



## **HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**Romeo Federal Pad**

**Section 22, T 24S R 34E, Lea County, NM**

**Wells:**

**Romeo Federal Com 705H**

**Romeo Federal Com 706H**

**Juliet Federal Com 707H**

**Initial Date: 10/11/18**

**Revision Date:**

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## INTRODUCTION

This plan specifies precautionary measures, safety equipment, emergency procedures, responsibilities, duties, and the compliance status pertaining to the production operations of Hydrogen Sulfide producing wells on:

Centennial Resource Development, Inc.

This plan will be in full effect prior to and continuing with all drilling operations for all wells producing potential Hydrogen Sulfide on the **Romeo Federal Pad, Section 22, T24S, R34E, Lea County, NM.**

This plan was developed in response to the potential hazards involved when producing formations that may contain Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) It has been written in compliance with current New Mexico Oil Conservation Division Rule 118 and Bureau of Land Management 43 CFR 3160 Onshore Order No. 6.

### **All personnel shall receive proper H<sub>2</sub>S training in accordance with Onshore Order III.C.3.a**

This plan shall require the full cooperation and efforts of all individuals participating in the production of potential H<sub>2</sub>S wells.

Each individual is required to know their assigned responsibilities and duties in regard to normal production operations and emergency procedures.

Each person should thoroughly understand and be able to use all safety related equipment on the production facility.

Each person should become familiar with the location of all safety equipment and become involved in ensuring that all equipment is properly stored, easily accessible, and routinely maintained.

An ongoing training program will remain in effect with regular training, equipment inspections, and annual certifications for all personnel.

Centennial Resource Development, Inc. shall make every reasonable effort to provide all possible safeguards to protect all personnel, both on this location and in the immediate vicinity, from the harmful effects of H<sub>2</sub>S exposure, if a release to the atmosphere should occur.

## **DIRECTIONS TO LOCATION**

**Romeo Federal Pad**

**Section 22**

**T 24S R 34E**

**Lea County, NM**

PROCEED IN A WESTERLY, THEN NORTHWESTERLY, THEN WESTERLY DIRECTION FROM JAL, NEW MEXICO ALONG NM-128 APPROXIMATELY 18.0 MILES TO THE JUNCTION OF THIS ROAD AND AN EXISTING ROAD TO THE SOUTH; TURN LEFT AND PROCEED IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION APPROXIMATELY 0.1 MILES TO THE JUNCTION OF THIS ROAD AND AN EXISTING ROAD TO THE EAST; TURN LEFT AND PROCEED IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION APPROXIMATELY 0.1 MILES TO THE EXISTING ROMEO FEDERAL COM 1H AND THE PROPOSED LOCATION.  
TOTAL DISTANCE FROM JAL, NEW MEXICO TO THE PROPOSED LOCATION IS

APPROXIMATELY 18.2 MILES.

## **SAFE BRIEFING AREAS**

Two areas will be designated as “SAFE BRIEFING AREAS”.

### **The Primary Safe Briefing Area**

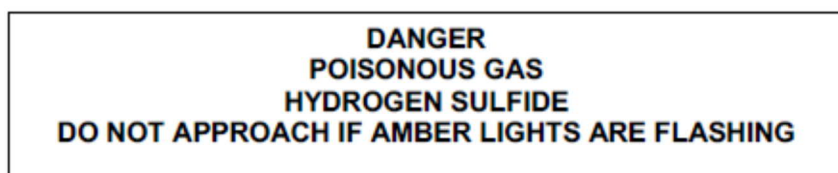
If the Primary Safe Briefing Area cannot be used due to wind conditions; the designated secondary safe briefing area will be used.

These two areas are so designated for accessibility reasons related to self-contained safe breathing air device locations, evacuation muster point utility, and for ease of overall communication, organizational support, as well as the all-important prevailing wind directions. Drawings of the facility denoting these locations are included on Page 15.

If H<sub>2</sub>S is detected in concentrations equal to or in excess of 15 PPM, all personnel not assigned emergency duties are to assemble in the appropriate “SAFE BRIEFING AREA” for instructions.

**Wind Direction Indicators:** A windsock, shall be positioned, allowing the wind direction to be observed from anywhere on the charted facility location.

**Warning-DANGER SIGNS for Approaching Traffic:** All signs shall also be illuminated under conditions of poor visibility.



An amber strobe light system will be activated for H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations of 10 PPM or greater and an audible alarm will sound when H<sub>2</sub>S exceeds 15 ppm, and. This condition will exist until the all clear is given.

