SOOGA’S SPRING MEMBERSHIP MEETING—APRIL 15, 2010—FULL DAY AGENDA

SOOGA’s Event Committee has planned a day filled with panel discussions and industry speakers at the Comfort Inn, Marietta, Ohio. The meeting will bring the membership up to date on current regulations, plugging issues, oil and gas pricing and new drilling trends.

The morning session will start with a panel discussion of plugging issues both in Ohio and West Virginia. Topics to be discussed include problems encountered with H2S, plugging wells drilled with cable tools and plugging in active coal mining areas. Moderators Gene Huck and Marty Miller will lead a panel of West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection and Ohio Division of Mineral Resource Management staff and inspectors. A complimentary lunch will be provided after the morning session to all registrants.

After lunch, the Paul Fulton candidates will give a brief summary of their papers. The scholarship winners will be announced and awards presented by moderator, Don Huck.

This will be followed by an Energy Panel to discuss Gas and Oil Marketing Issues, Updates for 2010 and Beyond with Jim Javins as moderator. Representatives from Dominion East Ohio, Dominion Transmission, Columbia Gas Transmission, Ergon Oil Purchasing and American Refining Group will present their specific information and answer questions.

After the social hour, Guest Speaker Carl Carlson with Range Resources, will make a power point presentation on the Marcellus Shale. The night will conclude with the SOOGA Awards and door prizes.

For more information on the Membership Meeting see inserted flyer or go to www.sooga.org.

KASICH VISITS MONROE COUNTY

Nearly 200 Monroe and Washington County residents braved the Level Two weather to support John Kasich for Governor of Ohio at the Graysville Community Center on January 8, 2010. Mr. Kasich was truly moved by the number in attendance, and visited each table to personally thank everyone. Candidate Kasich appreciated the bi-partisan support he received in this area of the state.

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

www.sooga.org
THE CROW’S NEST

Conservation, Yes! Fabrication No!

A very good friend quoted this to me recently, and doesn't it sound like where we should be headed in this country. Our membership knows it cannot afford to waste anything, it’s the nature of the area we work in. As we have said many times, we want clean air and water, and limiting our foot print saves us money.

In short we are conservationists.

Where we differ from those who want us out of business is we try to be realistic. We don’t have to make up anything to promote our businesses or position. We operate on rational economic theory. If we spend more than we make, we are gone. If we don’t deliver what is expected, we are gone. If we don’t keep our environmental houses in order, we are gone.

It is beyond belief the hundreds of billions of dollars are being spent or are being pursued in the name of climate change, which after recent revelations is at least questionable and at worst an outright fabrication.

Ask your aging pumpers how they have enjoyed the global warming this winter.

Members, we need to stay vigilant. Let’s not give our opposition anything to beat us with.

Stay strong & be safe.

Gene Huck
President

2010 MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Membership Committee is pleased to announce the 2010 Membership Drive.

The Member that signs up the most new members will win -
18 hole round of golf & lunch for four at the Marietta Country Club.

Second place sponsoring member will win –
A Free SOOGA Membership for 2011.

Third place sponsoring member will win -
$50.00 gift certificate.

Get out there and Find & Sign up those “New Members”.

Winners will be announced at the 2011 Membership Meeting.
Contact the SOOGA office for Membership forms.

SOOGA Board Members and Employees are not eligible.
2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 12, 2010
Marietta OH 9-152 Project
Patriot Banquet
Holy Smoke Event Center, Whipple OH
RSVP required, 888-844-0912 or email: info@marietta9-12project.com

April 15, 2010
2010 SOOGA Membership Meeting
Comfort Inn, Marietta, OH

May 21, 2010
SOOGA Spring Golf Outing
Woodridge Plantation, Mineral Wells, WV

June 18, 2010
SOOGA Clay Shoot
Hilltop Sports, Whipple, OH

August 27, 2010
SOOGA Fall Golf Outing
Marietta Country Club, Marietta, OH

September 16, 2010
SOOGA Annual Trade Show
Washington County Fair Grounds, Marietta

October 29, 2010
SOOGA Fall Clay Shoot
Hilltop Sports, Whipple, OH

November 1st.– 30th
SOOGA Fall Gun Giveaway

ALFAB Oilfield Equipment
Rt. 16 N / PO Box26
Smithville WV 26178
www.alfab.com
bknite@alfab.com
Phone : 304-477-3356
Fax : 304-477-3040

Weatherford
Clearwater Wholesale Products
Weatherford International Ltd.
100 Leetsdale Industrial Drive, Suite A
Leetsdale, Pennsylvania 15056
724/318-1050 Main Office
800/995-4294 Toll Free
724/318-1049 Fax
304/482-0383 Cell
ron.anderson@weatherford.com
www.cwichem.com

Serving the oil and gas industry since 1981
Wells Fargo Insurance Services
USA, Inc.
Scott K. Mapes, CIC
Account executive
513-333-2171 or 800-452-4532
1014 Vine St., Suite 1100
Cincinnati, OH 45202-1195
scott.mapes@wellsfargo.com
wellsfargo.com/wfs
© 2010 Wells Fargo Insurance Services

H & L OILFIELD SERVICES, LLC
Robert Hesson, President
409 Poplar Street, Suite A | Caldwell, OH 43724
Telephone (740) 732-7509
Cell (740) 581-0904 Fax (740) 732-7680
hl-oilfieldservices@hotmail.com
Jobs needed for Petroleum Engineering and Geology students:

The Marietta College Department of Petroleum Engineering and Geology is desperately seeking summer and permanent jobs for students. No job is too menial. Students need experience and are willing to work hard to gain it. If your company can take on one or more students for roust-about, roughneck, or office positions, please contact Dr. Bob Chase at chaser@marietta.edu or at 740-376-4776 and he will be glad to provide you with resumes of great candidates.

