The Ohio Valley Desk and Derrick Club held another successful Annual Industry Appreciation Night on the Valley Gem Sternwheel Boat, July 31, 2009. Club members pictured are, from left to right, Margie Anderson, Tracey Mallett, Telma Anderson, Taylor Mallett, Christie Hughes, Susan Newbauer, and Sandy Young. (Not pictured, Judy Gilbert). Thank you for a great meal, fun riverboat ride and all your hard work. (Pictures on page 21)

2009 SOOGA TRADE SHOW AGENDA

WELL TENDING SEMINAR—September 17, 2009
Registration 7:30AM Cost: $35.00 (Includes Lunch)

POLY FUSION (Flying W Plastics ) (One session only)
8:00am - 11:00am

NATURAL GAS COMPRESSION (Canaan Industries)
8:00am-8:50am 9:00am-9:50am 10:00am-10:50 11:00am-11:50am

TRANSFER PROVER (Eagle Research)
8:00am-8:50am 9:00am-9:50am 10:00am-10:50 11:00am-11:50am

HEART OF THE PUMPING SYSTEM (Harbison-Fischer)
8:00am-8:50am 9:00am-9:50am 10:00am-10:50 11:00am-11:50am

OPERATIONS OF REGULATORS (Kimray)
8:00am-8:50am 9:00am-9:50am 10:00am-10:50 11:00am-11:50am

CDL OVERVIEW TRAINING (Wells Fargo)
8:00am-8:50am 9:00am-9:50am 10:00am-10:50 11:00am-11:50am

CDL OVERVIEW TRAINING (FDR Safety)
1:00pm - 2:30pm (One session only)

MOCK ROADSIDE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION (State Highway Patrol)
1:00pm-2:30pm (One session only)

**AFTERNOON SPEAKER : DENNIS ROHRER (AMERICAN CLEAN AIR PARTNERS)**

3:00PM-4:00PM "NATURAL GAS VEHICLES"
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Hello Member,

What a difference a year makes. Last year at this time the economy was cooling off and we expected we could not maintain high product prices. We did not expect 2001 prices. Activity has all but stopped and, once again, every decision has a heavy economic component.

The discussion in the last Executive Committee meeting was how do we create more value for our members. Your association will continue to monitor all political debates and report the latest commodity information especially in our immediate market area. We believe there is no greater value for the money than the information available at our website and in the “Insider” newsletter. Please continue to suggest how to make it better.

Thank you to all of you who have contacted your congressional and senatorial representatives repeatedly to educate them and express your concerns. We have to keep at it to help shape constructive policy where we can. Never forget, we are the answer to the nation’s energy problems, but our political leaders must hear it over and over again.

Hopefully your individual situations have stabilized somewhat and you have some plans for the fall. There appears to be plenty of equipment available. With drilling activity down 50%, production will come back in balance. It’s truly unfortunate that demand has been destroyed at a pace worse than production.

Stay Strong & Be Safe

Gene Huck,
SOOGA, President
2009 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 16, 2009
Ergon Fish Fry
St Rt. North Reno, OH 45773

September 17, 2009
6th Annual Oil & Gas Trade Show
Washington County Fairgrounds, Marietta, OH

September 25, 2009
B.D. Oil Gathering
Annual Hog Roast
Mitchell’s Lane, Marietta, OH

October 16, 2009
Clay Shoot
Hill Top Sporting Clays, LLC Whipple, OH

November 1-November 30, 2009
Annual Fall Gun Giveaway

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Treasurer

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Cell (740) 605-6011
Fax (740) 342-7376

Jason LeMasters
Division Manager

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Woodsfield Ohio, 43793

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Fax: (740) 472-2407
Cell: (740) 213-1087
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www.dynamicsaferesources.com
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Most Admired Companies”

Forbes Magazine - “Best Managed
Companies in America”

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Jim Javins at 614-844-4308 or
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SOOGA FALL GUN GIVEWAY  
TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE !
Anyone who purchases 5 (five)- Tickets on or before September 17, 2009 will be entered into a Bonus Prize Drawing for a Walther G22 .22 LR drawing will be held on September 17, 2009 at the SOOGA Trade Show.

COMING TO THE SOOGA TRADE SHOW TO SEE  
NATURAL GAS POWERED VEHICLES.  
SEPTEMBER 17, 2009  
WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS, MARIETTA OHIO

APPLICANTS ON HAND
SOOGA is collecting applications from individuals interested in working the oil and gas industry. Please feel free to stop in any time Monday - Friday between 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. and find your new hire. Several of the applicants have stated their enthusiasm for the possibility of having their applications reviewed by members of the Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association. Take advantage of being a member and use this service in place of or in addition to running advertisements in the classified section of the local papers. There are also resumes from the applicants that applied for the Executive Secretarial position being kept in the SOOGA office.

