
Diego Tellez	Drilling Manager	713-350-4602	713-303-4932

# Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 171H

## Drill Plan

### 1. Geologic Formations

TVD of Target (ft):	11601	Pilot Hole Depth (ft):	
Total Measured Depth (ft):	17255	Deepest Expected Fresh Water (ft):	382

### Delaware Basin

Formation	MD-RKB (ft)	TVD-RKB (ft)	Expected Fluids
Rustler	382	382	
Salado	718	718	Salt
Castile	2601	2601	Salt
Lamar/Delaware	4092	4092	Oil/Gas/Brine
Bell Canyon	4123	4122	Oil/Gas/Brine
Cherry Canyon	5031	5017	Oil/Gas/Brine
Brushy Canyon	6326	6284	Losses
Bone Spring	8040	7960	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 1st	9095	8992	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 2nd	9751	9634	Oil/Gas
Bone Spring 3rd	10953	10810	Oil/Gas
Wolfcamp	11450	11288	Oil/Gas
Penn			Oil/Gas
Strawn			Oil/Gas

\*H2S, water flows, loss of circulation, abnormal pressures, etc.

### 2. Casing Program

		MD		TVD					
Section	Hole Size (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Csg. OD (in)	Csg Wt. (ppf)	Grade	Conn.
Surface	17.5	0	442	0	442	13.375	54.5	J-55	BTC
Salt	12.25	0	4192	0	4191	9.625	40	L-80 HC	BTC
Production	8.5	0	17255	0	11601	5.5	20	P-110	DQX

All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h

\*Oxy requests the option to run the 7.625” Intermediate II as a contingency string to be run only if severe hole conditions dictate an additional casing string necessary.

\*Oxy requests the option to run production casing with DQX, TORQ DQW and/or TORQ SFW connections to accommodate hole conditions or drilling operations.



All Casing SF Values will meet or exceed those below			
SF Collapse	SF Burst	Body SF Tension	Joint SF Tension
1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4

Annular Clearance Variance Request

As per the agreement reached in the Oxy/BLM face-to-face meeting on Feb 22, 2018, Oxy requests permission to allow deviation from the 0.422” annular clearance requirement from Onshore Order #2 under the following conditions:

1. Annular clearance to meet or exceed 0.422” between intermediate casing ID and production casing coupling only on the first 500’ overlap between both casings.
2. Annular clearance less than 0.422” is acceptable for the curve and lateral portions of the production open hole section.

	Y or N
Is casing new? If used, attach certification as required in Onshore Order #1	Y
Does casing meet API specifications? If no, attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Is premium or uncommon casing planned? If yes attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Does the above casing design meet or exceed BLM’s minimum standards? If not provide justification (loading assumptions, casing design criteria).	Y
Will the intermediate pipe be kept at a minimum 1/3 fluid filled to avoid approaching the collapse pressure rating of the casing?	Y
Is well located within Capitan Reef?	N
If yes, does production casing cement tie back a minimum of 50’ above the Reef?	
Is well within the designated 4 string boundary.	
Is well located in SOPA but not in R-111-P?	N
If yes, are the first 2 strings cemented to surface and 3 <sup>rd</sup> string cement tied back 500’ into previous casing?	
Is well located in R-111-P and SOPA?	Y
If yes, are the first three strings cemented to surface?	Y
Is 2 <sup>nd</sup> string set 100’ to 600’ below the base of salt?	Y
Is well located in high Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there two strings cemented to surface?	
(For 2 string wells) If yes, is there a contingency casing if lost circulation occurs?	
Is well located in critical Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there three strings cemented to surface?	

3. Cementing Program

Section	Stage	Slurry:	Capacities	ft^3/ft	Excess:	From	To	Sacks	Volume (ft^3)	Placement
Surface	1	Surface - Tail	OH x Csg	0.6946	100%	442	-	462	614	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Tail	OH x Csg	0.3132	20%	4,192	3,692	141	188	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	OH x Csg	0.3132	50%	3,692	442	883	1527	Circulate
Int.	1	Intermediate - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.3627	0%	442	-	93	160	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Tail	OH x Csg	0.2291	15%	17,255	11,140	1167	1611	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	OH x Csg	0.2291	100%	11,140	4,192	1421	3183	Circulate
Prod.	1	Production - Lead	Csg x Csg	0.2608	0%	4,192	3,692	58	130	Circulate

Description	Density (lb/gal)	Yield (ft3/sk)	Water (gal/sk)	500psi Time (hh:mm)	Cmt. Class	Accelerator	Retarder	Dispersant	Salt
Surface - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.365	5:26	C	x			
Intermediate - Lead	12.9	1.73	8.784	15:26	Pozz		x		
Intermediate - Tail	14.8	1.33	6.368	7:11	C	x			
Production - Lead	11.9	2.24	12.327	14:46	H		x	x	x
Production - Tail	13.2	1.38	6.686	3:39	H		x	x	x

## Offline Cementing

Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).

Land casing.

Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.

If well Oxy requests a variance to cement the 9.625" and/or 7.625" intermediate casing strings offline in accordance to the approved variance, EC Tran 461365.

The summarized operational sequence will be as follows:

1. Run casing as per normal operations. While running casing, conduct negative pressure test and confirm integrity of the float equipment (float collar and shoe).
2. Land casing.
3. Fill pipe with kill weight fluid, and confirm well is static.
  - a. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well.
  - b. Once well is static notify BLM with intent to proceed with nipple down and offline cementing.
4. Set and pressure test annular packoff.
5. After confirmation of both annular barriers and internal barriers, nipple down BOP and install cap flange. If any barrier fails to test, the BOP stack will not be nipped down until after the cement job is completed.
6. Skid rig to next well on pad.
7. Confirm well is static before removing cap flange.
8. If well is not static notify BLM and kill well prior to cementing or nipping up for further remediation.
9. Install offline cement tool.
10. Rig up cement equipment.
  - a. Notify BLM prior to cement job.
11. Perform cement job.
12. Confirm well is static and floats are holding after cement job.
13. Remove cement equipment, offline cement tools and install night cap with pressure gauge for monitoring.