## **DRILL SITE LOCATION**

1. The drilling rig should be situated on location such that the prevailing winds blow across the rig toward the reserve pit or at right angles to a line from the rig to the reserve pit.
2. The entrance to the location should be designated so that it can be barricaded if Hydrogen Sulfide emergency conditions arise. An auxiliary exit (or entrance) should be available in case of a catastrophe; a shift in wind direction would not preclude escape from the location. Appropriate warning signs and flags should be placed at all location entrances.
3. Once H<sub>2</sub>S safety procedures are established on location, no beards or facial hair, which will interfere with face seal or mask, will be allowed on location.
4. A minimum of two BRIEFING AREAS will be established, no less than 250 feet from the wellhead and in such location that at least one area will be up-wind from the well at all times. Upon recognition of an emergency situation, all personnel should assemble at the designated briefing areas for instructions.
5. A safety equipment trailer will be station at one of the briefing areas.
6. Windsocks will be installed and wind streamers (6 to 8 feet above ground level) placed at the location entrance. Windsocks shall be illuminated for nighttime operations. Personnel should develop wind direction consciousness.
7. The mud-logging trailer will be located so as to minimize the danger from the gas that breaks out of the drilling fluid.
8. Shale shaker mud tanks will be located so as to minimize the danger from gas that breaks out of the drilling fluid.
9. Electric power plant(s) will be located as far from the well bore as practical so that it may be used under conditions where it otherwise would have to be shut down.
10. When approaching depth where Hydrogen Sulfide may be encountered, appropriate warning signs will be posted on all access roads to the location and at the foot of all stairways to the derrick floor.
11. Appropriate smoking areas will be designated, and smoking will be prohibited elsewhere.

The table below lists various poisonous gases and the concentrations at which they become dangerous.

### **TOXICITY OF VARIOUS GASES**

<b>TOXICITY OF GASES</b> (Taken from API RP-49 September 1974 – Re-issued August 1978)					
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Chemical Formula</b>	<b>Gravity (Air = 1)</b>	<b>Threshold 1 Limit</b>	<b>Hazardous 2 Limit</b>	<b>Lethal 3 Limit</b>
Hydrogen Sulfide	H <sub>2</sub> S	1.18	10 ppm	250 ppm/1hr	600 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	2.21	20 ppm	---	1000 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	CO	0.97	50 ppm	400 ppm/1hr	1000 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	1.52	5000 ppm	5%	10%
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	0.55	90000 ppm	Combustible Above 5% in Air	

1. Threshold concentration at which it is believed that all workers may repeatedly be exposed day after day, without adverse effect	2. Hazardous concentration that may cause death	3. Lethal concentration that will cause death with short-term exposure
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### **Properties of Gases**

The produced gas will probably be a mixture of Carbon Dioxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Methane.

#### **Carbon Dioxide**

Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is usually considered inert and is commonly used to extinguish fires.

It is heavier than air (1.52 times) and it will concentrate in low areas of still air.

Humans cannot breathe air containing more than 10% CO<sub>2</sub> without losing consciousness. Air containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> will cause disorientation in a few minutes.

Continued exposures to CO<sub>2</sub> after being affected will cause convulsions, coma, and respiratory failure.

The threshold limit of CO<sub>2</sub> is 5000 ppm.

Short-term exposure to 50,000 PPM (5%) is reasonable. This gas is colorless and odorless and can be tolerated in relatively high concentrations.

## Hydrogen Sulfide

Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) itself is a colorless, transparent gas and is flammable. It is heavier than air and, hence, may accumulate in low places.

Although the slightest presence of H<sub>2</sub>S in the air is normally detectable by its characteristic “rotten egg” odor, it is dangerous to rely on the odor as a means of detecting excessive concentrations because the sense of smell is rapidly lost, allowing lethal concentrations to be accumulated without warning. The following table indicates the poisonous nature of Hydrogen Sulfide.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE TOXICITY			
Concentration			Effects
%H <sub>2</sub> S	PPM	GR/100 SCF 1	
0.001	10	0.65	Safe for 8 hours without respirator. Obvious and unpleasant odor.
0.002	20	1.30	Burning in eyes and irritation of respiratory tract after on hour.
0.01	100	6.48	Kills smell in 3 to 15 minutes; may sting eyes and throat.
0.02	200	12.96	Kills smell shortly; stings eyes and throat.
0.05	500	32.96	Dizziness; breathing ceases in a few minutes; need prompt artificial respiration.
0.07	700	45.92	Unconscious quickly; death will result if not rescued promptly
0.10	1000	64.80	DEATH!
Note: 1 grain per 100 cubic feet			

## Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur Dioxide is a colorless, transparent gas and is non-flammable.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is produced during the burning of H<sub>2</sub>S. Although SO<sub>2</sub> is heavier than air, it will be picked up by a breeze and carried downwind at elevated temperatures. Since Sulfur Dioxide is extremely irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, it has exceptionally good warning powers in this respect. The following table indicates the toxic nature of the gas.



