

District I1625 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 C-101
Revised July 18, 2013
ARTESIA DISTRICT
Permit 271501

AUG 26 2019

RECEIVED

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 30-015-46240
4. Property Code	5. Property Name VANADIUM 32 STATE	6. Well No. 177H

7. Surface Location

UL - Lot	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet From	N/S Line	Feet From	E/W Line	County
P	29	23S	31E		515	S	980	E	EDDY

8. Proposed Bottom Hole Location

UL - Lot	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet From	N/S Line	Feet From	E/W Line	County
P	32	23S	31E	P	20	S	440	E	Eddy

9. Pool Information

INGLE WELLS; BONE SPRING	33740
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Additional Well Information

11. Work Type New Well	12. Well Type OIL	13. Cable/Rotary	14. Lease Type Federal	15. Ground Level Elevation 3361
16. Multiple N	17. Proposed Depth 9700	18. Formation 2nd Bone Spring Sand	19. Contractor	20. Spud Date 9/15/2019
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	454	486	0
Int1	12.25	9.625	40	4212	980	0
Prod	8.5	5.5	20	15400	1301	9300

Casing/Cement Program: Additional Comments

*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 and/or SF TORQ connections to accommodate hole conditions or drilling operations. *Contingency design will only be employed if Oxy elects to run 7.625" Intermediate II string.
 *Proposed Mud Program: 01060' WaterBased, 1060' 5913' Saturated BrineBased Mud, 5913' TD Saturated BrineBased or Oil-Based Mud. BOP Program: 135/8 10M three ram stack
 with 5M annular preventer, 10M choke manifold. Additional information will be sent along with the H2S and Gas Capture Plan.

22. Proposed Blowout Prevention Program

Type	Working Pressure	Test Pressure	Manufacturer
Annular	5000	5000	
Blind	5000	5000	
Pipe	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.

Signature: *Sarah Chapman*

Printed Name: SARAH CHAPMAN

Title: REGULATORY SPECIALIST

Email Address: sarah.chapman@oxy.com

Date: 8/23/19

Phone: 112-350-4449

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

Approved By:

Title:

Approved Date:

Expiration Date:

Conditions of Approval Attached

RV 8-26-19

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Form APD Conditions

Permit 271501

PERMIT CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Operator Name and Address: OXY USA INC [16696] P.O. Box 4294 Houston, TX 77210-4294	API Number:
	Well: VANADIUM 32 STATE #177H

OCD Reviewer	Condition
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Form APD Comments

Permit 271501

PERMIT COMMENTS

Operator Name and Address: OXY USA INC [16696]	API Number:
	Well: VANADIUM 32 STATE #177H

Created By	Comment	Comment Date
schapman	First Take Point/Top Perforated Interval: 100' FNL 440' FEL NENE 32-T23S-R31E EDDY COUNTY Lat. 32.2680414 Long. 103.7927138 (NAD83). Last Take Point/Bottom Perforated Interval: 100' FSL 440' FEL SESE 313-T23SR31E EDDY COUNTY Lat. 32.2539346 Long. 103.7926966 (NAD83). A closed loop system will be utilized consisting of above ground steel tanks and haul-off bins. Disposal of liquids, drilling fluids and cutting will be disposed of at an approved facility.	8/23/2019

Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 177H

1. Geologic Formations

TVD of target	9861'	Pilot Hole Depth	N/A
MD at TD:	15400'	Deepest Expected fresh water:	404'

Delaware Basin

Formation	TVD - RKB	Expected Fluids
Rustler	404	
Salado	751	Salt
Castile	2,707	Salt
Lamar/Delaware	4,162	Oil/Gas/Brine
Bell Canyon	4,187	Oil/Gas/Brine
Cherry Canyon	5,072	Oil/Gas/Brine
Brushy Canyon	6,379	Losses
Bone Spring	7,984	Oil/Gas
1st Bone Spring	9,030	Oil/Gas
2nd Bone Spring	9,686	Oil/Gas

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

2. Casing Program

Primary Plan:

Hole Size (in)	Casing Interval		Csg. Size (in)	Weight (lbs)	Grade	Conn.	SF		Buoyant	Buoyant
	From (ft)	To (ft)					Collapse	SF Burst	Body SF Tension	Joint SF Tension
17.5	0	454	13.375	54.5	J-55	BTC	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
12.25	0	4212	9.625	40	L-80	BTC	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
8.5	0	9886	5.5	20	P-110	DQX	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
8.5	9886	15400	4.5	13.5	P-110	DQX	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
SF Values will meet or Exceed										

Contingency Plan:

Hole Size (in)	Casing Interval		Csg. Size (in)	Weight (lbs)	Grade	Conn.	SF		Buoyant	Buoyant
	From (ft)	To (ft)					Collapse	SF Burst	Body SF Tension	Joint SF Tension
17.5	0	454	13.375	54.5	J-55	BTC	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
12.25	0	4212	9.625	40	L-80	BTC	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
8.5	0	9336	7.625	26.4	L-80 HC	SF (0 ft to 4000 ft) FJ (4000 ft to 9336 ft)	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
6.75	0	9886	5.5	20	P-110	DQX	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
6.75	9886	15400	4.5	13.5	P-110	DQX	1.125	1.2	1.4	1.4
SF Values will meet or Exceed										

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 and/or SF TORQ connections to accommodate hole conditions or drilling operations.

Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 177H

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 rd 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 nd 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?	

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3. Cementing Program

Primary Plan:

Casing String	# Skts	Wt. (lb/gal)	Yld (ft ³ /sack)	H ₂ O (gal/sk)	500# Comp. Strength (hours)	Slurry Description
Surface (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surface (Tail)	486	14.8	1.33	6.365	5:26	Class C Cement, Accelerator
Intermediate (Lead)	980	12.9	1.73	8.784	15:26	Pozzolan Cement, Retarder
Intermediate (Tail)	155	14.8	1.33	6.368	7:11	Class C Cement, Accelerator
Production 1st Stage (Lead)	237	13.2	1.38	6.692	17:50	Class H Cement, Retarder, Dispersant, Salt
Production 1st Stage (Tail)	1301	13.2	1.38	6.686	3:49	Class H Cement, Retarder, Dispersant, Salt
2nd Stage Production Lead Slurry to be pumped as Bradenhead Squeeze from surface, down the Production annulus.						
Production 2nd Stage (Tail)	957	12.9	1.872	10.11	21:54	Class C Cement, Accelerator

Casing String	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	% Excess
Surface (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surface (Tail)	0	454	100%
Intermediate (Lead)	0	3712	50%
Intermediate (Tail)	3712	4212	20%
Production 1st Stage (Lead)	6629	7984	5%
Production 1st Stage (Tail)	7984	15400	5%
Production 2nd Stage (Tail)	0	6629	25%

Contingency Plan:

Casing String	# Skts	Wt. (lb/gal)	Yld (ft ³ /sack)	H ₂ O (gal/sk)	500# Comp. Strength (hours)	Slurry Description
Surface (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surface (Tail)	486	14.8	1.33	6.365	5:26	Class C Cement, Accelerator
Intermediate (Lead)	902	12.9	1.88	10.130	14:22	Pozzolan Cement, Retarder
Intermediate (Tail)	155	14.8	1.33	6.370	12:45	Class C Cement, Accelerator
Intermediate II 1st Stage (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate II 1st Stage (Tail)	133	13.2	1.65	8.640	11:54	Class H Cement, Retarder, Dispersant, Salt
Intermediate II 2nd Stage (Tail Slurry) to be pumped as Bradenhead Squeeze from surface, down the Intermediate annulus						
Intermediate II 2nd Stage (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate II 2nd Stage (Tail)	366	12.9	1.92	10.410	23:10	Class C Cement, Accelerator
Production (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Production (Tail)	744	13.2	1.38	6.686	3:49	Class H Cement, Retarder, Dispersant, Salt

Casing String	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	% Excess
Surface (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surface (Tail)	0	454	100%
Intermediate (Lead)	0	3712	50%
Intermediate (Tail)	3712	4212	20%
Intermediate II 1st Stage (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate II 1st Stage (Tail)	6629	9336	5%
Intermediate II 2nd Stage (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate II 2nd Stage (Tail)	0	6629	25%
Production (Lead)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Production (Tail)	8836	15400	20%

*Contingency design will only be employed if Oxy elects to run 7.625" Intermediate II string.

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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:

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:
12.25" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular	✓	70% of working pressure
		3M	Blind Ram	✓	250 psi / 3000 psi
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram	✓	
			Other*		
8.5" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular	✓	70% of working pressure
		3M	Blind Ram	✓	250 psi / 3000 psi
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram	✓	
			Other*		
6.75" Hole	13-5/8"	3M	Annular	✓	70% of working pressure
		3M	Blind Ram	✓	250 psi / 3000 psi
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram	✓	
			Other*		

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*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 manifold. See attached schematics.

	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?
	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. See attached schematics.

BOP Break Testing Request

As per the agreement reached in the Oxy/BLM face-to-face meeting on Feb 22, 2018, Oxy requests permission to allow BOP Break Testing under the following conditions:

- After a full BOP test is conducted on the first well on the pad.
- When skidding to drill an intermediate section that the casing point is either shallower than the 3rd Bone Spring or 10,000 TVD.
- Full BOP test will be required prior to drilling any production hole.

5. Mud Program

Depth		Type	Weight (ppg)	Viscosity	Water Loss
From (ft)	To (ft)				
0	454	Water-Based Mud	8.6-8.8	40-60	N/C
454	4212	Saturated Brine-Based Mud	9.8-10.0	35-45	N/C
4212	15400	Water-Based or Oil-Based Mud	8.0-9.6	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
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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	ICP - TD
No	PEX	

7. Drilling Conditions

Condition	Specify what type and where?
BH Pressure at deepest TVD	4923 psi
Abnormal Temperature	No
BH Temperature at deepest TVD	159°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

Oxy USA Inc. - Vanadium 32 State 177H

used to isolate potential gas, oil, and water zones until such time as casing can be cemented into place for zonal isolation.

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	H ₂ S is present
Y	H ₂ S Plan attached

8. Other facets of operation

	Yes/No
Will the well be drilled with a walking/skidding operation? If yes, describe. <ul style="list-style-type: none">We plan to drill the two 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">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

Total estimated cuttings volume: 1468.1 bbls.