4. Pressure Control Equipment

BOP installed and tested before drilling which hole?	Size?	Min. Required WP	Type		✓	Tested to:	TVD Depth (ft) per Section:
12.25" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	4191
		3M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 3000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				
8.5" Hole	13-5/8"	5M	Annular		✓	70% of working pressure	11601
		5M	Blind Ram		✓	250 psi / 5000 psi	
			Pipe Ram				
			Double Ram		✓		
			Other*				

\*Specify if additional ram is utilized

BOP/BOPE will be tested by an independent service company to 250 psi low and the high pressure indicated above per Onshore Order 2 requirements. The System may be upgraded to a higher pressure but still tested to the working pressure listed in the table above. If the system is upgraded all the components installed will be functional and tested.

Pipe rams will be operationally checked each 24 hour period. Blind rams will be operationally checked on each trip out of the hole. These checks will be noted on the daily tour sheets. Other accessories to the BOP equipment will include a Kelly cock and floor safety valve (inside BOP) and choke lines and choke

	Formation integrity test will be performed per Onshore Order #2.	
	On Exploratory wells or on that portion of any well approved for a 5M BOPE system or greater, a pressure integrity test of each casing shoe shall be performed. Will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.i.	
	A variance is requested for the use of a flexible choke line from the BOP to Choke Manifold. See attached for specs and hydrostatic test chart.	
	Y	Are anchors required by manufacturer?
	<p>A multibowl or a unionized multibowl wellhead system will be employed. The wellhead and connection to the BOPE will meet all API 6A requirements. The BOP will be tested per Onshore Order #2 after installation on the surface casing which will cover testing requirements for a maximum of 30 days. If any seal subject to test pressure is broken the system must be tested. We will test the flange connection of the wellhead with a test port that is directly in the flange. We are proposing that we will run the wellhead through the rotary prior to cementing surface casing as discussed with the BLM on October 8, 2015.</p> <p>See attached schematics.</p>	

**BOP Break Testing Request**

Oxy requests permission to adjust the BOP break testing requirements as per the agreement reached in the OXY/BLM meeting on September 5, 2019. A separate sundry will be sent prior to spud that reflects the pad based break testing plan.

BOP break test under the following conditions:

- After a full BOP test is conducted
- When skidding to drill an intermediate section where ICP is set into the third Bone Spring or shallower.
- When skidding to drill a production section that does not penetrate into the third Bone Spring or deeper.

If the kill line is broken prior to skid, two tests will be performed.

- 1) Wellhead flange, co-flex hose, kill line connections and upper pipe rams
- 2) Wellhead flange, HCR valve, check valve, upper pipe rams

If the kill line is not broken prior to skid, only one test will be performed.



5. Mud Program

Section	Depth		Depth - TVD		Type	Weight (ppg)	Viscosity	Water Loss
	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft)				
Surface	0	442	0	442	Water-Based Mud	8.6 - 8.8	40-60	N/C
Intermediate	442	4192	442	4191	Saturated Brine-Based or Oil-Based Mud	8.0 - 10.0	35-45	N/C
Production	4192	17255	4191	11601	Water-Based or Oil-Based Mud	9.5 - 12	38-50	N/C

Sufficient mud materials to maintain mud properties and meet minimum lost circulation and weight increase requirements will be kept on location at all times. The following is a general list of products: Barite, Bentonite, Gypsum, Lime, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Nut Plug, Cedar Fiber, Cotton Seed Hulls, Drilling Paper, Salt Water Clay, CACL2. Oxy will use a closed mud system.

What will be used to monitor the loss or gain of fluid?	PVT/MD Totco/Visual Monitoring
---	--------------------------------

6. Logging and Testing Procedures

Logging, Coring and Testing.	
Yes	Will run GR from TD to surface (horizontal well – vertical portion of hole).
	Stated logs run will be in the Completion Report and submitted to the BLM.
No	Logs are planned based on well control or offset log information.
No	Drill stem test? If yes, explain
No	Coring? If yes, explain

Additional logs planned		Interval
No	Resistivity	
No	Density	
No	CBL	
Yes	Mud log	Bone Spring – TD
No	PEX	

7. Drilling Conditions

Condition	Specify what type and where?
BH Pressure at deepest TVD	7240 psi
Abnormal Temperature	No
BH Temperature at deepest TVD	173°F

Pump high viscosity sweeps as needed for hole cleaning. The mud system will be monitored visually/manually as well as with an electronic PVT. The necessary mud products for additional weight and fluid loss control will be on location at all times. Appropriately weighted mud will be used to isolate potential gas, oil, and water zones until such time as casing can be cemented into place for

Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) monitors will be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe. If H2S is detected in concentrations greater than 100 ppm, the operator will comply with the provisions of Onshore Oil and Gas Order #6. If Hydrogen Sulfide is encountered, measured values and formations will be provided to the BLM.	
N	H2S is present
Y	H2S Plan attached

8. Other facets of operation

	Yes/No
Will the well be drilled with a walking/skidding operation? If yes, describe. We plan to drill the 2 well pad in batch by section: all surface sections, intermediate sections and production sections. The wellhead will be secured with a night cap whenever the rig is not over the well.	Yes
Will more than one drilling rig be used for drilling operations? If yes, describe. Oxy requests the option to contract a Surface Rig to drill, set surface casing, and cement for this well. If the timing between rigs is such that Oxy would not be able to preset surface, the Primary Rig will MIRU and drill the well in its entirety per the APD. Please see the attached document for information on the spudder rig.	Yes

<b>Total Estimated Cuttings Volume:</b> 1596 bbls
---

- Attachments
- ☒ Directional Plan
  - ☒ H2S Contingency Plan
  - ☒ Flex III Attachments
  - ☒ Spudder Rig Attachment

9. Company Personnel

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Mobile Phone</u>
Linsay Earle	Drilling Engineer	713-350-4921	832-596-5507
William Turner	Drilling Engineer Supervisor	713-350-4951	661-817-4586
Simon Benavides	Drilling Superintendent	713-522-8652	281-684-6897
Diego Tellez	Drilling Manager	713-350-4602	713-303-4932





## **Permian Drilling Hydrogen Sulfide Drilling Operations Plan New Mexico**

### **Scope**

This contingency plan establishes guidelines for the public, all company employees, and contract employees who's work activities may involve exposure to hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) gas.