Thanks for considering this request!

Dr. Robert Chase
Chair and Professor
Department of Petroleum Engineering & Geology
Marietta College
Gas drilling in Appalachia yields a foul byproduct
(article taken from the Marietta Times 2/3/2010)
By MARC LEVY and VICKI SMITH, Associated Press Writers

HARRISBURG, Pa. - A drilling technique that is beginning to unlock staggering quantities of natural gas underneath Appalachia also yields a troubling byproduct: powerfully briny wastewater that can kill fish and give tap water a foul taste and odor.

With fortunes, water quality and cheap energy hanging in the balance, exploration companies, scientists and entrepreneurs are scrambling for an economical way to recycle the wastewater.

"Everybody and his brother is trying to come up with the 11 herbs and spices," said Nicholas DeMarco, executive director of the West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association.

Drilling crews across the country have been flocking since late 2008 to the Marcellus Shale, a rock bed the size of Greece that lies about 6,000 feet beneath New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Geologists say it could become the most productive natural gas field in the U.S., capable of supplying the entire country's needs for up to two decades by some estimates.

Before that can happen, the industry is realizing that it must solve the challenge of what to do with its wastewater. As a result, the Marcellus Shale is on its way to being the nation's first gas field where drilling water is widely reused.

The polluted water comes from a drilling technique known as hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," in which millions of gallons of water, sand and chemicals are blasted into each well to fracture tightly compacted shale and release trapped natural gas.

Fracking has been around for decades. But the drilling companies are now using it in conjunction with a new horizontal drilling technique they brought to Appalachia after it was proven in the 1990s to be effec- Continued on Page 9
**SOOGA would like to welcome**

**the following new 2010 members:**

**DAVE BEVERIDGE**  
Nat-Nic Oil & Gas, Inc.  
730 Eddy Ave.  
Woodsfield, OH 43793  
740-472-5335

**NICKI DEEM**  
Canaan Industries, LLC  
12845 Burbank Rd.  
Burbank, OH 44214  
330-464-1510

**BENJAMIN ANDERSON**  
Anderson Energy, Inc  
P.O. Box 327  
Vincent, OH 45784  
740-678-8608

**GREGORY SMITH**  
Smith Land Surveying, Inc.  
P.O. Box 150  
Glenville, WV 26351  
304-462-5634

**JIM DENNY**  
Triad Hunter, LLC  
P.O. Box 430  
Reno, OH 45773  
740-374-2940

---

**The Insider**

**New Concord** - Wires lying along sidewalks of the village and in the countryside of Union Township in Muskingum County are part of an effort to find more energy resources for the nation, a village official said.

The wires, which look like heavy-duty, outside extension cords, are being used in seismic testing, Village Administrator John Huey said.

“It’s seismic testing for oil and gas (deposits),” Huey said. “They’re mapping the subsurface”.

Precision Geophysical, a company headquartered in Millersburg, is conducting the testing for Artex Oil Co.

“They’re working the area in the village and around town.” Huey said.

“They’re doing the shooting outside of town. Only listening devices are in the village”.

Village officials granted permission several months ago for the listening devices to be placed in town. The process is expected to be completed within several weeks.
First and Second Cow Run Sands

This month a departure will be made from the previous discussions of productive zones of the Devonian Shale to cover a situation where the Washington County nomenclature does not follow the usual practice with respect to naming of producing sands. The question is often raised as to why the Second Cow Run is not the next sand found below the First Cow Run.

In the normal course of usage where there are two or more sands found in close stratigraphic position, the practice is to name these first, second, etc. Examples of these are the previously discussed First and Second Warren. Other examples are First, Second and Third Salt Sands as well as First, Second and Third Bradford.

However, in the case of the Cow Run Sands, the Buell Run and Macksburg 300 will be found between the First and Second Cow Run. To understand why this is so, a brief discussion of history is in order.

One of the earliest oil fields to be developed in Washington County was found in Lawrence Township along the banks of Cow Run in 1861. The wells were quite shallow, often from 140 to 350 feet deep, and the producing zone was named the Cow Run Sand. In 1866 the Perkins well was drilled deeper and at a depth of 595 another sand was found which was productive. Since this was the second sand to produce in the field, it was named the “Second Cow Run Sand.” The interval between the two productive sands consisted of non-productive shale, clay, thin coal beds and thin sand stringers.

As more areas of Washington County were developed, it became apparent that the non-productive interval between the two sands found at Cow Run contained several productive zones in other parts of the county. In the Macksburg area, the Buell Run and Macksburg 300 sands are identified as productive zones between the two Cow Run sands.

In Grandview and Independence Townships there are two Cow Run sands which are recorded in a number of older well logs. Along Sheets Run, the shallowest of these, known as First Cow Run, is found at a depth of 400 feet. The top of what is known as Second Cow Run is found at a depth of 490 feet. Since the interval between these two is only 60 feet, it is obvious that the names have been misapplied. It is not known, at this time, which of these two zones, if any, correlates to the true First and Second Cow Run sands. In order to make an accurate determination of this, it would be necessary to construct a detailed cross-section of well logs from Cow Run to Sheets Run. Only in recent years have enough wells been drilled and logged with gamma-ray tools to permit such research.