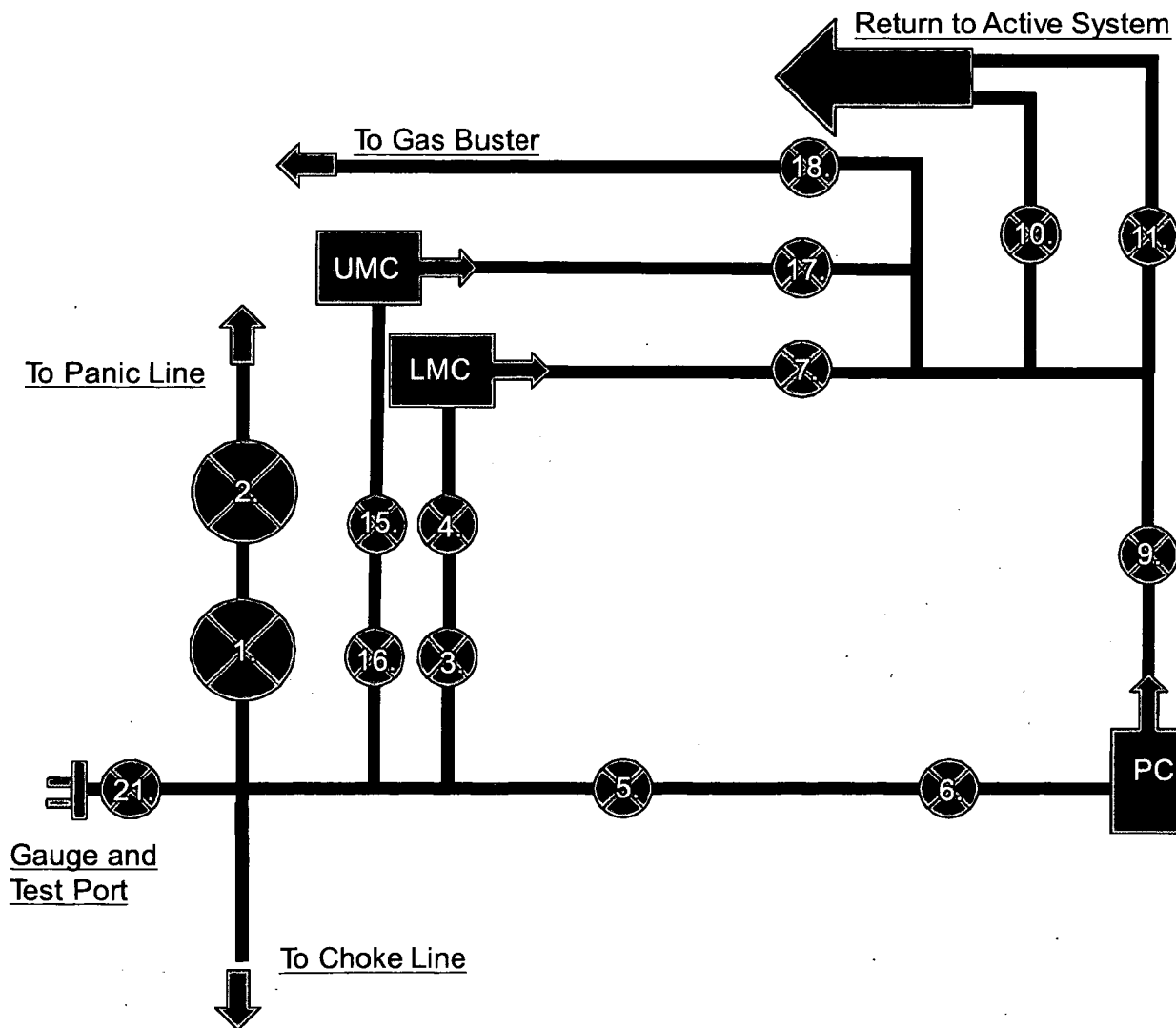
Attachments

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

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
Margaret Giltner	Drilling Engineer Supervisor	713-366-5026	210-683-8480
Simon Benavides	Drilling Superintendent	713-522-8652	281-684-6897
Diego Tellez	Drilling Manager	713-350-4602	713-303-4932