Your participation would be greatly appreciated.
### GAS PRICING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JULY 2009</th>
<th>AUGUST 2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NYMEX Settlement:</strong> $3.949</td>
<td><strong>NYMEX Settlement:</strong> $3.379</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inside FERC/DTI:</strong> $4.180 (Basis: $0.231)</td>
<td><strong>Inside FERC/DTI:</strong> $3.570 (Basis: $0.191)</td>
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<td><strong>Inside FERC/TCO:</strong> $4.100 (Basis: $0.151)</td>
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<td><strong>NYMEX 3-day Average:</strong> $3.8513</td>
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### OIL PRICING

**Effective Date 8/31/09**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OH/WV:</strong> $66.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Luke Mallett**

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New Concord, OH 43762

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740-819-6811
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**THE INSIDER**

Page 6
The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection has drafted proposed new rules with dealing with Marcellus and deep drilling. This draft guidance document deals with three particular areas: water withdrawals, site construction, and water disposal.

There are currently existing requirements that any entity withdrawing more than 750,000 gallons of water during a calendar month must report the details of the withdrawal to the Division of Water and Waste Management.

That information must include the volume of water withdrawn, the location of where the water was taken from, how the water was used and how the water will be disposed of. The new draft guidance is proposing a new permit addendum for any well that is expected to dispose of more than 5000 barrels of water.

Further, the draft guidance document deals with pit construction and regular inspections of those pits. Operators need to make sure if they are hauling wastewater to a UIC disposal well, that the disposal well is properly permitted and qualified to take Marcellus water.

IOGA of West Virginia has started a new initiative called the "Responsible Neighbor Policy." The ideas in this initiative are to have oil and gas producers be better corporate citizens and develop good working relationships with landowners. This initiative will have companies use best management practices in their operations.

Currently a new facility is being built in Fairmont, WV which will be a distilling plant. It is a few weeks away from opening. At that time you can haul brine water in, have it recycled and haul distilled water out.
SOOGA would like to welcome the following new 2009 members:

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Bruce Allen Inc.
INEZ BOWIE  
Rea & Associates, Inc.
JEREMY JOCOBY  
Compressco

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Parkersburg  West Virginia
By Marty Miller, Alliance Petroleum, Inc.  
OOGEEP Board Member and Teacher Workshop Field Trip Coordinator

To help foster better oil and gas energy education, the Ohio Oil and Gas Education Program continues to reach out to teachers throughout the state by conducting free teacher workshops each year.

OOGEEP held another two day workshop at Marietta College on June 22 – 23, 2009, and was again very well attended by some 38 teachers from around the state. To date, there have been over 700 Ohio state teachers that have participated in the industry funded educational workshops.

OOGEEP’s ongoing educational outreach is making a great difference in creating a more positive and favorable opinion of our industry and its people. The real message of how our industry works and the major economic impact for the people of Ohio and the Appalachian Basin is being told and then relayed to the younger generations of students. A great investment for all who support the OOGEEP program. “Teachers are particularly impressed with the educational content, the excellent presentations, the classroom supplies, field trips and materials provided free of charge by the industry. We are complimented on the fact that we are industry professionals and our perspective on energy issues is well balanced,” adds Rhonda Reda, OOGEEP Executive Director.

Because of statewide school funding issues, it is becoming harder and harder for teachers to take professional days off to attend any workshops. Therefore, OOGEEP has modified the teacher workshops to accommodate these educators who want to take one of our courses. In addition, OOGEEP actively participates at a number of Teacher Conferences throughout the year to promote the energy education curriculum and related educational materials.

Special thanks to all the industry volunteers that were instrumental in the classroom portion of the workshop. Guest speakers included: Rhonda Reda, OOGEEP; Steve Zody, Zody Geoscience; Sarah Tipka, A.W. Tipka Oil and Gas, Inc.; Chuck Moyer, Range Resources, Inc. and OOGEEP Teacher Consultants: Carol Warkentien and Jeanne Gogolski. That evening, the teachers were treated to a special dinner/cruise on the Ohio River sponsored by A.W. Tipka Oil and Gas, Inc., David R. Hill, Inc. and Devco Oil, Inc.

On the second day of the workshop, our field trip began at 9:30 a.m. as we loaded plenty of water and our lunches onto the charter bus at the college and departed for our first stop at Miller Supply. Troy Poling, Scott Craycraft, and Hal Payne met us at the front door and guided the teachers through the store, the pipe yard and thread shops. Many questions were fielded and much interest was expressed regarding US manufacturing and how the national job market was impacted by our industry. Many were amazed at the volume of goods required to drill, complete and operate oil and gas wells. Special interest was noted on the pipe threading process and how the raw materials were handled from the barges and then distributed by truck to the well sites. The Miller Supply employees did a great job fielding the many interesting questions. This was the first time we toured this very important and vital part of our industry. Special thanks from OOGEEP go out to Miller Supply, Hal and his staff for their help and support.

(Continued to page 16)
Stonestreet Associates, LLC

Insurance Brokerage Firm
815 Quarrier Street, Suite 205
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304)343-1242 — Fax (304)343-1249

Step-Up Tax Basis Basics
By G. Keith Stonestreet

When certain assets are sold, the seller owes capital gains tax on the difference between the sale price and the tax basis of the property, usually the amount of after-tax dollars that were invested in the asset. The sale of personal residence is a good example, with some additional tax breaks built into our tax laws.

