

Appendix C

Hurricane Evacuation Plan

GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORER / CIMAREX ENERGY CO.'S HURRICANE EVACUATION PLAN FOR DELILAH 3D SEISMIC PROGRAM

GENERAL HURRICANE PLANNING PROCEDURES

In any case of hurricane activity the highest priority will be to evacuate personnel from the job site to a safe location until after the storm passes and the job site is safely accessible. The following procedures are general steps for preparing for an approaching hurricane. Factors such as projected hurricane path, current seismic operation (ie, survey, drill or recording) and distance to evacuate will all determine specific items such as evacuation routes, location of safe shelter and demobilization of equipment. On site client and contractor personnel will coordinate specific evacuation efforts with support from head offices and local authorities.

SEVERE WEATHER – HURRICANE EVACUATION PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

Hurricane season starts in June and lasts until the end of November. Most of the coastal areas of the United States can be seriously affected by these storms. Outside of the hurricane season we can still be affected by very strong storms which can do as much if not more damage than some hurricanes. It is therefore important that a plan for evacuation and/or sheltering be in place for any crews working near coastal areas. Weather predictions usually allow 3 days' warning for an incoming hurricane or strong storm and can fairly accurately forecast the area of landfall.

B. PROCEDURES

- The crew management will keep track of weather predictions for the project area, using either the internet, weather channel on television, or whatever other means available.
- The crew management will also keep track of information provided by the local authorities.
- The crew management will make contact with a motel far enough inland where accommodations can be made to house the complete crew for two or three days, while the storm passes.

- A map will be issued and posted to define the best evacuation route to the motel. If possible, a secondary evacuation route should be established in case evacuation traffic is too heavy on the primary road.
- Personnel who live near the project should be allowed to go home and help secure their family and belongings. Before leaving they should make every effort to secure their work area. Arrangement should be made to give those people some flexibility.
- It is important that the crew management not hesitate to stop operations and start the evacuation procedure as soon as the weather information and local authorities indicate that the possible landfall will affect the area.

C. FORECASTED LANDFALL MINUS 3 DAYS

Historically (PGS Onshore) Crew 320 has been able to pickup a complete spread in less than three days. This efficiency will become beneficial in this situation, but may vary according to terrain and weather.

- The first order of business will be to pick up the equipment spread out on the prospect, giving priority to all equipment in swamp areas. The line foreman will monitor the operation and dispatch personnel to those areas of priority.
- If there is limited room on trucks or buggies, priority will be given to loading the recording RSR boxes first. All effort will be made though to gather cables, phones and batteries. Even though there is going to be a sense of urgency, personnel should keep from overloading.
- If helicopter support is available, it should be used to speed up the process of shuttling the equipment. The pilot will have the final call as to what can and can't be done using the helicopter.
- All gathered equipment will be moved to the office or to any other location previously decided if the location of the office is in an area prone to flooding.
- The pickup crew will make every effort to avoid multiple passes. The recorder should keep track of what equipment is picked up to verify that no boxes, cables, phones or batteries are left behind.
- The recorder will make a point to contact all the crews at regular intervals to verify that everyone is doing fine. The ERP for search and rescue should be put in place if one of the crew seems to have problems or is not responding.
- If possible some employees should be dispatched to go to all drilled holes in low areas and secure some sort of floater (i.e. empty milk bottle) to the cap wires to make them easier to retrieve, if this procedure was not done at the time of the drilling.
- The drilling contractors will also move their equipment out of any low areas and if possible secure it away from the path of the storm. A plan should be in place to return any explosives to the vendor for safe keeping until the storm passes.

- As the work to pick up goes on the drivers of any vehicles will attempt to keep their fuel tank full. It is to be noted that as the storm approaches it might get more and more difficult to find fuel.

D. FORECASTED LANDFALL MINUS 2 DAYS

- The crew will continue to pick up equipment in the low areas, and gradually start on the rest of the equipment. It would be wise to try to pick up all the equipment.
- The cable repair personnel and those working at staging or shop will help store the equipment.
- The helicopter should leave the prospect and head toward its home base if possible or toward a pre-established safe location. The Helicopter crew will follow their own company evacuation plan.
- The office personnel will start to secure all computers, file cabinets and any other office material, and move it to any safe location if the office is not considered safe from flooding or wind harassment.
- Once all the equipment has been secure the crew will be able to focus on evacuating the personnel according to the pre-plan route toward the designated shelter or pre-established motel.
- All of the vehicles going to the shelter or motel should remain together in a convoy with radio communication in each vehicle on a pre-established channel. Cell phones should also be useful if the vehicles move out of radio range. Again, the vehicle drivers should keep their vehicle's tank full before leaving the area.

The usual procedure will be in place to account for all personnel once out of the field. No one will be allowed to leave the prospect or the crew without proper approval from the Party Manager or his designated representative.

E. FORECASTED LANDFALL MINUS 1 DAY

This last day should be used to tie up any loose ends and finish what was not done before departing. At this time the bulk of the crew should be out of the area and only a few responsible persons should remain behind if needed to finish securing the shop or office. They should have a cell phone to communicate with the rest of the crew and leave the area as soon as possible.

F. RETURNING TO SITE AFTER THE STORM

Crews should not return to site area until an 'all clear' is given by emergency officials. Hazards created by the storm and flooding could make resuming work impractical for several more days. Both client and contractor will agree when it is safe to return to the job site. The following points are provided by the Hurricane Center:

- Stay in your protected area until announcements are made on the radio or TV that the dangerous winds have passed.
- If you have evacuated, do not return home until officials announce your area is ready. Remember, proof of residency may be required in order to re-enter the evacuation areas.
- Be aware of the surroundings when returning as extreme damage could render a familiar landscape unrecognizable.
- If your home or building has structural damage, do not enter until it is checked by officials.
- Beware of outdoor hazards such as downed power lines and any water they may be lying in, poisonous snakes driven from their dens by high water, weakened bridges, washed out roads, weakened limbs on trees, and/or damaged overhanging structures.
- Do not use the telephone unless absolutely necessary. The system is usually jammed with calls during and after a hurricane.
- Guard against spoiled food. Use dry or canned food. Do not drink or prepare food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated with flood waters.
- When cutting up fallen trees, use caution, especially if you use a chain saw. Serious injuries can occur when these powerful machines snap back or when the chain breaks.
- Notify your insurance agent about damage to your house. Take video or still pictures of damaged property. Keep records of your clean up cost.