While drilling this well, it is possible to encounter H<sub>2</sub>S bearing formations. At all times, the first barrier to control H<sub>2</sub>S emissions will be the drilling fluid, which will have a density high enough to control influx.

### **Objective**

1. Provide an immediate and predetermined response plan to any condition when H<sub>2</sub>S is detected. All H<sub>2</sub>S detections in excess of 10 parts per million (ppm) concentration are considered an Emergency.
2. Prevent any and all accidents, and prevent the uncontrolled release of hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere.
3. Provide proper evacuation procedures to cope with emergencies.
4. Provide immediate and adequate medical attention should an injury occur.

## **Discussion**

Implementation:	This plan with all details is to be fully implemented before drilling to <u>commence</u> .
Emergency response Procedure:	This section outlines the conditions and denotes steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.
Emergency equipment Procedure:	This section outlines the safety and emergency equipment that will be required for the drilling of this well.
Training provisions:	This section outlines the training provisions that must be adhered to prior to drilling.
Drilling emergency call lists:	Included are the telephone numbers of all persons to be contacted should an emergency exist.
Briefing:	This section deals with the briefing of all people involved in the drilling operation.
Public safety:	Public safety personnel will be made aware of any potential evacuation and any additional support needed.
Check lists:	Status check lists and procedural check lists have been included to insure adherence to the plan.
General information:	A general information section has been included to supply support information.

### **Hydrogen Sulfide Training**

All personnel, whether regularly assigned, contracted, or employed on an unscheduled basis, will receive training from a qualified instructor in the following areas prior to commencing drilling operations on the well:

1. The hazards and characteristics of H<sub>2</sub>S.
2. Proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment and life support systems.
3. H<sub>2</sub>S detection.
4. Proper use of H<sub>2</sub>S detectors, alarms, warning systems, briefing areas, evacuation procedures and prevailing winds.
5. Proper techniques for first aid and rescue procedures.
6. Physical effects of hydrogen sulfide on the human body.
7. Toxicity of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide.
8. Use of SCBA and supplied air equipment.
9. First aid and artificial respiration.
10. Emergency rescue.

In addition, supervisory personnel will be trained in the following areas:

1. The effects of H<sub>2</sub>S on metal components. If high tensile strength tubular is to be used, personnel will be trained in their special maintenance requirements.
2. Corrective action and shut-in procedures when drilling a well, blowout prevention and well control procedures.
3. The contents and requirements of the H<sub>2</sub>S Drilling Operations Plan.

H<sub>2</sub>S training refresher must have been taken within one year prior to drilling the well. Specifics on the well to be drilled will be discussed during the pre-spud meeting. H<sub>2</sub>S and well control (choke) drills will be performed while drilling the well, at least on a weekly basis. This plan shall be available in the well site. All personnel will be required to carry the documentation proving that the H<sub>2</sub>S training has been taken.

#### **Service company and visiting personnel**

- A. Each service company that will be on this well will be notified if the zone contains H<sub>2</sub>S.
- B. Each service company must provide for the training and equipment of their employees before they arrive at the well site.
- C. Each service company will be expected to attend a well site briefing

### **Emergency Equipment Requirements**

#### 1. Well control equipment

The well shall have hydraulic BOP equipment for the anticipated pressures. Equipment is to be tested on installation and follow Oxy Well Control standard, as well as BLM Onshore Order #2.

*Special control equipment:*

- A. Hydraulic BOP equipment with remote control on ground. Remotely operated choke.
- B. Rotating head
- C. Gas buster equipment shall be installed before drilling out of surface pipe.

#### 2. Protective equipment for personnel

- A. Four (4) 30-minute positive pressure air packs (2 at each briefing area) on location.
- B. Adequate fire extinguishers shall be located at strategic locations.
- C. Radio / cell telephone communication will be available at the rig.
  - Rig floor and trailers.
  - Vehicle.

#### 3. Hydrogen sulfide sensors and alarms

- A. H<sub>2</sub>S sensor with alarms will be located on the rig floor, at the bell nipple, and at the flow line. These monitors will be set to alarm at 10 ppm with strobe light, and audible alarm.
- B. Hand operated detectors with tubes.
- C. H<sub>2</sub>S monitor tester (to be provided by contract Safety Company.)
- D. There shall be one combustible gas detector on location at all times.

#### 4. Visual Warning Systems

- A. One sign located at each location entrance with the following language:

**Caution – potential poison gas  
Hydrogen sulfide  
No admittance without authorization**

*Wind sock – wind streamers:*

- A. One 36" (in length) wind sock located at protection center, at height visible from rig floor.
- B. One 36" (in length) wind sock located at height visible from pit areas.

*Condition flags*

- A. One each condition flag to be displayed to denote conditions.

**green – normal conditions**  
**yellow – potential danger**  
**red – danger, H2S present**

- B. Condition flag shall be posted at each location sign entrance.

5. Mud Program

The mud program is designed to minimize the risk of having H2S and other formation fluids at surface. Proper mud weight and safe drilling practices will be applied. H2S scavengers will be used to minimize the hazards while drilling. Below is a summary of the drilling program.

*Mud inspection devices:*

Garrett gas train or hatch tester for inspection of sulfide concentration in mud system.

6. Metallurgy

- A. Drill string, casing, tubing, wellhead, blowout preventers, drilling spools or adapters, kill lines, choke manifold, lines and valves shall be suitable for the H2S service.
- B. All the elastomers, packing, seals and ring gaskets shall be suitable for H2S service.

7. Well Testing

No drill stem test will be performed on this well.

8. Evacuation plan

Evacuation routes should be established prior to well spud for each well and discussed with all rig personnel.

9. Designated area

- A. Parking and visitor area: all vehicles are to be parked at a predetermined safe distance from the wellhead.
- B. There will be a designated smoking area.
- C. Two briefing areas on either side of the location at the maximum allowable distance from the well bore so they offset prevailing winds perpendicularly, or at a 45-degree angle if wind direction tends to shift in the area.