Similar tax breaks are available when property is inherited from a family member or friend. Under current law, if an asset is included in the decedent’s estate at death, it receives a step-up in tax basis to the date-of-death value. (Note: This does NOT apply to income-in-respect-of-a-decedent— or IRD-items, such as qualified plan assets, 401(k) proceeds, earned income unpaid at time of death, annuities, or deferred compensation payments.) The theory involved is that, since estate taxes are being paid, there is no need to “double up” by adding income taxes on these types of capital assets, such as businesses, real estate or many investments.

The heir/beneficiary receives the property with a tax basis equal to the date-of-death value, so that if they were to turn around and sell it the next day, little or no capital gains tax would be due (since the sale price and the tax basis would be nearly identical). Capital gains tax would be due on any growth in the asset between the date of death and sale date.

That’s the basic rule. It will change in 2010, when the estate tax is scheduled to disappear. As part of the deliberations and trades-offs on the 2001 tax law changes, it was decided that if estate taxes went away, step-up in basis would no longer be needed to avoid double taxation. However, since the new law also provides that we revert back to the current tax rates under the “sunset” provision in the law, we’ll be back to step-up in basis in 2011.

With property jointly owned between husband and wife, only half of the property gets a step-up in basis, since only one-half the value of such property is included in the estate of the first to die.

Note that special rules apply to prevent someone from transferring property to a person near death. No step-up in basis is available when the property is acquired by the decedent within one year of death and then passed back to the original donor or the donor’s spouse at death.

The step-up in basis rule can be very advantageous for passing substantially appreciated assets on the next generation. Consult your financial adviser for more details as to how this technique can work for you and your family.

Note: Specific tax or legal questions should be answered by your own tax adviser or legal counsel. Lincoln National Insurance Company does not offer tax or legal advice.

G. Keith Stonestreet is a licensed agent with the Lincoln National family of companies. Keith owns Stonestreet Associates LLC located at 815 Quarrier Street, Suite 205, Charleston, WV 25301 & (304) 343-1242. G. Keith Stonestreet is a Registered Representative of Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation, Member SIPC, branch office 815 Quarrier Street, Suite 205, Charleston, WV 25301. Stonestreet Associates LLC is not a subsidiary or affiliate of the Lincoln National family of companies. This document was created by Lincoln Financial Securities and provided to Keith Stonestreet.
SOOGA along with the Ohio Division of Mineral Resources Management held a free “Navigate the ODMRM Website” class for our members on July 15th, 2009 at Marietta College. The class was well attended with training on Oil & Gas Well Search, MRM Forms, Emergency Well Locator. I would like to thank the following employees with ODMRM, Mike McCormic, Kelly Barrett, Rob Stonerock, Cindy Van Dyke, Steve Opritza, Pat Shreve, and Greg Miller. Thanks to Marietta College for the use of their Petroleum Building. A special thanks to Laura Pytlik for setting up lunch and Ken Nelson for all his technical support.

Billie Leister,
Executive Secretary
PRICING

Prices August 9, 2009 at open.

One Year NYMEX strip (September, 2009 – August, 2010) $5.31
Summer NYMEX strip (September, 2009 – October, 2009) $3.78
Winter NYMEX strip (November, 2009 – March, 2010) $5.46

TCO Index Posting - August, 2009 $3.48
DTI Index Posting - August, 2009 $3.57

Gas prices are still down and have been held down considerably from this time last year due to storage being adequate for this winter’s heating season, and with the thought that the storage carry over into next winter’s season will be a surplus compared to last year. Other factors are the economic demand destruction in the industrial and electricity sectors that have occurred due to the financial crisis, Some are thinking that it will be a 7 to 8 % or greater decline from historical levels for 2009 vs. 2008, The increase in first quarter production from new drilling and current production levels, both onshore and from the Gulf coming back on line after last year’s hurricanes one estimated to be at a 6 % or better increase above last year at this time.

Beyond the first quarter, the market will be increasingly reliant on hydro issues, an exceptionally hot summer, or an early and exceptionally active hurricane season at which point a price floor will have already been established. Another issue that may change the market upward is an improvement in the financial and economic health of business and finance, both in the country and abroad, particularly if the recession recedes.

GAS STORAGE AS OF THE JUNE 4, 2009 REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>07/31/09</th>
<th>07/24/09</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>07/31/08</th>
<th>07/31/08</th>
<th>5 Year Avg.</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,089</td>
<td>3,023</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage is 85.3% full as of this report, with total capacity of 3,621 and 15 weeks left in the injection season.

GATHERCO

Retainage for May, 2009 is as follows for the Gatherco systems. Treat was 9.74%, Miley was 9.48%, Meigs was 2.16%, York was 2.00%, and Grimes was 18.65%.

DOMINION EAST OHIO GAS

Dominion East Ohio Industrial load is down 60,000dth/day per representatives from Dominion East Ohio.

On April 16th, 2009 during the SOOGA spring meeting, Dominion East Ohio gas gave an update on enhancement projects on the table and in progress.