This same situation will be found in several other areas of southeastern Ohio and West Virginia. In some areas, the term “Cow Run” is a “catch all” name applied to almost any shallow producing sand. The true First Cow Run Sand is sandstone deposited in a stream channel which has been cut into the ancient land surface during the Pennsylvanian period of geologic time. As such, the fields developed have a long narrow trend as the stream channel deposit was formed in a meandering fashion. The best example of this is the oil field which begins in Athens County and runs through Morgan County near Chesterhill, it then meanders across western Washington County, finally crossing the Ohio River below Marietta (near Union Carbide’s plant) and extending into West Virginia for several miles.
## GAS PRICING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY 2010</th>
<th>FEBRUARY 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYMEX Settlement: $5.814</td>
<td>NYMEX Settlement: $5.274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside FERC/DTI: $6.210 (Basis: $0.396)</td>
<td>Inside FERC/DTI: $5.570 (Basis: $0.296)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside FERC/TCO: $6.050 (Basis: $0.236)</td>
<td>Inside FERC/TCO: $5.530 (Basis: $0.256)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYMEX 3-day Average: $5.8157</td>
<td>NYMEX 3-day Average: $5.4937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OIL PRICING

**Effective Date 2/25/2010**

**ERGON PURCHASING WEST VIRGINIA**
- Ohio All Fields: $73.75
- West Virginia Northern: $73.00
- West Virginia Central: $72.25
- West Virginia Southern: $72.00
- Appalachian Light: $52.16

**AMERICAN REFINING GROUP**
- OH/WV: $73.75
- Appalachian Light: $50.70

---

**Francis Brothers, LLC**

**Ripley, West Virginia**

- Steve: 304-273-3559  304-582-1990
- John: 304-273-2176  304-532-0207
- Paul: 304-273-5264  304-532-0299
- Larry: 304-927-5443  304-532-7443

Office: 304-372-5452  Fax: 304-372-5453
Email: FRANCISBROTHERS@VERISON.NET

---

**P.L. Lori Services, LLC**

**Phil Lori, Owner**

39490 Pauline Boccard Rd. Caldwell, OH 43724

- Pipeline Construction
- Roustabouts
- Build & Reclaim
- Locations
- Tanks
- Batteries

PHONE: (740) 783.4700
Cell 740.350.7187
Fax 740.813.2529
philori@hotmail.com
Fracking a horizontal well costs more money and uses more water, but it produces more natural gas from shale than a traditional vertical well.

Once the rock is fractured, some of the water—estimates range from 15 to 40 percent—comes back up the well. When it does, it can be five times saltier than seawater and laden with dissolved solids such as sulfates and chlorides, which conventional sewage and drinking water treatment plants aren’t equipped to remove.

At first, many drilling companies hauled away the wastewater in tanker trucks to sewage treatment plants that processed the water and discharged it into rivers—the same rivers from which water utilities then drew drinking water.

But in October 2008, something happened that stunned environmental regulators: The levels of dissolved solids spiked above government standards in southwestern Pennsylvania’s Monongahela River, a source of drinking water for more than 700,000 people.

Regulators said the brine posed no serious threat to human health. But the area’s tap water carried an unpleasant gritty or earthy taste and smell and left a white film on dishes. And industrial users noticed corrosive deposits on valuable machinery.

One 11-year-old suburban Pittsburgh boy with an allergy to sulfates, Jay Miller, developed hives that itched for two weeks until his mother learned about the Monongahela’s pollution and switched him to bottled or filtered water.

No harm to aquatic life was reported, though high levels of salts and other minerals can kill fish.
TAX LOSS HARVESTING
A useful year-end move to counteract capital gains.
provided by G. Keith Stonestreet

Even though this has been a poor year for the market, you may realize short-term capital gains. What do you do about them? You could do what many investors do—“cash in your losses” and practice tax loss harvesting.

**Selling losers to offset winters.** Tax loss harvesting means taking capital losses (you sell securities worth less than what you first paid for them) to offset the short-term capital gains you have amassed. While this doesn’t get rid of your losses, it can mean immediate tax savings. It can also help you diversify your portfolio. It may even help you to position yourself for possible long-term after-tax returns.

**The tax-saving potential.** Sure, you can use this technique to put your net gains at #0, but that’s just a start. Up to $3,000 of capital losses in excess of capital gains can be deducted from ordinary income, and any remaining capital losses above that can be carried forward to offset capital gains in upcoming years.¹

So by taking a bunch of losses this year and carrying over the excess losses into 2009, you can potentially shelter some (or maybe even all) of your long-term and short-term capital gains next year. This gives you a chance to shelter winners you’ve held (even for less than a year) from being taxed at up to 35%.²

**The strategy in action.** It is really quite simple. Step A is to pick out the losers in your portfolio. Step B is deciding which losers to sell and telling your financial representative what you want to do.

However, both investor and representative have to watch out for the IRS “wash sale” rule. You can’t claim a loss on a security if you buy the same or “substantially identical” security within 30 days before or after the sale.³ In other words, you can’t just sell a stock or mutual fund to rack up a capital loss and then quickly replace it.

Here’s a heads-up: a new IRS ruling (Revenue Ruling 2008-5) says you can no longer use an IRA to acquire “substantially identical” securities within the 61-day wash sale window—and you can’t boost your tax basis in said IRA by the amount of the disallowed loss.⁴

**The drawbacks.** You may not wish to alter a carefully chosen portfolio to the degree that you must for tax loss harvesting, especially if it has been built for the long term. Also, you could end up missing a potential rally. Transaction costs do add up; so you’ll want to take that into account when tax loss harvesting.

**Will long-term capital gains be taxed more in the future?** They could. President-elect Barack Obama has talked about possibly raising the long-term capital gains tax rate for taxpayers earning over $250,000 per year from 15% to 20%.⁵ Is that you? If so, you might think of triggering excess capital losses in 2008 and using the losses to shelter future long-term capital gains that could be taxed at a higher rate.