**Emergency procedures**

- A. In the event of any evidence of H<sub>2</sub>S level above 10 ppm, take the following steps:
  - 1. The Driller will pick up off bottom, shut down the pumps, slow down the pipe rotation.
  - 2. Secure and don escape breathing equipment, report to the upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 3. All personnel on location will be accounted for and emergency search should begin for any missing, the Buddy System will be implemented.
  - 4. Order non-essential personnel to leave the well site, order all essential personnel out of the danger zone and upwind to the nearest designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 5. Entrance to the location will be secured to a higher level than our usual "Meet and Greet" requirement, and the proper condition flag will be displayed at the entrance to the location.
  - 6. Take steps to determine if the H<sub>2</sub>S level can be corrected or suppressed and, if so, proceed as required.
- B. If uncontrollable conditions occur:
  - 1. Take steps to protect and/or remove any public in the down-wind area from the rig – partial evacuation and isolation. Notify necessary public safety personnel and appropriate regulatory entities (i.e. BLM) of the situation.

2. Remove all personnel to the nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area or off location.
3. Notify public safety personnel of safe briefing / muster area.
4. An assigned crew member will blockade the entrance to the location. No unauthorized personnel will be allowed entry to the location.
5. Proceed with best plan (at the time) to regain control of the well. Maintain tight security and safety procedures.

C. Responsibility:

1. Designated personnel.
  - a. Shall be responsible for the total implementation of this plan.
  - b. Shall be in complete command during any emergency.
  - c. Shall designate a back-up.

All personnel:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On alarm, don escape unit and report to the nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area upw</li> <li>2. Check status of personnel (buddy system).</li> <li>3. Secure breathing equipment.</li> <li>4. Await orders from supervisor.</li> </ol>
Drill site manager:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit if necessary and report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.</li> <li>2. Coordinate preparations of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher and driller (using the buddy system).</li> <li>3. Determine H2S concentrations.</li> <li>4. Assess situation and take control measures.</li> </ol>
Tool pusher:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit Report to up nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.</li> <li>2. Coordinate preparation of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher drill site manager (using the buddy system).</li> <li>3. Determine H2S concentration.</li> <li>4. Assess situation and take control measures.</li> </ol>
Driller:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit, shut down pumps, continue</li> </ol>



- rotating DP.
  - 2. Check monitor for point of release.
  - 3. Report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 4. Check status of personnel (in an attempt to rescue, use the buddy system).
  - 5. Assigns least essential person to notify Drill Site Manager and tool pusher by quickest means in case of their absence.
  - 6. Assumes the responsibilities of the Drill Site Manager and tool pusher until they arrive should they be absent.
- Derrick man
- Floor man #1
- Floor man #2
1. Will remain in briefing / muster area until instructed by supervisor.
- Mud engineer:
1. Report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
2. When instructed, begin check of mud for ph and H2S level. (Garett gas train.)
- Safety personnel:
1. Mask up and check status of all personnel and secure operations as instructed by drill site manager.

### **Taking a kick**

When taking a kick during an H2S emergency, all personnel will follow standard Well control procedures after reporting to briefing area and masking up.

### **Open-hole logging**

All unnecessary personnel off floor. Drill Site Manager and safety personnel should monitor condition, advise status and determine need for use of air equipment.

### **Running casing or plugging**

Following the same “tripping” procedure as above. Drill Site Manager and safety personnel should determine if all personnel have access to protective equipment.

### **Ignition procedures**

The decision to ignite the well is the responsibility of the operator (Oxy Drilling Management). The 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 controlling the blowout under the prevailing conditions at the well.

#### **Instructions for igniting the well**

1. Two people are required for the actual igniting operation. They must wear self-contained breathing units and have a safety rope attached. One man (tool pusher or safety engineer) will check the atmosphere for explosive gases with the gas monitor. The other man is responsible for igniting the well.
2. Primary method to ignite: 25 mm flare gun with range of approximately 500 feet.
3. Ignite upwind and do not approach any closer than is warranted.
4. Select the ignition site best for protection, and which offers an easy escape route.
5. Before firing, check for presence of combustible gas.
6. After lighting, continue emergency action and procedure as before.
7. All unassigned personnel will remain in briefing area until instructed by supervisor or directed by the Drill Site Manager.

**Remember:** After well is ignited, burning hydrogen sulfide will convert to sulfur dioxide, which is also highly toxic. **Do not assume the area is safe after the well is ignited.**

**Status check list**

Note: All items on this list must be completed before drilling to production casing point.

1. H2S sign at location entrance.
2. Two (2) wind socks located as required.
3. Four (4) 30-minute positive pressure air packs (2 at each Briefing area) on location for all rig personnel and mud loggers.
4. Air packs inspected and ready for use.
5. Cascade system and hose line hook-up as needed.
6. Cascade system for refilling air bottles as needed.
7. Condition flag on location and ready for use.
8. H2S detection system hooked up and tested.
9. H2S alarm system hooked up and tested.
10. Hand operated H2S detector with tubes on location.
11. 1 – 100' length of nylon rope on location.
12. All rig crew and supervisors trained as required.
13. All outside service contractors advised of potential H2S hazard on well.
14. No smoking sign posted and a designated smoking area identified.
15. Calibration of all H2S equipment shall be noted on the IADC report.

Checked by:\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

**Procedural check list during H2S events****Perform each tour:**

1. Check fire extinguishers to see that they have the proper charge.
2. Check breathing equipment to ensure that it is in proper working order.
3. Make sure all the H2S detection system is operative.

**Perform each week:**

1. Check each piece of breathing equipment to make sure that demand or forced air regulator is working. This requires that the bottle be opened and the mask assembly be put on tight enough so that when you inhale, you receive air or feel air flow.
2. BOP skills (well control drills).
3. Check supply pressure on BOP accumulator stand by source.
4. Check breathing equipment mask assembly to see that straps are loosened and turned back, ready to put on.
5. Check pressure on breathing equipment air bottles to make sure they are charged to full volume. ( Air quality checked for proper air grade "D" before bringing to location)
6. Confirm pressure on all supply air bottles.
7. Perform breathing equipment drills with on-site personnel.
8. Check the following supplies for availability.
  - A. Emergency telephone list.
  - B. Hand operated H2S detectors and tubes.