(Continued on page 14)
The Woodsfield Budget was approved, and they have 96% participation from the producers, including Gatherco. The payoff on this project is anticipated to take less than 5 years.

The compressor will be in service in July, 2009.
RT69 – In service by May, 2009 to the PPP line.
8” Pipeline to Carlisle – in service by July, 2009 with compressor.

There is a copy of the project available for viewing and use at the SOOGA office.

Below is the website for Dominion East Ohio, where you can find notices about interruptions, shut-ins, contacts, maps, and information about current enhancement projects being worked on and considered by the enhancement committee.

http://www.dom.com/about/gp-services/index.jsp

**CNR/COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION**

The Eastern Kentucky CNR producers are currently being shut in as warm weather returns. The only gas moving in that area is on Firm Transport agreements.

**COBRA PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC**

Effective February 6, 2008, Cobra Pipeline Company LLC purchased the Churchtown, North Trumbull, and Holmesville systems from Columbia Gas Transmission. Cobra took over the ownership and management of those systems on that date.

**EQUITABLE**

The Big Sandy Pipeline, being built to take gas from Eastern Kentucky into the Tennessee Pipeline system, is now in full operation and taking delivery into Tennessee. More information and updates will be forthcoming as it becomes available.

**DOMINION TRANSMISSION**

Dominion held a meeting on July 21, 2008 at Stonewall Resort in Roanoke, WV, to provide an update on the Appalachian Gateway Project. The Project summary is set out below:

- **Proposed Available Capacity**
  - Pods: 365,120 dt/d
  - EBAs: 253,801 dt/d
  - Total Capacity: 618,921 dt/d

- **Estimated Capital Requirements**
  - Transmission: $650 million
  - Processing: $275 million
  - Gathering: $87 million
  - Total Investment: $1,012 billion

In addition to the above, DTI personnel discussed Transmission Facility Scope, Receipt point Pods with volumes, Firm Transport details, the Appalachian Supply & Transmission Nomination Process, FT Capacity Release Review, the Precedent Agreement Terms and Conditions, the Project Rate (current preliminary unit rate is $.48), Creditworthiness, and the Appalachian Gateway Timeline below:

- July 2, 2008 – Producer update meeting
- July 22, 2008 – Meeting with all Gateway bidders
- Aug. 8, 2008 – Capacity ownership determination
- Aug. 15, 2008 – Send executable PA’s to customers
- Sept. 5, 2008 – Accept all executed PA’s received at DTI’s office by 5:00 PM EDT – Prorate capacity, if necessary
- Sept. 5, 2008 – After 5:00 PM EDT, accept executed PA’s on a first come, first serve basis
- Sept. 22, 2008 – P.A. execution window closes
- 4Q, 2011 – In-Service

(Continued on page 15)
A copy of the Appalachian Gateway Project meeting on July 22, 2008 is available at the SOOGA office, and you can view it on line at the following DTI website.

http://escript.dom.com/info_post/infoDocumentation.jsp?&company=dti

Per the article in the latest Insider, DTI will lower their gathering rates effective for the period 2009 through 2011. The rate for over-all gathering and extraction will go from the current 12.5% down to 11% for the upcoming period. This rate includes 10.5% (4.3% of which is fuel retainage) for gathering and 0.5% for products extraction (all of which is fuel retainage). As part of the settlement, DTI agreed to continue supporting its gathering and extraction business by investing an average of at least $20,000,000 per year in Appalachian gathering and products extraction plant.

Dominion has been doing some compressor and engine repairs on their wet systems, which has resulted in higher line pressures and short term shut-ins of production throughout the fall season. Please stay in touch with your marketer for any notices of shut-ins and curtailments. You can use the link set out below, and click on "Appalachian Producer Notices" on a daily basis to keep in touch with maintenance that may affect your wells and production.

Http//www.dom.com/about/gas-transmission/index.jsp

OTHERS

During the Ohio Oil & Gas Association Winter Meeting in March in Columbus, Ohio, and the IOGA WV winter meeting in February in Charleston, WV, there were several very interesting and important presentations that producers may find helpful and informative. These presentations can be found on each of the association’s websites.

Rocky Express Update

UPDATE: From Rockies Express website

REX EAST was ready to schedule gas at Lebanon on July 2, 2009.

Columbia Gas Transmission Basis has dropped from $.40 in October, 2008 to $.04 for October, 2009 as a result of the new Rex Supply.

Below are some conclusions from the Bentek Website on the Rex Pipeline:

Conclusions:

The 1.8 Bcf/d REX East gas pipeline expansion has shifted 1.3Bcf/d of Rockies gas eastward into the Ohio market and away from Midcontinent pipeline interconnects. This shift in flows has put upward pressure on Midcontinent region basis spreads by allowing previously displaced Midcontinent production to resume flowing north to markets in the Upper Midwest.

The big flow shift caused by REX East also has put tremendous downward pressure on the Ohio gas prices, to the point where Ohio is beginning to price some Southeast/Gulf region supply out of the market. In effect, the Ohio market has determined that it will not need all of the supply previously flowing north from the southeast/gulf along with new supply from the Rockies until the winter heating season begins. This in turn is putting downward pressure on Southeast/Gulf region prices, which is having a direct impact on the nation’s benchmark pricing location, the Henry Hub. These trends are expected to continue as REX East is extended into Clarington, OH in November.