SULFUR DIOXIDE TOXICITY		
Concentration		Effects
%SO <sub>2</sub>	PPM	
0.0005	3 to 5	Pungent odor-normally a person can detect SO <sub>2</sub> in this range.
0.0012	12	Throat irritation, coughing, and constriction of the chest tearing and smarting of eyes.
0.15	150	So irritating that it can only be endured for a few minutes.
0.05	500	Causes a sense of suffocation, even with first breath.

## **H<sub>2</sub>S REQUIRED EQUIPMENT LIST**

### **RESPIRATORY SAFETY SYSTEMS**

- Working cascade system available on rig floor and pit system & 750' of air line hose
- Four (4) breathing air manifolds
- Four (4) 30-minute rescue packs
- Five (5) work/Escape units
- Five (5) escape units
- One (1) filler hose for the work/escape/rescue units

### **DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM**

- 4 channel H<sub>2</sub>S monitor
- 4 wireless H<sub>2</sub>S monitors
- H<sub>2</sub>S alarm system (Audible/Red strobe)
- Personal gas monitor for each person on location
- Gas sample tubes

### **WELL CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

- Flare line with remote ignitor and backup flare gun, placed 150' from wellhead
- Choke manifold with remotely operated choke
- Mud gas separator

### **VISUAL WARNING SYSTEMS**

- One color code condition sign will be placed at each entrance reflecting possible conditions at the site
- A colored condition flag will be on display, reflecting current condition at the site at the time
- At least 4 wind socks placed on location, visible at all angles and locations

### **MUD PROGRAM**

- Mud will contain sufficient weight and additives to control and minimize H<sub>2</sub>S

### **METALLURGY**

- All drill strings, casing, tubing, wellhead, BOP, spools, kill lines, choke manifold and lines, and valves shall be suitable for anticipated H<sub>2</sub>S volume and pressure

### **COMMUNICATION**

- Cell phones, intercoms, and satellite phones will be available on location

### **ADDITIONAL SAFETY RELATED ITEMS**

- Stretcher
- 2 OSHA full body harness
- 20# class ABC fire extinguisher

## DETERMINATION OF RADIUS OF EXPOSURE

**Potentially hazardous volume** means a volume of gas of such H<sub>2</sub>S concentration and flow rate that it may result in radius of exposure-calculated ambient concentrations of 100 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S at any occupied residence, school, church, park, school bus stop, place of business or other area where the public could reasonably be expected to frequent, or 500 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S at any Federal, State, County or municipal road or highway.

Currently there are no residence located within the ROE

NOTE: State Highway 128 runs close to the location

**Radius of exposure** means the calculation resulting from using the Pasquill -Gifford derived equation, or by such other method(s) that may be approved by the authorized officer. Advanced Fire and Safety has provided the Pasquill-Gifford formula in excel format for simple calculations.

## NEW MEXICO OIL & GAS CONSERVATION DIVISION 118

### Romeo Federal Pad

H<sub>2</sub>S Concentration- 80 PPM (Block 13)

Maximum Escape Volume- 2400 MCF/Day (Block 13)

100 PPM Radius of Exposure (Block 15)- 36  
(Formula=  $1.589 \times (B5/1000000) \times (B6 \times 1000) \times .6258$ )

500 PPM Radius of Exposure (Block 16)- 16  
(Formula=  $.4546 \times (B5/1000000) \times (B6 \times 1000) \times .6258$ )

## EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

<b>911 is available in the area</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>COMPANY</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
<b>Centennial Contacts</b>			
Jeremy Ray	Drilling Engineer	CDEV	303-263-7872
Ricky Mills/John Helm	Superintendent	CDEV	432-305-1068
Mike Ponder/Wayne Miller	Field Superintendent	CDEV	432-287-3003
Brett Thompson	Drilling Manager	CDEV	720-656-7027
Reggie Phillips	HSE Manager	CDEV	432-638-3380
H&P 650 Drilling Office	Drilling Supervisor	CDEV	432-538-3343
<b>Local Emergency Response</b>			
Fire Department			575-395-2511
Jal Community Hospital			505-395-2511
State Police			505-827-9000
Lea County Sheriff			575-396-3611
<b>Safety Contractor</b>			
Advanced Safety	Office	Advanced Safety	833-296-3913
Joe Gadway	Permian Supervisor	Advanced Safety	318-446-3716
Clint Hudson	Operations Manager	Advanced Safety	337-552-8330
<b>Well Control Company</b>			
Wild Well Control			866-404-9564
<b>Contractors</b>			
Tommy E Lee	Pump Trucks		432-813-7140
Paul Smith	Drilling Fluids	Momentum	307-258-6254
Compass Coordinators	Cement	Compass	432-561-5970