**Not just a year-end tactic...also a year-round strategy.** Some investors harvest losses throughout the year, not just in December. You may want to ask your financial professional how you can harvest losses this holiday season and beyond.

G. Keith Stonestreet is a Representative with NPC and may be reached at (304) 343-1242. Securities offered through National Planning Corporation (NPC), Member FINRA/SIPC. G. Keith Stonestreet, Stonestreet Associated LLC, and NPC are separate and unrelated companies.

These are the views of Peter Montoya Inc. not the named Representative nor Broker/Dealer, and should not be construed as investment advice. Neither the named Representative nor Broker/Dealer gives tax or legal advice. All information is believed to be from reliable sources; however, we make no representation as to its completeness or accuracy. The publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other professional services. If other expert assistance is needed, the reader is advised to engage the services of a competent professional. Please consult your Financial Professional for further information.

**Citations.**
1. smartmoney.com/personal-finance/taxes/a-down-stock-market-offers-tasty-tax-breaks/ (10/29/08)
2. irs.gov/publications/p550/ch04.htm#d0e12561 (TY 2007)
4. blogs.abcnews.com/politicalradar/2008/08/obama-clarifies.html (8/14/08)
Several years into the developing Marcellus Shale gas boom, West Virginia well operators are opening new brine disposal injection wells to handle the waste fluids.

"It's an interesting time because things are changing," said James Peterson, who permits underground injection wells for the state Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Oil and Gas.

Flows of waste brine generated through natural resource extraction have been modest in the past. But development of a gas well in the Marcellus Shale requires hydraulic fracturing: blasting high volumes of water laced with sand and chemicals into the formation to break the rock and release trapped natural gas.

Several million gallons of "frack" fluid for each well return to the surface as a heavy brine, far saltier than seawater. Disposal of these new volumes of brine is a challenge.

So far, well operators or their agents have been hauling most of the frack flowback to Ohio for underground injection, according to Peterson, because salt removal is expensive and only two Class II, or brine disposal, wells were permitted by West Virginia's Underground Injection Control program.

Now, though, nine commercial brine disposal injection wells are permitted, and seven are operating. Several more are in the permitting pipeline.

How Much Brine?

The DEP has not in the past required well operators to report their water management in detail. It soon may be possible to get a rough estimate of the industry's brine disposal needs: The agency began on Jan. 8 requiring operators expecting to use more than 5,000 barrels of water to report their plans in advance.

Lacking that, though, here's a rough back-of-the-envelope calculation of how much frack flowback is being generated in the state.

Seventy-one Marcellus wells were drilled and completed in 2009 through November, according to DEP Office of Oil and Gas Chief James Martin. Estimates of frack flowback from a Marcellus well vary, but a midrange number is about 3 million gallons.

At that rate, the state’s industry would have generated about 638,000 gallons of frack flowback - an Olympic-size swimming pool - each day in 2009.

A small part of that is treated and reused or released to surface waters, so something on the order of 600,000 gallons per day may be disposed of through underground injection.

That estimate may be extremely low. As a reality check, Pennsylvania environmental regulators are planning for the disposal of 20 million gallons per day of gas industry brine in the near future.

Private Brine Disposal Wells

According to an OOG database online, 62 private brine disposal injection wells operate in West Virginia, one of them permitted as far back as 1917 and only about a dozen since the Marcellus boom began. The newest wells are operated by names familiarly associated with development of the Marcellus Shale, names like Cabot Oil and Gas, Chesapeake Energy and XTO Energy - that last one recently acquired by Exxon Mobil because of its position in the Marcellus.

But Peterson said any permitted well, old or new, is kept up to date through five-year inspections and might be taking Marcellus wastewater. He has data on injection volumes into each well and is in the process of entering it into a database.

Commercial Brine Disposal Wells

Seven brine injection wells operate commercially in the state: two in Lewis County and one each in Fayette, Kanawha, Monongalia, Raleigh and Ritchie counties.

Commercial wells differ from private wells in two main ways, Peterson said.

Operators have to haul their own fluids or submit monthly lab tests, and the properties must be fenced and monitored in person or by camera.

The newest well, started in November, is operated by Viking International Resources Co. of Marietta, Ohio. Viking President Tom Palmer said the company established the Ritchie County well, its second including a well in Ohio, to serve the disposal needs of related oil and gas producer Virco Inc. and also to serve others commercially.

The well accepts only Marcellus frack flowback water, according to company geologist Rick Zickefoose. It serves small local producers, as well as large brine-hauling firms, including Energy Contractors of Bridgeport and Key Energy Services of Houston.

Two types of trucks do the hauling, Zickefoose said: flat trucks that hold 70—80 barrels, or 2,940-3,360 gallons, and tractor trailers that hold 120-135 barrels or 5,000—5,600 gallons.
C. Bruce McDaniel  
President

804-273-9092 • Fax 804-273-9093  
4461 Cox Road, Suite 113 • Glen Allen, Virginia 23060  
www.eServices.cc

Mark Isner 304-373-0203 or 304-532-6149 (cell)  
114-A Pfront Ave • Ripley, West Virginia 25771 • Fax 304-373-0205

Columbia Gas Transmission, East Ohio Gas,  
Dominion Gas Transmission,  
Big Sandy and East Tennessee

Wayne Cline  
Division Manager

PO Box 578  
Woodsfield Ohio, 43793

Tel: (740) 472-2170  
Fax: (740) 472-2407  
Cell: (740) 213-5676  
wcline@dynamic safety resources.com  
www.dynamic safety resources.com