For more detailed information on REX, flows in the Midcontinent, impacts in the Southeast/Gulf or changes in the Northeast market, please reference BENTEK’s observer series on reports which are available at www.bentekenergy.com or email John Lange at flange@bentekenergy.com or call 303-988-1320

If you have any questions, please contact your Account Director. Specific contract related questions may be addressed by your Account Director, and general questions will be aggregated and responses posted on REXs interactive web site.

For current updates, please utilize the Rex Pipeline Website

http://www.rexpipeline.com/index_east.html

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Neither the information, nor any opinion expressed, shall be construed to be, or constitute, and offer to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any futures, options-on-futures, or fixed price natural gas. From time to time, this publication may issue reports on fundamental and technical market indicators. The conclusions of these reports may not be consistent.
After loading everyone back on the bus we headed north on Route 7 to Ohio Oil Gathering’s Bell’s Run Station where we met Bob Gerst who presented a great description of the oil gathering facet of our industry. The teachers were amazed at the size and complexity of the tank farm, the recent river crossing pipeline project and new tank construction. Bob has led three tours of Ohio Oil Gathering’s facilities at Bells Run and at the Lowell terminal, and has very clearly described the daily function of how oil is gathered throughout Ohio and West Virginia, transported via pipeline to large terminals where it is loaded onto barges and then delivered to the various refineries. Some as far away as Mississippi. Bob is an old hand now at answering the teacher’s questions and his great personality comes out as he speaks about a job that he loves and how his family has been involved for generations. Thanks again Bob, great job.

Lunches were distributed as we headed north on I-77 to Caldwell then east to Carlisle and Dominion East Ohio’s new compressor site and pipeline. Larry Blake, Project Manager of Gathering and Production, lead us on a very impressive tour of the facility and description of the recent pipeline project that has tremendously impacted an area of high drilling activity in Monroe County. As we traveled on the way to the facility, each time we crossed over the recent pipeline including it’s end point under I-77 near Dudley, I pointed out it’s location thus the magnitude of the project became evident to the teachers. Larry described in detail the pipeline, how it was constructed and protected against corrosion. Much equipment activity and preparation for the start up of the compressor painted a great picture for the teachers of how natural gas was gathered throughout rural and remote Ohio areas and ultimately delivered to their homes and work places.

Thanks again to Dominion East Ohio and their multiple ways in which they support the OOGEEP program and to Larry for the tour. Larry’s professional presentation and knowledge of gas gathering and production conveyed the right message to the teachers of the quality of character and persona of the great people of our industry. Thanks again to Dominion and Larry for their continued support.

The final leg of our field trip was at a well site of Alliance Petroleum’s near Dexter City where we visited a field compressor site and pumping well on a remote Twp. road. Some seemed anxious as we traveled to the site in this huge tour bus, but the driver handled the narrow twisting road way with ease. I went through a complete description and demonstration of the pump jack, wellhead and tank battery facility. A final group picture was taken around the well where several teachers came in contact with some grease off of the unit and wellhead. I discoursed on the need for safety and knowledge of risks associated with well sites and tank batteries that the teachers can help convey to their students. OOGEEP leads the way in helping to educate the young people in the schools of Ohio as to these risks.

A great day in the field ended at around 4 p.m. arriving back at Marietta College with a new understanding gained by the participating teachers of our industry, its people and the positive impacts of the oil and gas industry on Ohio and its people.

To find out more on all of OOGEEP’s public outreach efforts, we encourage you to check the industry’s revised website at: www.oogeep.org.
Many people spend a lot of time on the road as they are working. On any city street you are likely to see delivery vans, couriers, salespeople, and utility persons making frequent stops as they conduct their business. Some people spend many hours in traffic just going to and from work. Even though the mileage may be small, the amount of time spent on the road is very long. Every hour spent on the road increases your chance of having an accident. Certainly speed is a factor in accidents. Many accidents happen simply because the driver is going too fast. City streets usually have speed limits of less than 25 miles per hour, and often you will see posted limits as low as 5 or 10 miles per hour. Speed limits are carefully selected to minimize the chances of accidents. When traffic is heavy, there just isn’t very much distance between you and the next vehicle to stop. The slower you’re going, the less distance it will take to stop. By going slowly, you will also be able to observe your surroundings more easily, taking note of cyclists, pedestrians, and other vehicles. Observing the speed limit is one sure way to reduce your chance of an accident. On rainy, foggy, or snowy days keep your speed lower.

When you make stops, park your vehicle carefully. Avoid leaving it in a space that’s likely to block traffic or create a blind spot. As you exit the vehicle look both ways before stepping into the road or onto the sidewalk. You’ll want to avoid collisions with other vehicles as well as bicycles and passersby. If you must load things into or out of your vehicle, be sure your load does not obstruct your vision. It is better to make several trips with smaller loads than to overload yourself to the point you cannot see other vehicles. It will also help prevent tripping and falling over objects in your path.

