

Devon Energy Center 333 West Sheridan Avenue Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102-5015

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Contingency Plan

For

Rebel 20 Fed 2H

Sec-20 T-24S R-32E 250' FNL & 1930' FWL LAT. = 32.2095177' N (NAD83) LONG = 103.6990474' W

Lea County NM

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JAN 0 4 2016



Escape

Crews shall escape upwind of escaping gas in the event of an emergency release of gas. Escape can be facilitated from the location entrance road. Crews should then block the entrance to the location from the lease road so as not to allow anyone traversing into a hazardous area. The blockade should be at a safe distance outside of the ROE. <u>There are no homes or buildings in or near the ROE</u>.

Assumed 100 ppm ROE = 3000'

100 ppm H₂S concentration shall trigger activation of this plan.

Emergency Procedures

In the event of a release of gas containing H₂S, the first responder(s) must

- Isolate the area and prevent entry by other persons into the 100 ppm ROE.
- Evacuate any public places encompassed by the 100 ppm ROE.
- Be equipped with H₂S monitors and air packs in order to control the release.
- Use the "buddy system" to ensure no injuries occur during the response
- Take precautions to avoid personal injury during this operation.
- Contact operator and/or local officials to aid in operation. See list of phone numbers attached.
- Have received training in the
 - Detection of H₂S, and
 - Measures for protection against the gas,
 - o Equipment used for protection and emergency response.

Ignition of Gas Source

Should control of the well be considered lost and ignition considered, take care to protect against exposure to Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). Intentional ignition must be coordinated with the NMOCD and local officials. Additionally the NM State Police may become involved. NM State Police shall be the Incident Command on scene of any major release. Take care to protect downwind whenever there is an ignition of the gas

| Common Name | Chemical Formula | Specific Gravity | Threshold Limit | Hazardous Limit | Lethal Concentration |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Hydrogen Sulfide | H ₂ S | 1.189 Air = 1 | 10 ppm | 100 ppm/hr | 600 ppm |
| Sulfur Dioxide | SO ₂ | 2.21 Air = 1 | 2 ppm | N/A | 1000 ppm |

Characteristics of H₂S and SO₂

Contacting Authorities

Devon Energy Corp. personnel must liaison with local and state agencies to ensure a proper response to a major release. Additionally, the OCD must be notified of the release as soon as possible but no later than 4 hours. Agencies will ask for information such as type and volume of release, wind direction, location of release, etc. Be prepared with all information available. The following call list of essential and potential responders has been prepared for use during a release. Devon Energy Corp. Company response must be in coordination with

the State of New Mexico's 'Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan' (HMER)

Hydrogen Sulfide Drilling Operation Plan

I. HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) 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 this well:

- 1. The hazards and characteristics of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S)
- 2. The proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment and life support systems.
- 3. The proper use of H₂S detectors, alarms, warning systems, briefing areas, evacuation procedures, and prevailing winds.
- 4. The proper techniques for first aid and rescue procedures.

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

- The effects of H₂S metal components. If high tensile tubulars are to be used, personnel will be trained in their special maintenance requirements.
- Corrective action and shut-in procedures when drilling or reworking a well and blowout prevention and well control procedures.
- The contents and requirements of the H₂S Drilling Operations Plan and Public Protection Plan.

There will be an initial training session just prior to encountering a known or probable H_2S zone (within 3 days or 500 feet) and weekly H_2S and well control drills for all personnel in each crew. The initial training session shall include a review of the site specific H_2S Drilling Operations Plan and the Public Protection Plan.

II. HYDROGEN SULFIDE TRAINING

Note: All H_2S safety equipment and systems will be installed, tested, and operational when drilling reaches a depth of 500 feet above, or three days prior to penetrating the first zone containing or reasonably expected to contain H_2S .

1. Well Control Equipment

- A. Flare line
- B. Choke manifold Remotely Operated
- C. Blind rams and pipe rams to accommodate all pipe sizes with properly sized closing unit
- D. Auxiliary equipment may include if applicable: annular preventer and rotating head.
- E. Mud/Gas Separator

2. Protective equipment for essential personnel:

30-minute SCBA units located at briefing areas, as indicated on well site diagram, with escape units available in the top doghouse. As it may be difficult to communicate audibly while wearing these units, hand signals shall be utilized.

3. H₂S detection and monitoring equipment:

Portable H_2S monitors positioned on location for best coverage and response. These units have warning lights which activate when H_2S levels reach 10 ppm and audible sirens which activate at 15 ppm. Sensor locations:

- Bell nipple
- Shale shaker
 Trip tank
- Suction pit
- Rig floor
- Cellar

- Choke manifold
- Living Quarters (usually the company man's trailer stairs.)