Larry D. Hill  

(800) 987-5556  
(740) 987-8888 FAX  
Home (740) 376-9103  
Mobile (740) 568-8965

Tech Star, Inc.  
2100 Clay Road  
Post Office Box 449  
Junction City, Ohio 43748-0449

Deryl L. Perkins  
Vice President

Greg Powers  
Manager

Phone: 304-659-3570  
Fax: 304-659-3575  
Email: perkins supply@yahoo.com

OGIA Insurance Agency  
P.O. Box 145  
Grove City, OH 43123

Linda Custer  
Agent & Customer Service  
Grove City (Col’s, OH) 800-334-5488  
Fax: 614-875-6482

Mark Freshwater  
Agent  
Reynoldsburg, OH 888-231-8426  
Cell: 614-202-0842

Mailing Address: OGIA Insurance Agency, PO Box 146, Grove City, OH 43123  
Email: MSFRESHWATER@AOL.COM

Tim Brown  

tim@timcoinc.net

Divisions:  
paraffin solvents  
oil field services  
wire line services  
service & swab rigs  
power swivel & pump

57051 Marietta Road  
Byesville, Ohio 43723  
800-685-2554 or 740-685-2594  
Cell: 740-680-4646  
Fax: 740-685-2730

Serving the Oil and Gas Industry Since 1978

PLANNING A SOLID FOUNDATION  
FOR YOUR SUCCESS

STONESTREET ASSOCIATES, LLC  
INSURANCE BROKERAGE FIRM

G. KEITH STONESTREET  
334 4th Avenue  
South Charleston, WV 25303  
keith@stonestreetassociatesllc.com

www.stonestreetassociatesllc.com
Pricing
Prices February 9, 2010 at 9:30 a.m.

One Year NYMEX strip (March, 2010 – February, 2011) $5.83
Summer NYMEX strip (April, 2010 – October, 2010) $5.45
Winter NYMEX strip (November, 2010 – March, 2011) $6.43

TCO Index Posting - February, 2010 $5.53
DTI Index Posting - February, 2010 $5.57

It appears that high storage levels combined with enhanced production capabilities and slow usage growth could keep gas prices from rising dramatically over the next couple of years. The current EIA forecast for 2010 is that the average Henry Hub price will be $5.36 per MCF (a $1.30 increase over the average 2009 price of $4.06), and that the average 2011 Henry Hub price will be $6.12 per MCF.

Beyond the fourth quarter and into 2010, the market will be increasingly reliant on fundamental issues, an exceptionally cold fall/winter. 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. Some analysts have moved from a bearish position to a neutral position on the gas markets as we move into the storm season and winter. The winter season has gotten off to a cold start, which has prices turning upward in the near term. Looking forward toward April, their appears to be a softening in price, as weather demand coupled with storage levels may indicate some sideways trading between $5.00 and $6.00.

Gas Storage as of the February 4, 2010 Report
Working Gas in storage was 2,406 Bcf as of Friday, January 29, 2010. At 2,406, total working gas is 150 Bcf above the 5 year historical average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>01/29/10</th>
<th>01/22/10</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>01/29/09</th>
<th>01/29/09</th>
<th>5 Year Avg.</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>-83</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>2,521</td>
<td>-115</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>2,256</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage is 62.6% full compared to normal as of this report, with normal total capacity of 3,621 at the start of the withdrawal season.

Gatherco
Retainage for November, 2009 is as follows for the Gatherco systems. Treat was 8.48%, Miley was 5.78%, Meigs was 6.29%, York was 5.0%, Grimes was 19.48%, and Elk was 5.0%

Dominion East Ohio Gas
Dominion East Ohio Industrial load is down 60,000dth/day per representatives from Dominion East Ohio. However, there are indications that usage is on an up-tick, with the steel mills coming back on line and making steel again.

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

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.

Continued to page 16
PAUL WARREN

Dexter City—Paul H. Warren, 90, Dexter City, died Monday evening (Jan. 11 2010) at his residence.

He was born Nov. 11, 1919, in Dexter City, a son of the late Wilson Tilton “WT” and Martha A. Tuttle Warren. He was a 1937 graduate of Dexter City High School and was a World War II veteran, having served with the 264th Army Ordinance EVAC Unit in Europe. Mr. Warren was the last surviving founder of Warren Drilling in Dexter City, which began operations in 1939. He was a member of the Ohio Oil and Gas Association.

In addition to his parents, he was preceded in death by his wife, Mary Eileen Gard Warren, whom he married Nov. 22, 1946, and who died Jan. 1, 1995; one brother, Lewis D. Warren; and one sister, Clare Louise Moseley.

Surviving are two daughters, Mary V. Davis of Cumberland and Emily J. (Willard) Speece of Dexter City; three sons, David G. (Cindy) Siers of Venetia, Pa., Dan R. Warren of Marietta and Randy C. (Alicia) Warren of Dexter City; 10 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; several nieces and nephews.

The family requests memorial contributions be made to the Dexter City United Methodist Church.

JOE DEVER

Joseph (Joe) P. Dever, 39, passed away on Sunday, December 13, 2009, at the Genesis-Good Samaritan Medical Center in Zanesville, Ohio.

Born on August 14, 1970, Joe was the eldest son of Phill and Linda (Morrison) Dever. Joe was a 1989 graduate of John Glenn High School and a graduate of Northwest Diesel College. Joe was a member of the Cambridge Country Club and enjoyed golfing. He was also an avid fan of The Ohio State Buckeyes and the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Joe was Operations Manager for Devco Oil, Inc. in Cambridge, Ohio. He had been a member of the Ohio Oil and Gas Association from 2001 until his passing.