Perhaps the main cause of accidents in traffic is a simple matter of not paying attention. In traffic, it is easy to become distracted, frustrated, and annoyed. Any of these can cause you to pay less attention than you should, often resulting in rear-end collisions when the vehicle in front of you stops. Running stop lights and stop signs is also a possibility if you are not paying attention.

Sometimes paying attention to the wrong things causes accidents, too. Reading addresses on buildings, street signs, and maps while driving can lead to accidents. You will be better off if you find a place to pull over safely while you read signs and addresses. Even better, try to pinpoint the exact location when you plan your trip—before you begin driving.

Fatigue is also a contributor to traffic accidents. After a long day’s work, or perhaps a morning when you didn’t rest well the night before, you are likely to feel tired. Feeling tired causes you to become distracted easily and also slows your reflexes. Don’t take chances driving when you feel too tired to be safe. If fatigue is a frequent problem, see your doctor. For occasional fatigue, combat it with adequate rest, nutrition, and exercise.

To drive safety in traffic you must keep your speed down, pay attention, and avoid driving when you are tired. Many accidents and injuries could be prevented by following these precautions. Next time you’re in traffic, remember these things and keep yourself safe.
BAYARD ZONE

Approximately 690 feet below the Berea is found a zone known as the Bayard which has been productive in Newport Township, Washington County, and across the Ohio River in the Washington District of Pleasants County as well as in other parts of Ohio and West Virginia.

As is typical of the productive zones in this section of the Devonian Shale, the reservoir system of the Bayard, in the area of discussion, is a result of natural fractures. No sandstone and very little siltstone has been seen in Bayard samples examined by the author. This is confirmed by the general lack of gamma-ray character shown by the many wells which have penetrated the zone.

Thus, the main indication of the zone is a hydrocarbon show or natural production at the interval where the Bayard is expected. Fortunately, a number of wells have had significant shows and production, indicating the need for closely watching this zone as it is drilled.

In Pleasants Co., West Virginia, one of the first wells to demonstrate the productive potential of the zone was the McDuff, Inc. #1 Carpenter. This well was drilled with air rotary in 1974 and stimulated with a water frac treatment of the type commonly in use then.

The initial production was realized in March 1974 at the rate of 4.2 BOPD. The production history of this well indicates some formation damage or “skin effect” since the maximum rate of production of 10 BOPD was not reached until a year later. From that point, a typical production decline curve was generated. By the end of the sixth year, over 12,500 barrels of oil had been produced. This well never made very much gas, and production was always obtained by pumping. The Carpenter well is one example of a well which has received good care and maintenance.

The first known production from the Bayard in Ohio was obtained from the C.W. Riggs, Inc. #1 Edgar well in Newport. This well was drilled with cable tools in 1979 and drilling was stopped when a good oil and gas show was found in the Bayard. The well was completed by setting casing throughout the zone and perforating.

In addition to being the discovery well of the Bayard zone in the Newport field, this well also has the distinction of being the first well where an all gas (nitrogen) frac treatment was used. This job was designed by the author and consisted of an initial break-down using acid and treated water which was swabbed back as soon as an effective rate was established. The main treatment then consisted of 610,000 SCF N₂ pumped at an equivalent rate of 28.5 BPM. This treatment was performed by Air-cowell (now BJ-Hughes) under the supervision of their field engineer James C. Massey.

The initial production was 85 BOPD flowing through 4-1/2” casing. After several months of flowing production, pumping equipment was installed. Although some difficulty was experienced with floating shale fines, the cumulative oil production reached 16,500 barrels at the end of the second year of production. A number of successful completions have been made in the Bayard found in other wells drilled in the field.
Whenever you read about ethanol, remember these numbers: 98 and 190.

They offer an essential insight into U.S. energy politics and the debate over cap-and-trade legislation that recently passed the House. Here is what the numbers mean: The U.S. gets about 98 times as much energy from natural gas and oil as it does from ethanol and biofuels. And measured on a per-unit-of-energy basis, Congress lavishes ethanol and biofuels with subsidies that are 190 times as large as those given to oil and gas.

Those numbers come from an April 2008 report by the Energy Information Administration: "Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Energy Markets 2007." Table ES6 lists domestic energy sources that get subsidies. In 2007, the U.S. consumed nearly 55.8 quadrillion British Thermal Units (BTUs), or about 9.6 billion barrels of oil equivalent, in natural gas and oil. That's about 98 times as much energy as the U.S. consumed in ethanol and biofuels, which totaled 98 million barrels of oil equivalent.

Meanwhile, ethanol and biofuels are getting subsidies of $5.72 per million BTU. That's 190 times as much as natural gas and petroleum liquids, which get subsidies of $0.03 per million BTU.

The report also shows that the ethanol and biofuels industry are more heavily subsidized -- in total dollar terms -- than the oil and gas industry. In 2007, the ethanol and biofuels industries got $3.25 billion in subsidies. The oil and gas industry got $1.92 billion. Despite these subsidies, the ethanol lobby is queuing up for more favors. And they are doing so at the very same time that the Obama administration and Congress are pushing to eliminate the relatively modest subsidies for domestic oil and gas producers. Democrats want to cut drilling subsidies while simultaneously trumpeting their desire for "energy independence."