10M Choke Panel

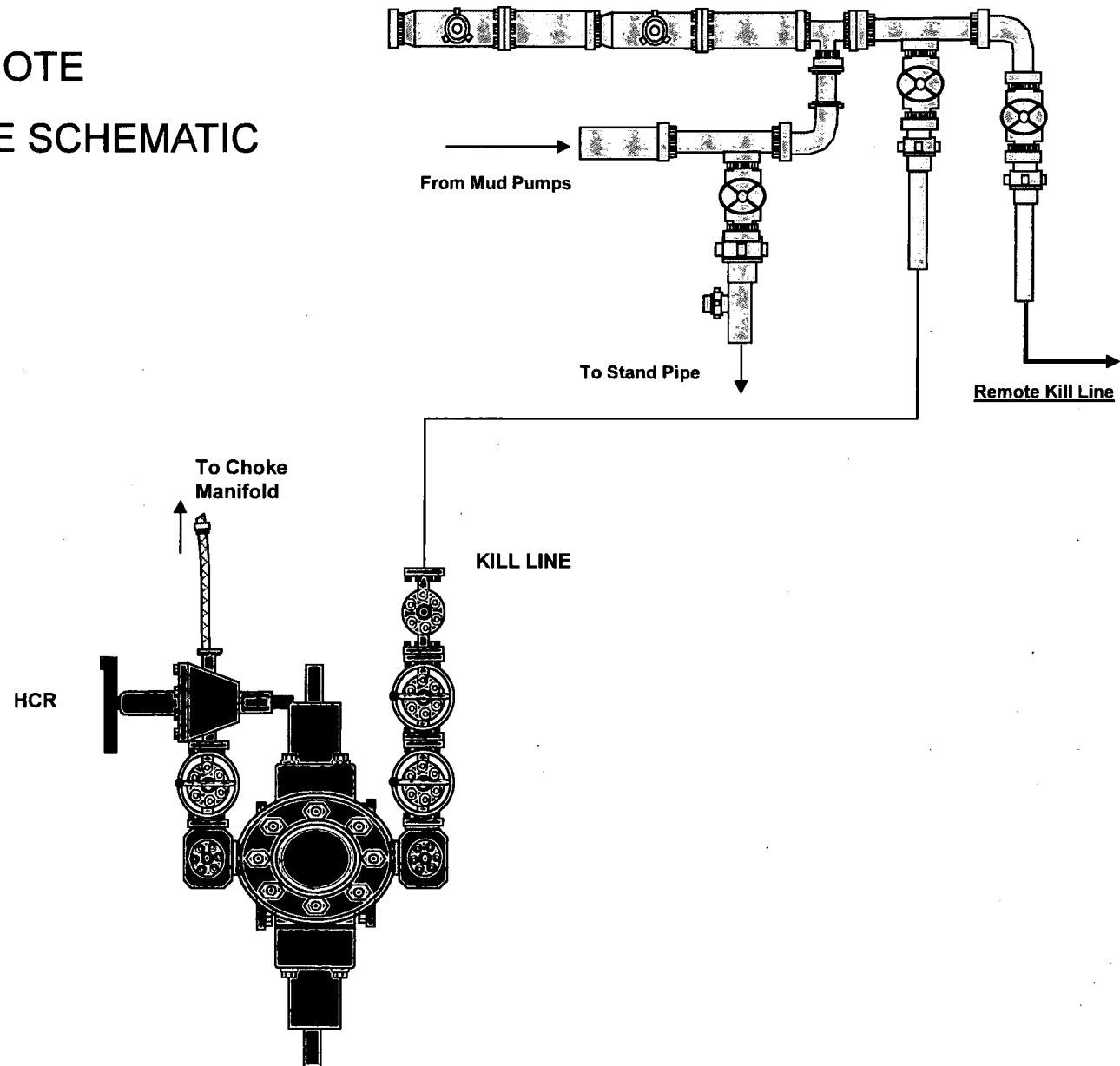


1. Choke Manifold Valve
2. Choke Manifold Valve
3. Choke Manifold Valve
4. Choke Manifold Valve
5. Choke Manifold Valve
6. Choke Manifold Valve
7. Choke Manifold Valve
8. PC – Power Choke
9. Choke Manifold Valve
10. Choke Manifold Valve
11. Choke Manifold Valve
12. LMC – Lower Manual Choke
13. UMC – Upper manual choke
15. Choke Manifold Valve
16. Choke Manifold Valve
17. Choke Manifold Valve
18. Choke Manifold Valve