Joe was preceded in death by his grandfathers, Frank Dever and William Morrison; and an uncle, Dennis Bame.

Joe is survived by his parents, Phill and Linda Dever of Norwich, a daughter, Angel Renee Dever, a brother, Todd and wife Cassie Dever, a nephew, Noah, his maternal grandmother, Mildred Morrison, his paternal grandmother Lavon Dever, as well as numerous friends and extended family members.

As an expression of sympathy, the family asks that contributions in Joseph’s memory be made to:

Ohio Oil and Gas Energy Education Foundation
P.O. Box 187, Granville, Ohio 43023.
Frostbite, the freezing of skin and underlying tissues, happens only in below-freezing temperatures. The skin feels cold and firm and looks white or bluish. The victim will say the affected body part feels numb.

A less serious condition is frostnip. The skin becomes white or pale and remains pliable. First aid for frostnip consists of gently warming the affected area with bare hands or by blowing warm air on the area. After rewarming, the area may be red, tender and slightly swollen. What’s the treatment for frostbite?

What To Do:

- Get the victim out of the cold and to a warm place.
- Remove any constrictive clothing or items.
- Seek medical attention immediately. If the victim is in a remote or wilderness area (more than 2 hours from medical attention), use the wet, rapid re-warming method: Place the frostbitten part in warm water. Re-warming usually takes 20 to 40 minutes or until the tissue is soft. Help control the severe pain during re-warming by giving aspirin or ibuprofen. DO NOT rub or massage or use snow or ice on the body part. DO NOT allow the victim to drink alcoholic beverages or smoke.

Please note: re-warming should never be done if there is a chance that the part will be re-frozen.

After Thawing:

- Treat victims as a “stretcher” case because they will be unable to walk.
- Protect victims from constrictive objects such as clothing and bedding.
- Place dry, sterile gauze between their toes and fingers.
- Slightly elevate the affected part to reduce pain and swelling.
- Give aspirin or ibuprofen to limit pain and swelling.
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 enhancements projects being worked on and considered by the enhancement committee.

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

CNR/COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION

As cold weather returns and demand increases, producers are seeing a return to production for those affected Eastern Kentucky producers.

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

Two New Announcements from Dominion Transmission:

Dominion News

Dominion to Build Natural Gas Gathering Enhancement Project in West Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16, PRNewswire-First Call/ -- Dominion (NYSE: D) today announced the Gathering Enhancement Project, a $253 million expansion of its natural gas gathering, processing and liquids facilities in West Virginia. The project is designed to increase the efficiency and reduce high pressures in its gathering system, thus increasing the amount of natural gas local producers can move through Dominion's West Virginia system.

"This is a good project for West Virginia and its natural gas industry," said Gary Sypolt, chief executive officer of Dominion Energy. "Dominion will increase its investment and local producers will increase their production, thereby aiding the state's economy through job creation and increased property, severance and other taxes."

Dominion will complete three compression units currently under construction and, over the next three years, add nine new units. Approximately 25 miles of replacement or new pipeline will be constructed at various places in its gathering system to address bottlenecks and increase delivery. Two new gas processing plants will be added, increasing Dominion's processing capacity from approximately 230 million cubic feet per day to 280 million cubic feet per day. The project is expected to be complete by fourth quarter 2012 and will be paid for by producers in their rates.

The project includes:

- Nine planned units totaling approximately 7,000 horsepower to be installed over the next three years in Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, Gilmer and Kanawha counties
- A 10 million cubic feet per day processing plant in Pleasants County
- A 40 million cubic feet per day processing plant in Lewis County
- A 60,000 gallon per day expansion of the Hastings Extraction Plant in Wetzel County

Dominion is one of the nation's largest producers and transporters of energy, with a portfolio of more than 27,500 megawatts of generation, 1.1 trillion cubic feet equivalent of proved natural gas reserves, 14,000 miles of natural gas transmission, gathering and storage pipeline and 6,000 miles of electric transmission lines. Dominion operates the nation's largest natural gas storage system with 975 billion cubic feet of storage capacity and serves retail energy customers in 12 states.
1. On November 19, 2009, Dominion held a meeting at Bridgeport, WV to discuss upcoming potential constraints and capacity allocation on their pipeline system for this winter and beyond. Below is a brief summary of that meeting.

Curtailments and Constraints Dominion Transmission Meeting, November 19, 2009

I attended a Dominion Transmission, Inc. meeting Nov. 19 in Bridgeport, WV, where Dominion shared its view that Shippers on DTI’s southern pipeline system may be experiencing constraints and curtailments going forward into winter, with some that could begin in December. DTI said there was more gas flowing on the system than there was available capacity. DTI provided some suggestions for managing supply constraints and curtailments, as well as some graphs which you can view online from their presentation at the meeting. The link for that presentation is at the bottom of this document.

• DTI has outlined two constraint points that take WV gas from South Point to the North.
  • The first constraint is Mockingbird Compressor Station at the Hastings processing plant. That compressor has a capacity of 600,000 Dth/day and receives gas from Domincios dry system, producer’s meters, Tennessee Gas P/l, Dominion Storage, Rockies Express pipeline at Clarington, and Texas Eastern Pipeline. All of these sources of gas supply exceeds the capacity of 600,000/dth per day at Mockingbird. The slides in the presentation on the link set out below outlines these points.
  • When supply exceeds pipeline capacity, curtailments occur in the following order to nominations on their systems. They are as follows under Dominion’s tariff.
    • Primary Firm Nominations and storage
    • Secondary Firm Nominations
    • Interruptible Nominations

Per Dominion’s discussions, the Primary Firm and the Secondary Firm nominations will likely take up all of the available capacity, resulting in curtailments to interruptible nominations, which in the past has been the historical method used to schedule and move gas on DTI’s system.