The cap-and-trade bill passed by the House aims to "create energy jobs" and "achieve energy independence." Meanwhile, Democrats are calling to eliminate drilling subsidies that have encouraged advances in technology that have opened up vast new U.S. energy sources. These advances have made it profitable to extract natural gas from the Barnett Shale deposit in Texas and the Marcellus in Pennsylvania -- deposits once thought too expensive to tap.

President Barack Obama's 2010 budget calls for the elimination of two tax breaks: the expensing of "intangible drilling costs" (such as wages, fuel and pipe), which allows energy companies to deduct the bulk of their expenses for drilling new wells; and the allowance for percentage depletion, which allows well owners to deduct a portion of the value of the production from their wells. Those breaks provide the bulk of the $1.92 billion in oil and gas subsidies.

In May, Mr. Obama called the tax breaks for the oil and gas industry "unjustifiable loopholes" that do "little to incentivize production or reduce energy prices."

That's flat not true. The deduction for intangible drilling costs encourages energy companies to plow huge amounts of capital into more drilling. And that drilling has resulted in unprecedented increases in natural gas production and potential.

An April Department of Energy report estimated that the newly available shale resources total 649 trillion cubic feet of gas. That's the energy equivalent of 118.3 billion barrels of oil, or slightly more than the proven oil reserves of Iraq.

Eliminating the tax breaks for drilling will make natural gas more expensive. Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., a Houston-based investment-banking firm, estimates that eliminating the intangible drilling cost provision could increase U.S. natural gas prices by 50 cents per thousand cubic feet. Why? Because without the tax break, fewer wells will be drilled and less gas will be produced. The U.S. consumes about 23 trillion cubic feet of gas per year. Simple arithmetic shows that eliminating the drilling subsidies that cost taxpayers less than $2 billion per year could result in an increased cost to consumers of $11.5 billion per year in the form of higher natural gas prices.

Amid all this, Growth Energy, an ethanol industry front-group, is pushing the Environmental Protection Agency to adopt a proposal that would increase the amount of ethanol blended into gasoline from the current maximum of 10% to as much as 15%.

That increase would be a gift to corn ethanol producers who have never been able to make a go of it despite decades of federal subsidies and mandates. Growth Energy is also pushing the change even though only about seven million of the 250 million motor vehicles now on U.S. roads are designed to run on fuel containing more than 10% ethanol.

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that gasoline with 10% ethanol is already doing real harm. In January, Toyota announced that it was recalling 214,570 Lexus vehicles. The reason: The company found that "ethanol fuels with a low moisture content will corrode the internal surface of the fuel rails." (The rails carry fuel to the engine injectors.) Furthermore, there have been numerous media reports that ethanol-blended gasoline is fouling engines in lawn mowers, weed whackers and boats.

Lawyers in Florida have already sued a group of oil companies for damage allegedly done to boat fuel tanks and engines from ethanol fuel. They are claiming that consumers should be warned about the risk of using the fuel in their boats. There is also corn ethanol's effect on food prices. Over the past two years at least a dozen studies have linked subsidies that have increased the production of corn ethanol with higher food prices.

Mr. Obama has been pro-ethanol and anti-oil for years. But he and his allies on Capitol Hill should understand that removing drilling incentives will mean less drilling, which will mean less domestic production and more imports of both oil and natural gas.

That's hardly a recipe for "energy independence."

Mr. Bryce is the managing editor of Energy Tribune. His latest book is "Gusher of Lies: The Dangerous Delusions of 'Energy Independence'" (PublicAffairs, 2008).


**Check the SOOGA website for more information on SOOGA events.**

www.sooga.org
PARKERSBURG - In the space of one year, the oil and natural gas industry in West Virginia suffered a severe blow as a result of the national economic downturn and local producers are hoping that will soon begin turning around.

The Web site of the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection currently lists 283 active gas wells and 195 active oil wells within Wood County.

Other area counties listed by the WVDEP include: Wirt, 407 active gas wells and 143 active oil wells; Pleasants, 667 active gas wells and 171 active oil wells; Ritchie, 4,578 active gas wells and 458 active oil wells; and Jackson, 1,175 active gas wells and 54 active oil wells.

Denny Harton is president of GasSearch, which has been operating in Parkersburg since 1988 producing and developing natural gas and oil properties in West Virginia. He also operates GasSearch Drilling Services Corp., which focuses on the drilling aspect of the business.

Harton said the local oil and gas industry in West Virginia experienced a period of growth for several years, from 2000 to 2008 when escalating oil and natural gas prices provided a lot of extra capital to help spur exploration, development and production.

However, that situation turned around in July 2008 when a steep decline in prices began, Harton said West Virginia producers are at a disadvantage due to steeper tax burdens compared to other producing states. When natural gas was selling for $8 to $10 per unit (mcf or thousand cubic feet), that tax burden could be handled better but with current prices of $3 to $4 a unit, it is a much greater problem.