Visual warning systems:

- A. Wind direction indicators as shown on well site diagram
- B. Caution/ Danger signs shall be posted on roads providing direct access to locations. Signs will be painted a high visibility yellow with black lettering of sufficient size to be reasonable distance from the immediate location. Bilingual signs will be used when appropriate.

4. Mud program:

The mud program has been designed to minimize the volume of H_2S circulated to surface. Proper mud weight, safe drilling practices and the use of H_2S scavengers will minimize hazards when penetrating H_2S bearing zones.

5. Metallurgy:

- A. All drill strings, casings, tubing, wellhead, blowout preventer, drilling spool, kill lines, choke manifold lines, and valves shall be H₂S trim.
- B. All elastomers used for packing and seals shall be H₂S trim.

6. Communication:

- A. Company personnel have/use cellular telephones in the field.
- B. Land line (telephone) communications at Office

7. Well testing:

- A. Drill stem testing will be performed with a minimum number of personnel in the immediate vicinity, which are necessary to safety and adequately conduct the test. The drill stem testing will be conducted during daylight hours and formation fluids will not be flowed to the surface. All drill-stem-testing operations conducted in an H₂S environment will use the closed chamber method of testing.
- B. There will be no drill stem testing.

Devon Energy Corp. Company Call List

| Carlsbad (575) | Cellular |
|--|----------|
| Drilling Supervisor – Basin – Mark Kramer | |
| Drilling Supervisor - Slope - Norman Naill | |
| EHS Professional – Mark Hurst | |

Agency Call List

| County Lea County Communication Authority 393-3981 (575) State Police 392-5588 City Police 397-9265 Sheriff's Office 393-2515 Ambulance 911 Fire Department 397-9308 LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) 393-2616 US Bureau of Land Management 393-3612 Eddy Carlsbad County State Police State Police 885-3137 City Police 885-3137 City Police 885-2111 Sheriff's Office 885-2111 Sheriff's Office 885-2111 LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) 887-3798 US Bureau of Land Management 887-3137 LEPC (Local Emergency Response Center (Washington, DC) (505) 476-9600 24 HR (505) 827-9126 National Emergency Response Center (Washington, DC) (800) 424-8802 Emerg | Lea | Hobbs | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------|--|--|--|
| (575) State Police | County | Lea County Communication Authority | 3-3981 | | | |
| Sheriff's Office | (575) | | | | | |
| Sheriff's Office | | City Police | -9265 | | | |
| Ambulance | | | | | | |
| LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) | | | | | | |
| LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) | | Fire Department | -9308 | | | |
| NMOCD | | | | | | |
| US Bureau of Land Management | | | | | | |
| County (575) State Police 885-3137 City Police 885-2111 Sheriff's Office 887-7551 Ambulance 911 Fire Department 885-2111 LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) 887-3798 US Bureau of Land Management 887-6544 NM Emergency Response Commission (Santa Fe) (505) 476-9600 24 HR (505) 827-9126 National Emergency Response Center (Washington, DC) (800) 424-8802 Emergency Services (281) 784-4700 Wild Well Control (281) 784-4700 Cudd Pressure Control (915) 699-0139 or (915) 563-3356 Halliburton (575) 746-2757 B. J. Services (575) 746-3569 Give Native Air – Emergency Helicopter – Hobbs (575) 392-6429 | | | | | | |
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| Sheriff's Office | The second se | | | | | |
| Ambulance | (575) | | | | | |
| Fire Department. | | | | | | |
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| Cudd Pressure Control | | | 4700 | | | |
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| B. J. Services | | | | | | |
| Give Native Air – Emergency Helicopter – Hobbs(575) 392-6429 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Give | Native Air – Emergency Helicopter – Hobbs(575) | 392-6429 | | | |
| GPS Flight For Life - Lubbock, TX | GPS | | | | | |

GPS position:

Prepared in conjunction with Dave Small







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FLOWLINE PLAT (400594XYZ)

TWO 6" BURIED FIBER FLOWLINES AND TWO 6" BURIED FIBER GAS LIFT LINES (IN SAME TRENCH) FROM THE REBEL "20" FED 2H & 6H TO THE REBEL "20" CTB

DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, L.P. CENTERLINE SURVEY OF A PIPELINE CROSSING SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M. LEA COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOVEMBER 12, 2015

DESCRIPTION

A STRIP OF LAND 30 FEET WIDE CROSSING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND IN SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M., LEA COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND BEING 15 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE SURVEY:

LINE 1 TWO 6" BURIED FIBER FLOWLINES

BEGINNING AT A POINT WITHIN THE NE/4 NW/4 OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M., WHENCE THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M. BEARS N89'10'35"W, A DISTANCE OF 2192.49 FEET;

THENCE N86'43'18"E A DISTANCE OF 396.98 FEET TO AN ANGLE POINT OF THE LINE HEREIN DESCRIBED; THENCE S00'00'42"E A DISTANCE OF 88.75 FEET THE TERMINUS OF THIS CENTERLINE SURVEY, WHENCE THE NORTH QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M. BEARS N23'03'14"E, A DISTANCE OF 140.12 FEET;

SAID STRIP OF LAND BEING 485.73 FEET OR 29.44 RODS IN LENGTH, CONTAINING 0.335 ACRES MORE OR LESS AND BEING ALLOCATED BY FORTIES AS FOLLOWS:

NE/4 NW/4 485.73 L.F. 29.44 RODS 0.335 ACRES

LINE 2 TWO 6" BURIED FIBER GAS LIFT LINES

BEGINNING AT A POINT WITHIN THE NE/4 NW/4 OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M., WHENCE THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M. BEARS N89'07'22"W, A DISTANCE OF 2192.43 FEET;

THENCE N86'46'05"E A DISTANCE OF 395.17 FEET TO AN ANGLE POINT OF THE LINE HEREIN DESCRIBED; THENCE S00'00'19"W A DISTANCE OF 86.20 FEET THE TERMINUS OF THIS CENTERLINE SURVEY, WHENCE THE NORTH QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, N.M.P.M. BEARS N23'46'57"E, A DISTANCE OF 140.80 FEET;

SAID STRIP OF LAND BEING 481.37 FEET OR 29.17 RODS IN LENGTH, CONTAINING 0.332 ACRES MORE OR LESS AND BEING ALLOCATED BY FORTIES AS FOLLOWS:

NE/4 NW/4 481.37 L.F. 29.17 RODS 0.332 ACRES

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SURVEYOR CERTIFICATE

10

| | | I, FILIMON F. JARAMILLO, A NEW MEXICO PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR NO. 12797, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE CONDUCTED AND AM RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS SURVEY, |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | CENERAL NOTES | THAT THIS SURVEY IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND |
| l | 1.) THE INTENT OF THIS ROUTE SURVEY IS TO | BELIEF, AND THAT THIS SURVEY AND PLAT MEET THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LAND |
| I | ACQUIRE AN EASEMENT. | SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO. |
| I | | IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS EXECUTED AT CARLSBAD, |
| I | 2.) BASIS OF BEARING IS NMSP EAST | NEW MEXICO, THIS IS DAY OF NOVEMBER 2015 |
| I | MODIFIED TO SURFACE COORDINATES. | NEW MEAILU, THIS SELE DAT UP-WOVENBER 2015 |
| 1 | | MADRON SURVEYING, INC. |
| ł | | And By A In CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO 88220 |
| | | Phone (575) 234-3341 |
| l | SHEET: 2-4 | FILMON F. JARAMILLO PLS 12797 SURVEY NO. 4323 |
| 1 | MADRON SURVEYING, | - Charles and a charles of the charl |
| ł | manning bourdering, | IIVO. (575) 234-344 UTHELATDAD, IVEN MEAICO |







Commitment Runs Deep



Design Plan Operation and Maintenance Plan Closure Plan

SENM - Closed Loop Systems June 2010

I. Design Plan

Devon uses MI SWACO closed loop system (CLS). The MI SWACO CLS is designed to maintain drill solids at or below 5%. The equipment is arranged to progressively remove solids from the largest to the smallest size. Drilling fluids can thus be reused and savings is realized on mud and disposal costs. Dewatering may be required with the centrifuges to insure removal of ultra fine solids.

The drilling location is constructed to allow storm water to flow to a central sump normally the cellar. This insures no contamination leaves the drilling pad in the event of a spill. Storm water is reused in the mud system or stored in a reserve fluid tank farm until it can be reused. All lubricants, oils, or chemicals are removed immediately from the ground to prevent the contamination of storm water. An oil trap is normally installed on the sump if an oil spill occurs during a storm.

A tank farm is utilized to store drilling fluids including fresh water and brine fluids. The tank farm is constructed on a 20 ml plastic lined, bermed pad to prevent the contamination of the drilling site during a spill. Fluids from other sites may be stored in these tanks for processing by the solids control equipment and reused in the mud system. At the end of the well the fluids are transported from the tank farm to an adjoining well or to the next well for the rig.