### **General evacuation plan**

1. When the company approved supervisor (Drill Site Manager, consultant, rig pusher, or driller) determines the H<sub>2</sub>S gas cannot be limited to the well location and the public will be involved, he will activate the evacuation plan.
2. Drill Site Manager or designee will notify local government agency that a hazardous condition exists and evacuation needs to be implemented.
3. Company or contractor safety personnel that have been trained in the use of H<sub>2</sub>S detection equipment and self-contained breathing equipment will monitor H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations, wind directions, and area of exposure. They will delineate the outer perimeter of the hazardous gas area. Extension to the evacuation area will be determined from information gathered.
4. Law enforcement personnel (state police, police dept., fire dept., and sheriff's dept.) Will be called to aid in setting up and maintaining road blocks. Also, they will aid in evacuation of the public if necessary.
5. After the discharge of gas has been controlled, company safety personnel will determine when the area is safe for re-entry.

**Important: Law enforcement personnel will not be asked to come into a contaminated area. Their assistance will be limited to uncontaminated areas. Constant radio contact will be maintained with them.**

### **Emergency actions**

#### **Well blowout – if emergency**

1. Evacuate all personnel to “Safe Briefing / Muster Areas” or off location if needed.
2. If sour gas – evacuate rig personnel.
3. If sour gas – evacuate public within 3000 ft radius of exposure.
4. Don SCBA and shut well in if possible using the buddy system.
5. Notify Drilling Superintendent and call 911 for emergency help (fire dept and ambulance) if needed.
6. Implement the Blowout Contingency Plan, and Drilling Emergency Action Plan.
6. Give first aid as needed.

#### **Person down location/facility**

1. If immediately possible, contact 911. Give location and wait for confirmation.
2. Don SCBA and perform rescue operation using buddy system.

### **Toxic effects of hydrogen sulfide**

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 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 in table i. Physical effects at various hydrogen sulfide exposure levels are shown in table ii.

Table i  
Toxicity of various gases

Common name	Chemical formula	Specific gravity (sc=1)	Threshold limit (1)	Hazardous limit (2)	Lethal concentration (3)
Hydrogen Cyanide	Hcn	0.94	10 ppm	150 ppm/hr	300 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	H2S	1.18	10 ppm	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	Co	0.97	50 ppm	400 ppm/hr	1000 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	Co2	1.52	5000 ppm	5%	10%
Methane	Ch4	0.55	90,000 ppm	Combustible above 5% in air	

- 1) threshold limit – concentration at which it is believed that all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effects.
- 2) hazardous limit – concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure.
- 3) lethal concentration – concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure.

### **Toxic effects of hydrogen sulfide**

Table ii  
Physical effects of hydrogen sulfide

<u>Percent (%)</u>	<u>Ppm</u>	<u>Concentration</u> Grains <u>100 std. Ft3*</u>	<u>Physical effects</u>
0.001	<10	00.65	Obvious and unpleasant odor.

0.002	10	01.30	Safe for 8 hours of exposure.
0.010	100	06.48	Kill smell in 3 – 15 minutes. May sting eyes and throat.
0.020	200	12.96	Kills smell shortly; stings eyes and throat.
0.050	500	32.96	Dizziness; breathing ceases in a few minutes; needs prompt artificial respiration.
0.070	700	45.36	Unconscious quickly; death will result if not rescued promptly.
0.100	1000	64.30	Unconscious at once; followed by death within minutes.

\*at 15.00 psia and 60'f.



**Use of self-contained breathing equipment (SCBA)**

1. Written procedures shall be prepared covering safe use of SCBA's in dangerous atmosphere, which might be encountered in normal operations or in emergencies. Personnel shall be familiar with these procedures and the available SCBA.
2. SCBA's shall be inspected frequently at random to insure that they are properly used, cleaned, and maintained.
3. Anyone who may use the SCBA's shall be trained in how to insure proper face-piece to face seal. They shall wear SCBA's in normal air and then wear them in a test atmosphere. (note: such items as facial hair {beard or sideburns} and eyeglasses will not allow proper seal.) Anyone that may be reasonably expected to wear SCBA's should have these items removed before entering a toxic atmosphere. A special mask must be obtained for anyone who must wear eyeglasses or contact lenses.
4. Maintenance and care of SCBA's:
  - a. A program for maintenance and care of SCBA's shall include the following:
    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.
    1. Fully charged cylinders.
    2. Regulator and warning device operation.
    3. Condition of face piece and connections.
    4. Rubber parts shall be maintained to keep them pliable and prevent deterioration.
  - c. Routinely used SCBA's shall be collected, cleaned and disinfected as frequently as necessary to insure proper protection is provided.
5. Persons assigned tasks that requires use of self-contained breathing equipment shall be certified physically fit (medically cleared) for breathing equipment usage at least annually.
6. SCBA's should be worn when:
  - A. Any employee works near the top or on top of any tank unless test reveals less than 10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub>S.

- B. When breaking out any line where H<sub>2</sub>S can reasonably be expected.
- C. When sampling air in areas to determine if toxic concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S exists.
- D. When working in areas where over 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S has been detected.
- E. At any time there is a doubt as to the H<sub>2</sub>S level in the area to be entered.

**Rescue**  
**First aid for H<sub>2</sub>S poisoning**

Do not panic!

Remain calm – think!

1. Don SCBA breathing equipment.
2. Remove victim(s) utilizing buddy system to fresh air as quickly as possible. (go up-wind from source or at right angle to the wind. Not down wind.)
3. Briefly apply chest pressure – arm lift method of artificial respiration to clean the victim's lungs and to avoid inhaling any toxic gas directly from the victim's lungs.
4. Provide for prompt transportation to the hospital, and continue giving artificial respiration if needed.
5. Hospital(s) or medical facilities need to be informed, before-hand, of the possibility of H<sub>2</sub>S gas poisoning – no matter how remote the possibility is.
6. Notify emergency room personnel that the victim(s) has been exposed to H<sub>2</sub>S gas.

Besides basic first aid, everyone on location should have a good working knowledge of artificial respiration.