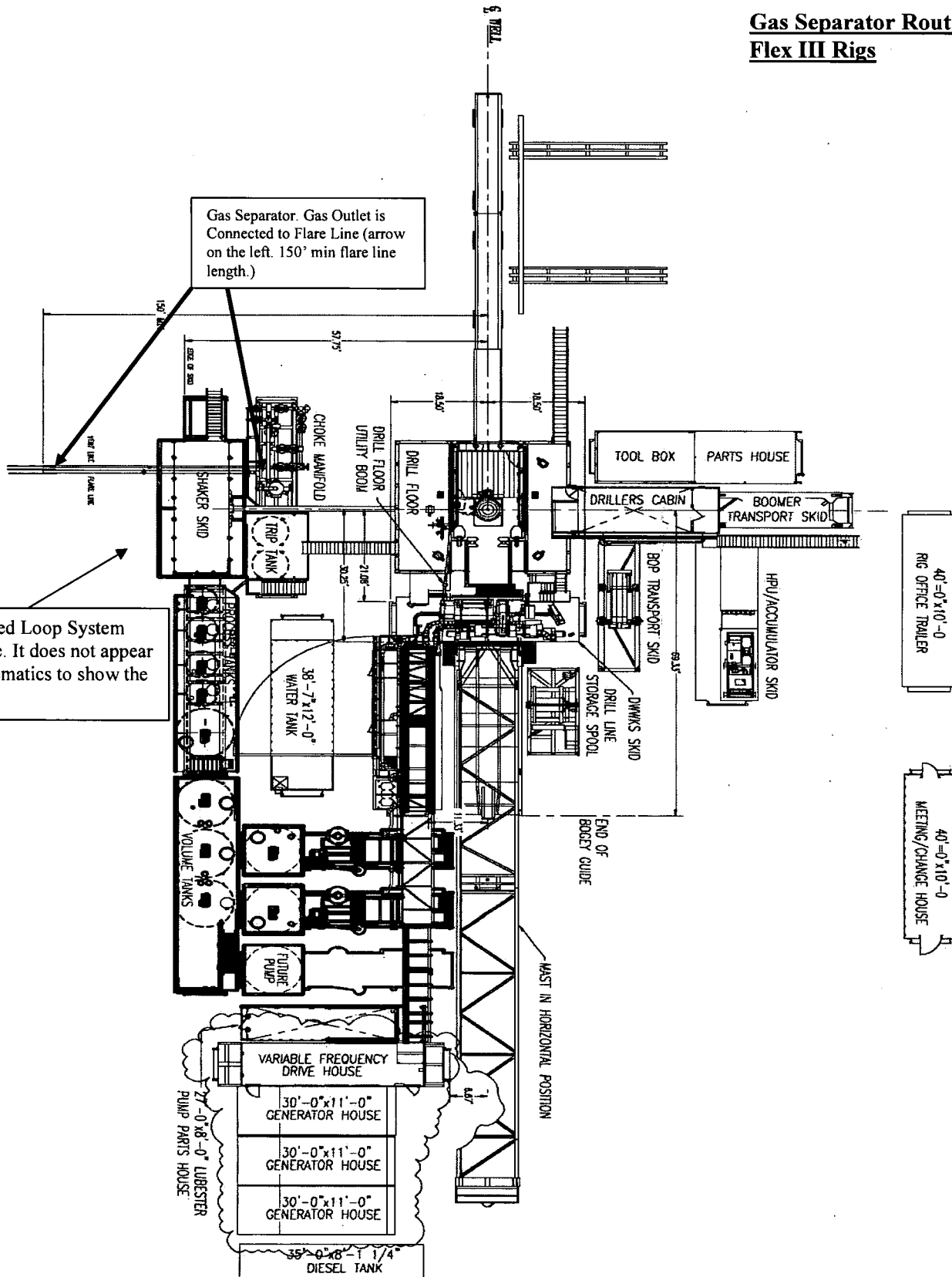
21. Vertical Choke Manifold Valve

***All Valves 3" minimum**

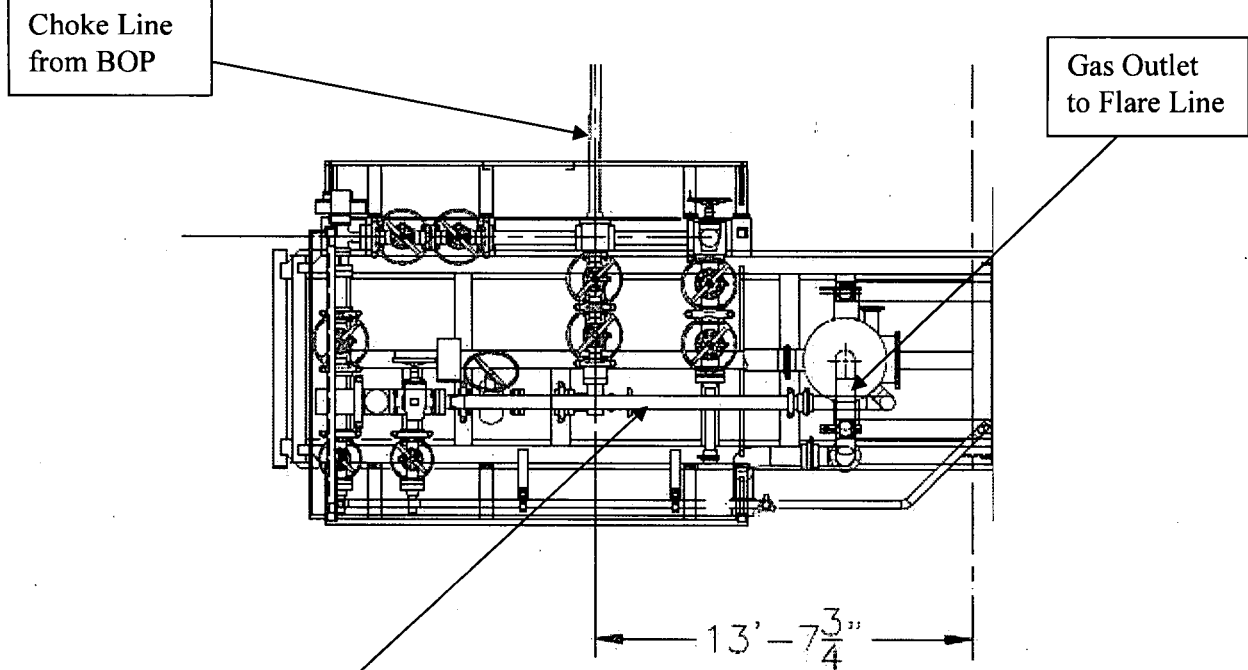
10M REMOTE KILL LINE SCHEMATIC