• Since there is no available Primary Firm on Dominion’s system, and shippers/producers utilize Secondary Firm with receipt points upstream of Mockingbird, there is a good chance that these nominations will be allocated on a daily basis among all of the secondary shippers. The shipper on secondary firm will be informed by Dominion by 5:00 p.m. of any allocations for the upcoming day’s flows. At that time, the shipper or pool operator will have to notify Dominion which Mids/meters will be shut in to reduce the flowing supply to the level set out in the curtailment allocation. The producer will be notified by their marketer/shipper as to which mids are affected and at what level they must be curtailed or shut in.

The second constraint point on the Dominion system is at Waynesburg, PA, which is the Crayne Compressor station. The chart in the link below set outs this point as well. Volumes through this station include the volumes at Mockingbird set out above, as well as Hastings, producer meters, EQT at Pratt Farm, and TETCO at Waynesburg. If after review by Dominion it is determined that supply exceeds capacity at Crayne, allocations will apply to Crayne just as it did to Mockingbird above. Once again, Dominion suggested that shippers obtain Secondary Firm to insure that some of your gas flows based on the allocations. Producers behind Crayne will be notified by their pool operation/marketer as to curtailments and shut ins that are a result of the allocation process.

As a result of the discussions about these curtailments and constraints on their system, Dominion has suggested that producers obtain Secondary Firm Transportation so that they can help insure that some of their gas will flow during these periods. Dominion indicated that these curtailments may continue after winter is over, particularly the gas behind Hastings Compressor.

Dominion also explained that the Appalachian Gateway Project will eliminate this over supply situation. However, that project is tentatively set to be in service in September, 2012. During the period from December, 2009 through the in service date of the Appalachian Gateway Project, these curtailments and shut ins will continue.
To access the information set out above, please follow the instructions below to review the presentations and notices about their curtailment/constraint situation:

Notices:
   A. Go to: www.escript.dom.com
   B. Click on informational postings on the left side of the screen.
   C. Click on Documentation

To access the November 19th Dominion Presentation on Curtailments/Constraints:
   A. Under “File” click on Producer Meeting 11/19/09
   B. Click on “Open” to view the slides.

2. On another announcement of their website December 7, 2009, DTI announced that beginning January 1, 2010, they are going to require electronic measurement for all new meter sets delivering 50/day or greater. On existing meters, they are going to require electronic measurement on all meters doing 100/day or greater. On the link below you can find all of the details on this new announcement, with costs and a Q & A section.

   http://escript.dom.com/html/app_prod.htm Then click on the subject titled “Position Paper Electronic/Communications Measurement”

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. The project is fully subscribed, with total firm transportation delivery from the project of 484,260/day, and the total cost of the project is approximately $600 million. Construction is set to begin in 2011, and with a scheduled in-service date in 2012.

H-162 and TL-272 South of CORNWELL STATION - SCHEDULED CONSTRUCTION - Posted 01/08/2010 11:52 am ECT

Dominion Transmission, Inc. (DTI)'s met with the producers impacted with this construction on August 11, 2009. This notice is to serve as a reminder that DTI will be working on H-162 and TL-272 during 2010. These pipelines run in parallel extending from the north side of the Kanawha River near Chelyan, WV to Cornwell Station near Clendenin, WV. DTI will convert the existing 20" TL-272 from high-pressure dry transmission service to a low-pressure wet production line. In addition, DTI will abandon the existing low-pressure wet production line, 20" H-162, and install a new high-pressure dry transmission line in its easement (TL-585). TL-585 will consist of approximately 28 miles of 20" pipe from the Kanawha River to Cornwell Station.

DTI anticipates producer/customer "wet" taps currently feeding into/out H-162 will have service interruption from April 1, 2010 until October 31st, 2010, and producer/customer "dry" taps currently feeding into/out TL-272 will have service interruption from October 1, 2010 until October 31, 2010.

Please continue to monitor these postings for any changes in this project.

SCOPE:

   20" H-162 will be abandoned and removed from its right-of-way from the Kanawha River to Cornwell Station.
   Install approximately 28 miles of 20" pipe. This new line (TL-585) will be constructed in the existing 20" H-162 easement, and will serve as our high-pressure dry transmission line once completed.
   The pipe will be installed between April 1, 2010 and September 30, 2010.
   After the TL-585 construction is complete, tie-ins are made, and the line is in-service, TL-272 will have eight - 20' sections of pipe replaced totaling approximately 1.5 miles.
   These replacement sections will be installed between October 1, 2010 and October 31, 2010. Once the replacement sections are completed, tie-ins will be made to connect TL-272 to wet production service.

(Continued to page 20)
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/ww.dom.com/about/gas-transmission/index.jsp

OTHERS - ROCKIES EXPRESS PIPELINE

Marcellus Play

The link below is a good one to keep up with the events and concerns surrounding the Marcellus Play in the North East.

http://www.energyindepth.org/

REX PIPELINE FORCE MAJEURE LIFTED

Force Majeure Update #12 – Segment 390 Return to Partial Service

The force majeure declared on Saturday, November 14, 2009 on REX’s system east of the Chancellorsville Compressor Station remains in effect. However, the pipeline segment from near Chancellorsville Compressor Station to Clarington (Segment 390) will return to partial service on Wednesday, January 27, 2010. Pipeline Segment 390 will initially be returned to service at a reduced capacity, limited to approximately 88% of the segment’s contracted capacity in effect prior to the force majeure event. This capacity limitation is expected to remain in effect for less than two weeks.