Revised CM 6/27/2012



## **Permian Drilling Hydrogen Sulfide Drilling Operations Plan New Mexico**

### **Scope**

This contingency plan establishes guidelines for the public, all company employees, and contract employees who's work activities may involve exposure to hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) gas.

While drilling this well, it is possible to encounter H<sub>2</sub>S bearing formations. At all times, the first barrier to control H<sub>2</sub>S emissions will be the drilling fluid, which will have a density high enough to control influx.

### **Objective**

1. Provide an immediate and predetermined response plan to any condition when H<sub>2</sub>S is detected. All H<sub>2</sub>S detections in excess of 10 parts per million (ppm) concentration are considered an Emergency.
2. Prevent any and all accidents, and prevent the uncontrolled release of hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere.
3. Provide proper evacuation procedures to cope with emergencies.
4. Provide immediate and adequate medical attention should an injury occur.

## **Discussion**

Implementation:	This plan with all details is to be fully implemented before drilling to <u>commence</u> .
Emergency response Procedure:	This section outlines the conditions and denotes steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.
Emergency equipment Procedure:	This section outlines the safety and emergency equipment that will be required for the drilling of this well.
Training provisions:	This section outlines the training provisions that must be adhered to prior to drilling.
Drilling emergency call lists:	Included are the telephone numbers of all persons to be contacted should an emergency exist.
Briefing:	This section deals with the briefing of all people involved in the drilling operation.
Public safety:	Public safety personnel will be made aware of any potential evacuation and any additional support needed.
Check lists:	Status check lists and procedural check lists have been included to insure adherence to the plan.
General information:	A general information section has been included to supply support information.

### **Hydrogen Sulfide Training**

All personnel, whether regularly assigned, contracted, or employed on an unscheduled basis, will receive training from a qualified instructor in the following areas prior to commencing drilling operations on the well:

1. The hazards and characteristics of H<sub>2</sub>S.
2. Proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment and life support systems.
3. H<sub>2</sub>S detection.
4. Proper use of H<sub>2</sub>S detectors, alarms, warning systems, briefing areas, evacuation procedures and prevailing winds.
5. Proper techniques for first aid and rescue procedures.
6. Physical effects of hydrogen sulfide on the human body.
7. Toxicity of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide.
8. Use of SCBA and supplied air equipment.
9. First aid and artificial respiration.
10. Emergency rescue.

In addition, supervisory personnel will be trained in the following areas:

1. The effects of H<sub>2</sub>S on metal components. If high tensile strength tubular is to be used, personnel will be trained in their special maintenance requirements.
2. Corrective action and shut-in procedures when drilling a well, blowout prevention and well control procedures.
3. The contents and requirements of the H<sub>2</sub>S Drilling Operations Plan.

H<sub>2</sub>S training refresher must have been taken within one year prior to drilling the well. Specifics on the well to be drilled will be discussed during the pre-spud meeting. H<sub>2</sub>S and well control (choke) drills will be performed while drilling the well, at least on a weekly basis. This plan shall be available in the well site. All personnel will be required to carry the documentation proving that the H<sub>2</sub>S training has been taken.

#### **Service company and visiting personnel**

- A. Each service company that will be on this well will be notified if the zone contains H<sub>2</sub>S.
- B. Each service company must provide for the training and equipment of their employees before they arrive at the well site.
- C. Each service company will be expected to attend a well site briefing

### **Emergency Equipment Requirements**

1. **Well control equipment**

The well shall have hydraulic BOP equipment for the anticipated pressures. Equipment is to be tested on installation and follow Oxy Well Control standard, as well as BLM Onshore Order #2.

*Special control equipment:*

- A. Hydraulic BOP equipment with remote control on ground. Remotely operated choke.
- B. Rotating head
- C. Gas buster equipment shall be installed before drilling out of surface pipe.

2. **Protective equipment for personnel**

- A. Four (4) 30-minute positive pressure air packs (2 at each briefing area) on location.
- B. Adequate fire extinguishers shall be located at strategic locations.
- C. Radio / cell telephone communication will be available at the rig.
  - Rig floor and trailers.
  - Vehicle.

3. **Hydrogen sulfide sensors and alarms**

- A. H<sub>2</sub>S sensor with alarms will be located on the rig floor, at the bell nipple, and at the flow line. These monitors will be set to alarm at 10 ppm with strobe light, and audible alarm.
- B. Hand operated detectors with tubes.
- C. H<sub>2</sub>S monitor tester (to be provided by contract Safety Company.)
- D. There shall be one combustible gas detector on location at all times.

4. **Visual Warning Systems**

- A. One sign located at each location entrance with the following language:

**Caution – potential poison gas  
Hydrogen sulfide  
No admittance without authorization**

*Wind sock – wind streamers:*

- A. One 36” (in length) wind sock located at protection center, at height visible from rig floor.
- B. One 36” (in length) wind sock located at height visible from pit areas.

*Condition flags*

- A. One each condition flag to be displayed to denote conditions.

**green – normal conditions**  
**yellow – potential danger**  
**red – danger, H2S present**

- B. Condition flag shall be posted at each location sign entrance.

5. Mud Program

The mud program is designed to minimize the risk of having H2S and other formation fluids at surface. Proper mud weight and safe drilling practices will be applied. H2S scavengers will be used to minimize the hazards while drilling. Below is a summary of the drilling program.

*Mud inspection devices:*

Garrett gas train or hatch tester for inspection of sulfide concentration in mud system.

6. Metallurgy

- A. Drill string, casing, tubing, wellhead, blowout preventers, drilling spools or adapters, kill lines, choke manifold, lines and valves shall be suitable for the H2S service.
- B. All the elastomers, packing, seals and ring gaskets shall be suitable for H2S service.

7. Well Testing

No drill stem test will be performed on this well.

8. Evacuation plan

Evacuation routes should be established prior to well spud for each well and discussed with all rig personnel.

9. Designated area

- A. Parking and visitor area: all vehicles are to be parked at a predetermined safe distance from the wellhead.
- B. There will be a designated smoking area.
- C. Two briefing areas on either side of the location at the maximum allowable distance from the well bore so they offset prevailing winds perpendicularly, or at a 45-degree angle if wind direction tends to shift in the area.