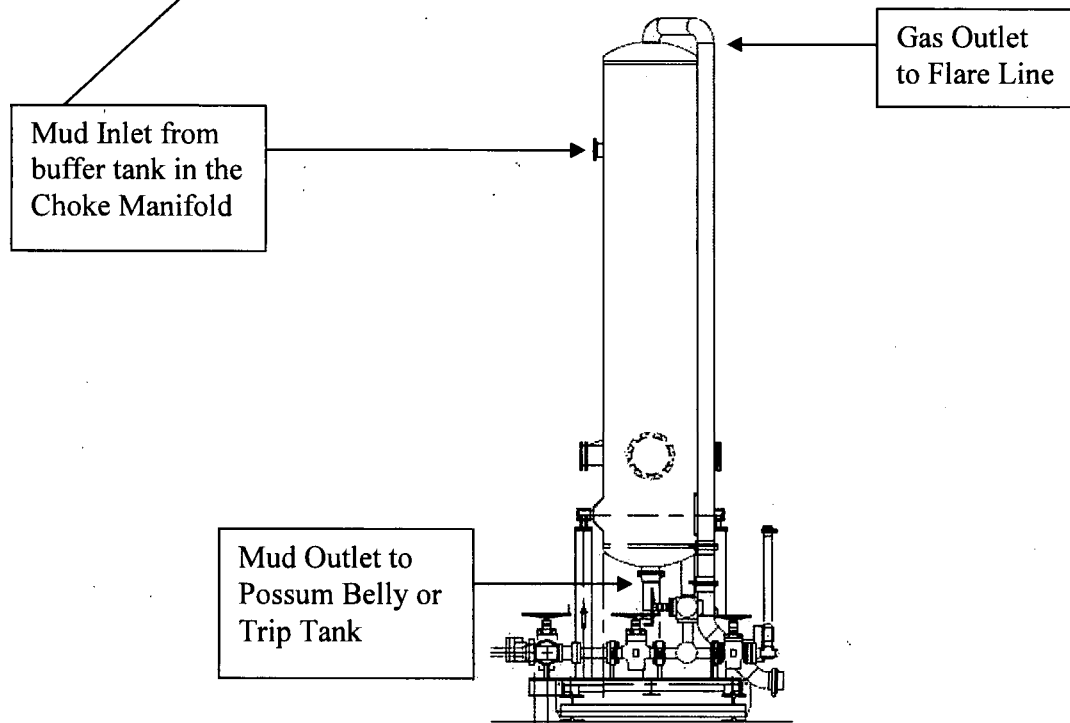
Gas Separator Routing Flex III Rigs



Choke Manifold – Gas Separator (Top View)

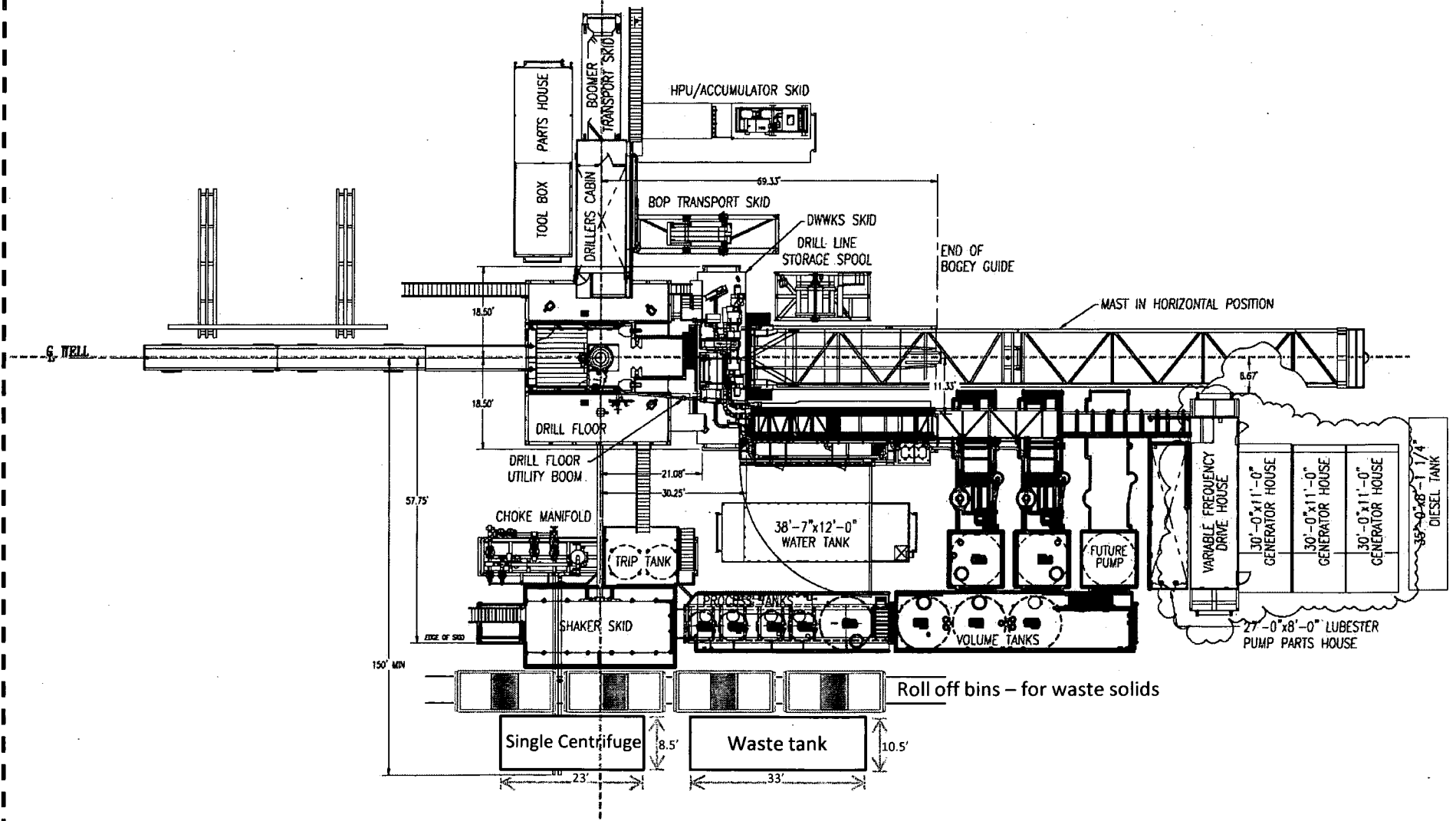


Choke Manifold – Gas Separator (Side View)