"It has brought development to a virtual standstill in West Virginia, with very little new drilling," Harton said, except for some specialty areas such as Marcellus shale drilling.

Harton is concerned that if the situation doesn't turn around soon, there may be another downturn like that experienced in the 1980s and 1990s, when the industry's infrastructure in West Virginia deteriorated severely.

Harton said 2007 figures showed 14,000 jobs in West Virginia were related to the oil and gas industry, which is significant. There are a lot of jobs currently leaving West Virginia for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and other areas that were once employed in West Virginia, he said.

Frank Deem is owner of J.F. Deem Oil and Gas of Parkersburg. He said his company's main product is natural gas, primarily produced in Ritchie County.

Last year, natural gas prices were the highest in recent years at $9.53 per unit while this year's price has been averaged at $4.52, a drop of $5 per unit in one year, Deem said.

The industry has the same level of production as a year ago, but producers are getting half of the income. Deem said he expected the drop so he cut what expenses he could to enable the company to keep operating. That is a necessary step for any business when such drops occur, he said.

While production of current wells continues, there is little chance of new development or production until the situation turns around, Deem said.

"We drilled six or seven new wells last year, and we'll be lucky to drill one this year," he said.

Deem said the national economy is the main reason for the decline in natural gas prices. Natural gas is heavily used in manufacturing and industry and that sector has been hit very hard by the downturn in the economy, with many plant closings and reductions in activity and operations, he said.

Storage of natural gas is another factor, Deem said. During the summer period, the use of natural gas for heating purposes declines from the cold weather peaks and current storage levels are at a five-year high. If it is in storage, Deem said the natural gas is not being sold and is not generating income.

There is usually some natural gas usage for electrical generation during the hot months as air conditioning and electrical usage goes up, but the mild season this year has affected that as well, he added.

Deem has been monitoring prices and believes the sharp decline of the past year has stopped and is stabilizing for now. He hopes to see it begin climbing again in the near future.

Deem serves in the West Virginia Legislature as state senator for the Third District in Wood County. He said the changes in the natural gas and oil industry are being felt statewide in the loss of jobs and production. There will also be an effect down the road on the state's tax income.

West Virginia relies a lot on revenue from severance taxes, primarily on coal but also on oil and natural gas, Deem said. Those revenues are down due to the price drops and that will be reflected in the state's budget in the future.
CLEVELAND (AP) — Gas wells have proliferated in northeast Ohio since the state took regulatory authority for drilling away from local governments in 2004, angering many residents who have little control because of what critics say are some of the most lenient drilling laws in the country.

Critics say residents don’t have much power to keep rigs away because the boards that hear challenges to gas well locations consist largely of gas industry representatives. And the Ohio Department of Natural Resource is funded mainly by fees paid by the gas industry and with taxes paid for the gas that’s extracted.

"All the other states I’ve seen, they would have more stringent regulation," said Bruce Baizel, an attorney for the national Oil & Gas Accountability Project, which pushes for stricter laws. "It reminds me a bit of some states in the West before they strengthened their rules."

About 1,000 wells have been drilled in urban and suburban areas since 2004, when state lawmakers took regulatory authority away from local governments. Before, cities could turn down drilling applications for the suburbs.

Last year, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources issued 1,296 drilling permits — 120 more than in 2007.

Gas companies in Ohio can drill on land even if it's opposed by homeowners, don't have to notify neighbors of imminent drilling and inject chemicals into the ground to fracture the earth and release gas. Wells can also be drilled 100 feet from homes.

Many residents are frustrated by what they consider to be eyesores in their neighborhoods, and are worried about the environmental impact.

"It's absolutely idiotic," said Fred Braun, a Broadview Heights resident who said he agreed to a well after Ohio Valley Energy misled him about how close it would be to his house.

The drilling industry agreed that Ohio laws are lax but said it has acted responsibly.

"I would maintain vehemently that our environmental and social track record across the board has been very, very, very good," said Tom Stewart of the Ohio Oil & Gas Association.

The industry points to a 2005 report of the State Review of Oil and Natural Gas Environmental Regulations that called Ohio's regulatory framework "well-managed and innovative."

And the industry has been paying for gas and oil field emergency training for firefighters.

"But there are social concerns," Stewart said. "I think it's prudent that we confront those issues ... I think it's the right thing to do."

Most of Ohio's drilling laws come from the mid-1980s or before, and the natural resources department acknowledged that many of the laws are outdated and don't reflect modern drilling practices.

There are two movements afoot in the Ohio Legislature to update the laws. The department is working with the gas association on new regulations to be proposed by State Sen. Tom Niehaus, the New Richmond Republican who sponsored the 2004 law that made drilling easier in most cities. Another Republican lawmaker, State Sen. Tim Grendell, plans to introduce stricter laws endorsed by a concerned-citizens group called the Northeast Ohio Gas Accountability Project.
Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association Membership Form

Name ___________________________ Company ___________________________ Title: ___________________________

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- One free ticket to association golf and clay shoot outing (OF YOUR CHOICE)
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