**Emergency procedures**

- A. In the event of any evidence of H<sub>2</sub>S level above 10 ppm, take the following steps:
  - 1. The Driller will pick up off bottom, shut down the pumps, slow down the pipe rotation.
  - 2. Secure and don escape breathing equipment, report to the upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 3. All personnel on location will be accounted for and emergency search should begin for any missing, the Buddy System will be implemented.
  - 4. Order non-essential personnel to leave the well site, order all essential personnel out of the danger zone and upwind to the nearest designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 5. Entrance to the location will be secured to a higher level than our usual "Meet and Greet" requirement, and the proper condition flag will be displayed at the entrance to the location.
  - 6. Take steps to determine if the H<sub>2</sub>S level can be corrected or suppressed and, if so, proceed as required.
- B. If uncontrollable conditions occur:
  - 1. Take steps to protect and/or remove any public in the down-wind area from the rig – partial evacuation and isolation. Notify necessary public safety personnel and appropriate regulatory entities (i.e. BLM) of the situation.



2. Remove all personnel to the nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area or off location.
3. Notify public safety personnel of safe briefing / muster area.
4. An assigned crew member will blockade the entrance to the location. No unauthorized personnel will be allowed entry to the location.
5. Proceed with best plan (at the time) to regain control of the well. Maintain tight security and safety procedures.

C. Responsibility:

1. Designated personnel.
  - a. Shall be responsible for the total implementation of this plan.
  - b. Shall be in complete command during any emergency.
  - c. Shall designate a back-up.

All personnel:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On alarm, don escape unit and report to the nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area upw</li> <li>2. Check status of personnel (buddy system).</li> <li>3. Secure breathing equipment.</li> <li>4. Await orders from supervisor.</li> </ol>
Drill site manager:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit if necessary and report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.</li> <li>2. Coordinate preparations of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher and driller (using the buddy system).</li> <li>3. Determine H2S concentrations.</li> <li>4. Assess situation and take control measures.</li> </ol>
Tool pusher:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit Report to up nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.</li> <li>2. Coordinate preparation of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher drill site manager (using the buddy system).</li> <li>3. Determine H2S concentration.</li> <li>4. Assess situation and take control measures.</li> </ol>
Driller:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don escape unit, shut down pumps, continue</li> </ol>

- rotating DP.
  - 2. Check monitor for point of release.
  - 3. Report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
  - 4. Check status of personnel (in an attempt to rescue, use the buddy system).
  - 5. Assigns least essential person to notify Drill Site Manager and tool pusher by quickest means in case of their absence.
  - 6. Assumes the responsibilities of the Drill Site Manager and tool pusher until they arrive should they be absent.
- Derrick man
- Floor man #1
- Floor man #2
1. Will remain in briefing / muster area until instructed by supervisor.
- Mud engineer:
1. Report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
2. When instructed, begin check of mud for ph and H2S level. (Garett gas train.)
- Safety personnel:
1. Mask up and check status of all personnel and secure operations as instructed by drill site manager.

### **Taking a kick**

When taking a kick during an H2S emergency, all personnel will follow standard Well control procedures after reporting to briefing area and masking up.

### **Open-hole logging**

All unnecessary personnel off floor. Drill Site Manager and safety personnel should monitor condition, advise status and determine need for use of air equipment.

### **Running casing or plugging**

Following the same “tripping” procedure as above. Drill Site Manager and safety personnel should determine if all personnel have access to protective equipment.

### **Ignition procedures**

The decision to ignite the well is the responsibility of the operator (Oxy Drilling Management). The 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 controlling the blowout under the prevailing conditions at the well.

### **Instructions for igniting the well**

1. Two people are required for the actual igniting operation. They must wear self-contained breathing units and have a safety rope attached. One man (tool pusher or safety engineer) will check the atmosphere for explosive gases with the gas monitor. The other man is responsible for igniting the well.
2. Primary method to ignite: 25 mm flare gun with range of approximately 500 feet.
3. Ignite upwind and do not approach any closer than is warranted.
4. Select the ignition site best for protection, and which offers an easy escape route.
5. Before firing, check for presence of combustible gas.
6. After lighting, continue emergency action and procedure as before.
7. All unassigned personnel will remain in briefing area until instructed by supervisor or directed by the Drill Site Manager.

**Remember:** After well is ignited, burning hydrogen sulfide will convert to sulfur dioxide, which is also highly toxic. **Do not assume the area is safe after the well is ignited.**

**Status check list**

Note: All items on this list must be completed before drilling to production casing point.

1. H2S sign at location entrance.
2. Two (2) wind socks located as required.
3. Four (4) 30-minute positive pressure air packs (2 at each Briefing area) on location for all rig personnel and mud loggers.
4. Air packs inspected and ready for use.
5. Cascade system and hose line hook-up as needed.
6. Cascade system for refilling air bottles as needed.
7. Condition flag on location and ready for use.
8. H2S detection system hooked up and tested.
9. H2S alarm system hooked up and tested.
10. Hand operated H2S detector with tubes on location.
11. 1 – 100' length of nylon rope on location.
12. All rig crew and supervisors trained as required.
13. All outside service contractors advised of potential H2S hazard on well.
14. No smoking sign posted and a designated smoking area identified.
15. Calibration of all H2S equipment shall be noted on the IADC report.

Checked by:\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

**Procedural check list during H2S events**

**Perform each tour:**

1. Check fire extinguishers to see that they have the proper charge.
2. Check breathing equipment to ensure that it is in proper working order.
3. Make sure all the H2S detection system is operative.

**Perform each week:**

1. Check each piece of breathing equipment to make sure that demand or forced air regulator is working. This requires that the bottle be opened and the mask assembly be put on tight enough so that when you inhale, you receive air or feel air flow.
2. BOP skills (well control drills).
3. Check supply pressure on BOP accumulator stand by source.
4. Check breathing equipment mask assembly to see that straps are loosened and turned back, ready to put on.
5. Check pressure on breathing equipment air bottles to make sure they are charged to full volume. ( Air quality checked for proper air grade "D" before bringing to location)
6. Confirm pressure on all supply air bottles.
7. Perform breathing equipment drills with on-site personnel.
8. Check the following supplies for availability.
  - A. Emergency telephone list.
  - B. Hand operated H2S detectors and tubes.