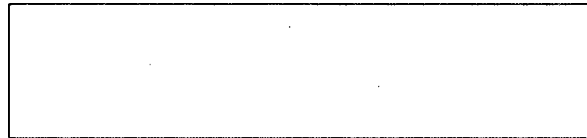
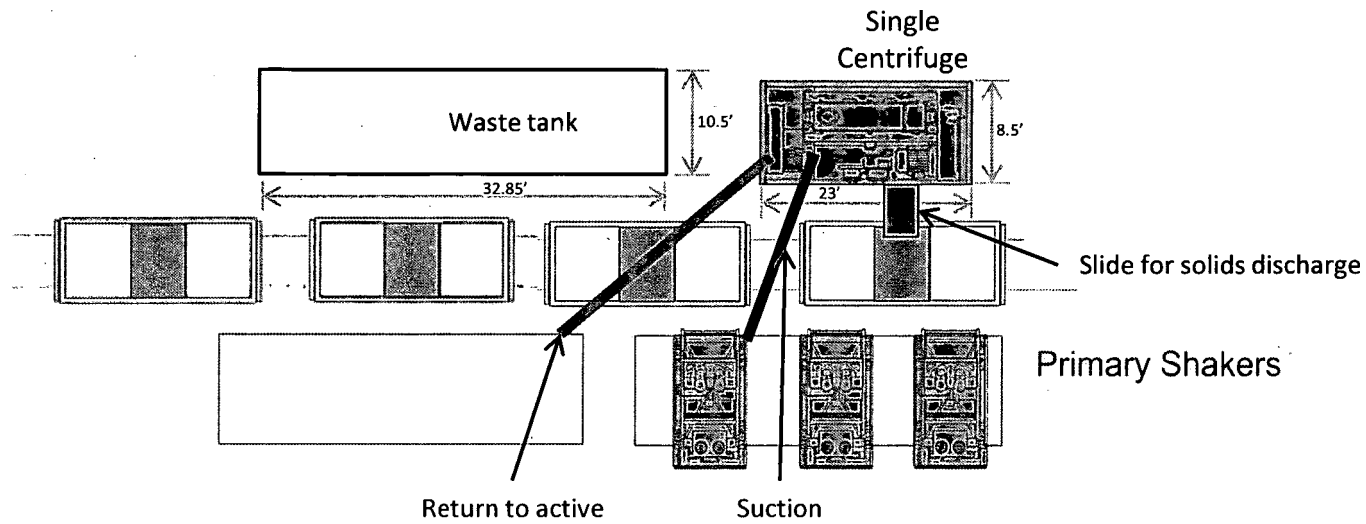