Prior to installing a closed-loop system on site, the topsoil, if present, will be stripped and stockpiled for use as the final cover or fill at the time of closure.

Signs will be posted on the fence surrounding the closed-loop system unless the closed-loop system is located on a site where there is an existing well, that is operated by Devon.

II. Operations and Maintenance Plan

Primary Shakers: The primary shakers make the first removal of drill solids from the drilling mud as it leaves the well bore. The shakers are sized to handle maximum drilling rate at optimal screen size. The shakers normally remove solids down to 74 microns.

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Mud Cleaner: The Mud Cleaner cleans the fluid after it leaves the shakers. A set of hydrocyclones are sized to handle 1.25 to 1.5 times the maximum circulating rate. This ensures all the fluid is being processed to an average cut point of 25 microns. The wet discharged is dewatered on a shaker equipped with ultra fine mesh screens and generally cut at 40 microns.



Centrifuges: The centrifuges can be one or two in number depending on the well geometry or depth of well. The centrifuges are sized to maintain low gravity solids at 5% or below. They may or may not need a dewatering system to enhance the removal rates. The centrifuges can make a cut point of 8-10 microns depending on bowl speed, feed rate, solids loading and other factors.

The centrifuge system is designed to work on the active system and be flexible to process incoming fluids from other locations. This set-up is also dependant on well factors.

Dewatering System: The dewatering system is a chemical mixing and dosing system designed to enhance the solids removal of the centrifuge. Not commonly used in shallow wells. It may contain pH adjustment, coagulant mixing and dosing, and polymer mixing and dosing. Chemical flocculation binds ultra fine solids into a mass that is within the centrifuge operating design. The dewatering system improves the centrifuge cut point to infinity or allows for the return of clear water or brine fluid. This ability allows for the ultimate control of low gravity solids.

Cuttings Boxes: Cuttings boxes are utilized to capture drill solids that are discarded from the solids control equipment. These boxes are set upon a rail system that allows for the removal and replacement of a full box of cuttings with an empty one. They are equipped with a cover that insures no product is spilled into the environment during the transportation phase.

Process Tank: (Optional) The process tank allows for the holding and process of fluids that are being transferred into the mud system. Additionally, during times of lost circulation the process tank may hold active fluids that are removed for additional treatment. It can further be used as a mixing tank during well control conditions.

Sump and Sump Pump: The sump is used to collect storm water and the pump is used to transfer this fluid to the active system or to the tank for to hold in reserve. It can also be used to collect fluids that may escape during spills. The location contains drainage ditches that allow the location fluids to drain to the sump.

Reserve Fluids (Tank Farm): A series of frac tanks are used to replace the reserve pit. These are steel tanks that are equipped with a manifold system and a transfer pump. These tanks can contain any number of fluids used during the drilling process. These can include fresh water, cut brine, and saturated salt fluid. The fluid can be from the active well or reclaimed fluid from other locations. A 20 ml liner and berm system is employed to ensure the fluids do not migrate to the environment during a spill.

If a leak develops, the appropriate division district office will be notified within 48 hours of the discovery and the leak will be addressed. Spill prevention is accomplished by maintaining pump packing, hoses, and pipe fittings to insure no leaks are occurring. During an upset condition the source of the spill is isolated and repaired as soon as it is discovered. Free liquid is removed by a diaphragm pump and returned to the mud system. Loose topsoil may be used to stabilize the spill and the contaminated soil is excavated and placed in the cuttings boxes. After the well is finished and the rig has moved, the entire location is scrapped and testing will be performed to determine if a release has occurred.

All trash is kept in a wire mesh enclosure and removed to an approved landfill when full. All spent motor oils are kept in separate containers and they are removed and sent to an approved recycling center. Any spilled lubricants, pipe dope, or regulated chemicals are removed from soil and sent to landfills approved for these products.

These operations are monitored by Mi Swaco service technicians. Daily logs are maintained to ensure optimal equipment operation and maintenance. Screen and chemical use is logged to maintain inventory control. Fluid properties are monitored and recorded and drilling mud volumes are accounted for in the mud storage farm. This data is kept for end of well review to insure performance goals are met. Lessons learned are logged and used to help with continuous improvement.

A MI SWACO field supervisor manages from 3-5 wells. They are responsible for training personnel, supervising installations, and inspecting sites for compliance of MI SWACO safety and operational policy.

III. Closure Plan

A maximum 340' X 340' caliche pad is built per well. All of the trucks and steel tanks fit on this pad. All fluid cuttings go to the steel tanks to be hauled by various trucking companies to an agency approved disposal.