### **General evacuation plan**

1. When the company approved supervisor (Drill Site Manager, consultant, rig pusher, or driller) determines the H<sub>2</sub>S gas cannot be limited to the well location and the public will be involved, he will activate the evacuation plan.
2. Drill Site Manager or designee will notify local government agency that a hazardous condition exists and evacuation needs to be implemented.
3. Company or contractor safety personnel that have been trained in the use of H<sub>2</sub>S detection equipment and self-contained breathing equipment will monitor H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations, wind directions, and area of exposure. They will delineate the outer perimeter of the hazardous gas area. Extension to the evacuation area will be determined from information gathered.
4. Law enforcement personnel (state police, police dept., fire dept., and sheriff's dept.) Will be called to aid in setting up and maintaining road blocks. Also, they will aid in evacuation of the public if necessary.
5. After the discharge of gas has been controlled, company safety personnel will determine when the area is safe for re-entry.

**Important: Law enforcement personnel will not be asked to come into a contaminated area. Their assistance will be limited to uncontaminated areas. Constant radio contact will be maintained with them.**

### **Emergency actions**

#### **Well blowout – if emergency**

1. Evacuate all personnel to “Safe Briefing / Muster Areas” or off location if needed.
2. If sour gas – evacuate rig personnel.
3. If sour gas – evacuate public within 3000 ft radius of exposure.
4. Don SCBA and shut well in if possible using the buddy system.
5. Notify Drilling Superintendent and call 911 for emergency help (fire dept and ambulance) if needed.
6. Implement the Blowout Contingency Plan, and Drilling Emergency Action Plan.
6. Give first aid as needed.

#### **Person down location/facility**

1. If immediately possible, contact 911. Give location and wait for confirmation.
2. Don SCBA and perform rescue operation using buddy system.



### **Toxic effects of hydrogen sulfide**

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 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 in table i. Physical effects at various hydrogen sulfide exposure levels are shown in table ii.

Table i  
Toxicity of various gases

Common name	Chemical formula	Specific gravity (sc=1)	Threshold limit (1)	Hazardous limit (2)	Lethal concentration (3)
Hydrogen Cyanide	Hcn	0.94	10 ppm	150 ppm/hr	300 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	H2S	1.18	10 ppm	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	Co	0.97	50 ppm	400 ppm/hr	1000 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	Co2	1.52	5000 ppm	5%	10%
Methane	Ch4	0.55	90,000 ppm	Combustible above 5% in air	

- 1) threshold limit – concentration at which it is believed that all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effects.
- 2) hazardous limit – concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure.
- 3) lethal concentration – concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure.

### **Toxic effects of hydrogen sulfide**

Table ii  
Physical effects of hydrogen sulfide

<u>Percent (%)</u>	<u>Ppm</u>	<u>Concentration</u> Grains <u>100 std. Ft3*</u>	<u>Physical effects</u>
0.001	<10	00.65	Obvious and unpleasant odor.

0.002	10	01.30	Safe for 8 hours of exposure.
0.010	100	06.48	Kill smell in 3 – 15 minutes. May sting eyes and throat.
0.020	200	12.96	Kills smell shortly; stings eyes and throat.
0.050	500	32.96	Dizziness; breathing ceases in a few minutes; needs prompt artificial respiration.
0.070	700	45.36	Unconscious quickly; death will result if not rescued promptly.
0.100	1000	64.30	Unconscious at once; followed by death within minutes.

\*at 15.00 psia and 60'f.

**Use of self-contained breathing equipment (SCBA)**

1. Written procedures shall be prepared covering safe use of SCBA's in dangerous atmosphere, which might be encountered in normal operations or in emergencies. Personnel shall be familiar with these procedures and the available SCBA.
2. SCBA's shall be inspected frequently at random to insure that they are properly used, cleaned, and maintained.
3. Anyone who may use the SCBA's shall be trained in how to insure proper face-piece to face seal. They shall wear SCBA's in normal air and then wear them in a test atmosphere. (note: such items as facial hair {beard or sideburns} and eyeglasses will not allow proper seal.) Anyone that may be reasonably expected to wear SCBA's should have these items removed before entering a toxic atmosphere. A special mask must be obtained for anyone who must wear eyeglasses or contact lenses.
4. Maintenance and care of SCBA's:
  - a. A program for maintenance and care of SCBA's shall include the following:
    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.
    1. Fully charged cylinders.
    2. Regulator and warning device operation.
    3. Condition of face piece and connections.
    4. Rubber parts shall be maintained to keep them pliable and prevent deterioration.
  - c. Routinely used SCBA's shall be collected, cleaned and disinfected as frequently as necessary to insure proper protection is provided.
5. Persons assigned tasks that requires use of self-contained breathing equipment shall be certified physically fit (medically cleared) for breathing equipment usage at least annually.
6. SCBA's should be worn when:
  - A. Any employee works near the top or on top of any tank unless test reveals less than 10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub>S.

- B. When breaking out any line where H<sub>2</sub>S can reasonably be expected.
- C. When sampling air in areas to determine if toxic concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S exists.
- D. When working in areas where over 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S has been detected.
- E. At any time there is a doubt as to the H<sub>2</sub>S level in the area to be entered.

**Rescue**  
**First aid for H<sub>2</sub>S poisoning**

Do not panic!

Remain calm – think!

1. Don SCBA breathing equipment.
2. Remove victim(s) utilizing buddy system to fresh air as quickly as possible. (go up-wind from source or at right angle to the wind. Not down wind.)
3. Briefly apply chest pressure – arm lift method of artificial respiration to clean the victim's lungs and to avoid inhaling any toxic gas directly from the victim's lungs.
4. Provide for prompt transportation to the hospital, and continue giving artificial respiration if needed.
5. Hospital(s) or medical facilities need to be informed, before-hand, of the possibility of H<sub>2</sub>S gas poisoning – no matter how remote the possibility is.
6. Notify emergency room personnel that the victim(s) has been exposed to H<sub>2</sub>S gas.

Besides basic first aid, everyone on location should have a good working knowledge of artificial respiration.

Revised CM 6/27/2012