Oxy Single Centrifuge Closed Loop System – New Mexico Flex III

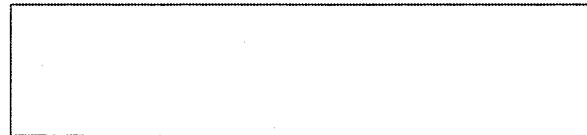
May 28, 2013



Oxy



Well Head



Oxy Single Centrifuge
Closed Loop System – New
Mexico Flex III
May 28, 2013

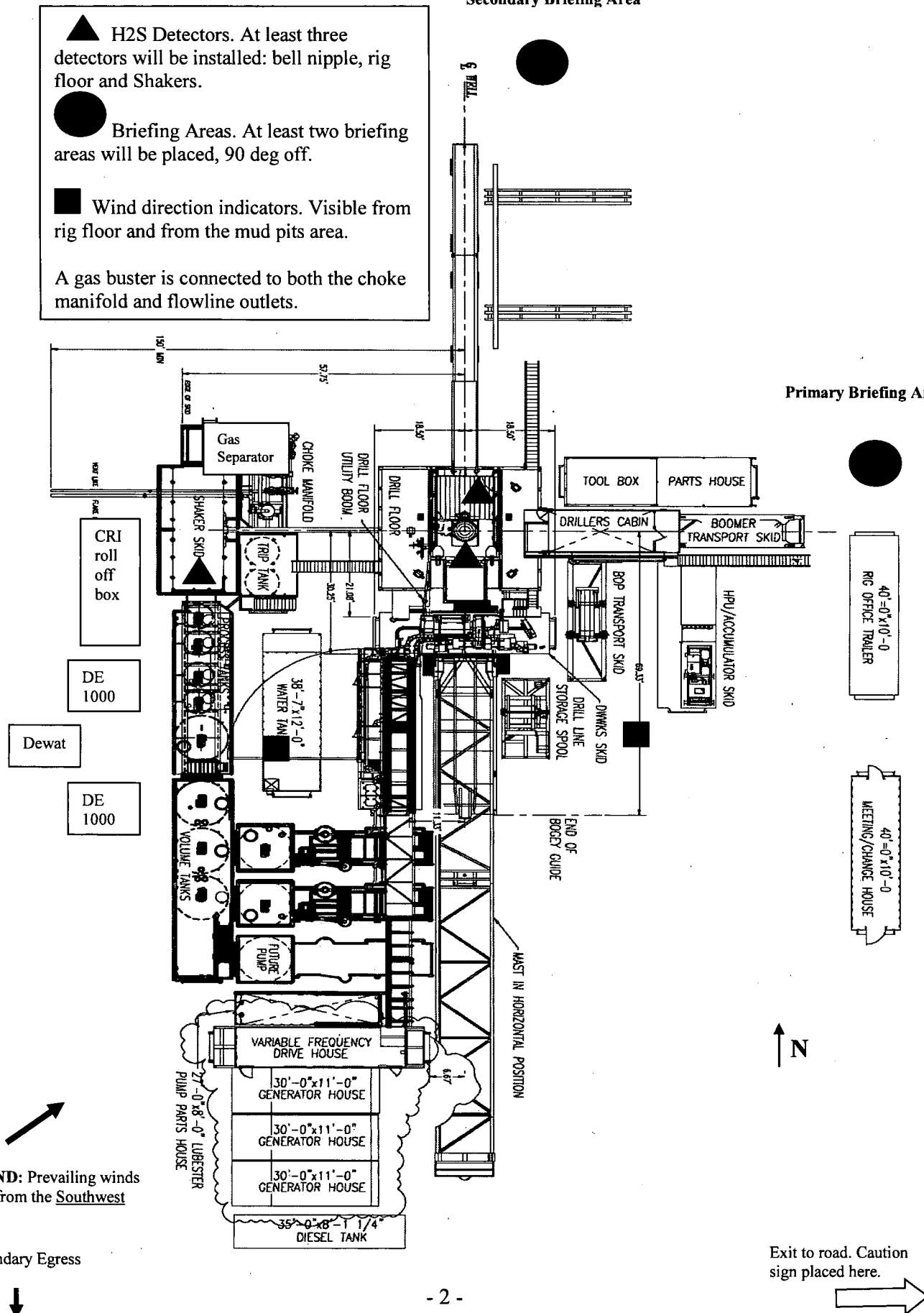


Permian Drilling Hydrogen Sulfide Drilling Operations Plan Vanadium 32 State 177H

Open drill site. No homes or buildings are near the proposed location.

1. Escape

Personnel shall escape upwind of wellbore in the event of an emergency gas release. Escape can take place through the lease road on the Southeast side of the location. Personnel need to move to a safe distance and block the entrance to location. If the primary route is not an option due to the wind direction, then a secondary egress route should be taken.





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 (H₂S) gas.

While drilling this well, it is possible to encounter H₂S bearing formations. At all times, the first barrier to control H₂S 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 H₂S is detected. All H₂S 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 H₂S.
2. Proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment and life support systems.
3. H₂S detection.
4. Proper use of H₂S 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 H₂S 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 H₂S Drilling Operations Plan.

H₂S 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. H₂S 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 H₂S 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 H₂S.
- B. Each service company must provide for the training and equipment of their employees before they arrive at the well site.
- C. Each service company will be expected to attend a well site briefing

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. H2S 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. H2S 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 H₂S 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 H₂S 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:
1. On alarm, don escape unit and report to the nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area upw
 2. Check status of personnel (buddy system).
 3. Secure breathing equipment.
 4. Await orders from supervisor.

- Drill site manager:
1. Don escape unit if necessary and report to nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
 2. Coordinate preparations of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher and driller (using the buddy system).
 3. Determine H2S concentrations.
 4. Assess situation and take control measures.

- Tool pusher:
1. Don escape unit Report to up nearest upwind designated safe briefing / muster area.
 2. Coordinate preparation of individuals to return to point of release with tool pusher drill site manager (using the buddy system).
 3. Determine H2S concentration.
 4. Assess situation and take control measures.

- Driller:
1. Don escape unit, shut down pumps, continue

- 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 H₂S 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 H₂S detection equipment and self-contained breathing equipment will monitor H₂S concentrations, wind directions, and area of exposure. They will delineate the outer perimeter of the hazardous gas area. Extension to the evacuation area will be determined from information gathered.
4. Law enforcement personnel (state police, police dept., fire dept., and sheriff's dept.) Will be called to aid in setting up and maintaining road blocks. Also, they will aid in evacuation of the public if necessary.
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 H₂S.

- B. When breaking out any line where H₂S can reasonably be expected.
- C. When sampling air in areas to determine if toxic concentrations of H₂S exists.
- D. When working in areas where over 10 ppm H₂S has been detected.
- E. At any time there is a doubt as to the H₂S level in the area to be entered.

Rescue
First aid for H₂S 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 H₂S gas poisoning – no matter how remote the possibility is.
6. Notify emergency room personnel that the victim(s) has been exposed to H₂S gas.

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

Revised CM 6/27/2012

Order Information

Description: Goods or Services

PO Number TQU72-190823-APD000

Billing Information

Sarah Chapman
5 Greenway Plaza, STE 110
Houston, TX 77046
US
sarah_chapman@oxy.com
713-350-4997

Shipping Information**Total: \$500.00 (USD)****Payment Information**

Date/Time: 23-Aug-2019 10:05:42 MDT
Transaction ID: 41539098244
Payment Method: MasterCard xxxx4092
Transaction Type: Purchase
Auth Code: 096285

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