The force majeure will remain in effect until the segment capacity can be fully restored to the operating capacity in effect prior to the force majeure event. With the return to service of Segment 390 at reduced capacity, Shippers who opted to move their Primary Delivery Points due to the force majeure may have their Primary Delivery Points re-established at Clarington, pursuant to their agreements and the REX FERC Gas Tariff. To the extent nominations exceed available capacity, firm shippers holding in-the-path and Primary Delivery Point rights will be scheduled pro rata based on MDQ and consistent with Section 3.1 A of the REX FERC Gas Tariff. Reservation credits will be granted for any confirmed quantities nominated but not scheduled for delivery to Primary Delivery Points located on Segment 390 as a result of the capacity limitation, in accordance with Section 7.14 C of the REX FERC Gas Tariff.

Further updates will be posted as soon as new information becomes available.

Starting with gas day Wednesday, January 27 and continuing until further notice, nominations through Segment 390 will be scheduled at the reduced capacity, and the interconnects listed below will be available.

PIN 44423 – Tennessee Guernsey
PIN 44489 – Dominion Noble
PIN 44424 – Dominion Clarington
PIN 44425 – TETCO Clarington
PIN 44490 – E OH Gas Clarington

For questions, please call your Account Director or Scheduling Representative.

Part four of a four part series assessing the impact of REX on North America natural gas markets.

Conclusions from Part Four

Canada is the new Gulf.

For the past decade, the Gulf region has been responsible for the most significant reductions in U.S. supply. In a surprising turn of events, new projects such as Independence Hub promise to reverse that trend while Canadian imports are declining dramatically. Our analysis of Canadian supply and demand suggests that U.S. imports from Canada will be down significantly in the years ahead.
By the time REX reaches Clarington, imports may be down by more than 1 BCF from 2006 levels. While most of the import decline is expected to impact Midwest markets, lower Canadian supply availability will create a "hole" in Northeast supply that REX and other projects will help fill.

Capacity constraints will limit deliverability.
While REX will deliver 1.8 Bcf into Ohio markets, constraints located east of Ohio will limit the volume of incremental supplies that can be delivered to the highest priced markets. REX alone, as it is being constructed, will do little to alleviate the chronic tight supplies that plague the Northeast market. To get Rockies gas into this tight market, additional pipeline capacity to markets in the mid-Atlantic, New York and New England areas must be built.

Pipeline Projects will absorb some supply.
Some of REX's supply will be absorbed by new pipeline capacity currently being built. TETCO's Time II project will provide transportation capacity for an incremental 150,000 Mcf/d of supplies to reach the New Jersey market. Tennessee's Northeast ConneXion will move 136,000 Mcf/d of incremental supplies to New England.

Millennium will see benefits.
Other REX supplies may move into Millennium, where shippers may see significant benefits from REX. Millennium was designed to bring incremental Canadian supplies into the constrained markets in and around New York City. In a scenario of declining Canadian supply, it will be necessary for Millennium shippers to bid away volumes from other markets (likely the Midwest). However, it appears increasingly likely that Millennium will receive significant incremental supplies from TCO, Tennessee Pipeline or one of the regional storage facilities. These pipeline and storage connections will enable incremental volumes to flow to NYC markets, suggesting that Millennium may see much of its throughput from U.S. sources rather than from Canada. To the extent that incremental REX supplies result in lower prices in this area, Millennium shippers may find that a pipeline designed to bring more Canadian gas to the Northeast could be a major beneficiary of REX.

Northeast Passage Pipeline will add significant capacity - in 2011.
El Paso's Tennessee Gas Pipeline has proposed to build the 1.1 Bcf/d Northeast Passage pipeline, which would extend 471 miles from Clarington, OH, to Pleasant Valley, NY with interconnections to other pipelines along its route. This system has the potential to significantly increase take-away capacity from Clarington and would provide direct access to markets in major metropolitan areas along the East Coast. However, the pipeline is not expected to be in service until November 2011, a gap of more than two years following the completion of REX.

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 1.3 Bcf/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 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 Mid-continent, impacts in the Southeast/Gulf or changes in the Northeast market, please reference BENTEK's Observer series of reports which are available at www.bentekenergy.com or email John Lange at jlange@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 REX's interactive web site.
For current updates, please utilize the Rex Pipeline Website http://www.rexpipeline.com/index_east.html

Use of Data:
The information contained in this document is compiled and furnished without responsibility for accuracy and is provided to the recipients on the condition that errors or omissions shall not be made the basis for a claim, demand or cause of action. The information contained in this document is obtained from recognized statistical services and other sources believed to be reliable, however we have not verified such information and we do not make any representations as to its accuracy or completeness.

Disclaimer:
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.
Five tips to help get ready for an OSHA inspection

By Jason LeMasters

The arrival of the new administration in Washington has brought with it a dramatic increase in OSHA enforcement. While this means that the odds of an OSHA visit to your oil and gas operation are substantially higher, there is no need to be unduly alarmed if you make some advance preparations.

The best measure your company can take to protect workers and meet OSHA standards is to make sure you have an effective safety plan that is consistently implemented.

You might want to take a look at your safety plan if it has not been reviewed recently. With shifts in the economy, many businesses have made changes in their operations. The impact on safety needs to be examined. You also need to be sure that your practices can withstand increased OSHA scrutiny.

That said, companies should also have a plan for OSHA inspections that lays out orderly procedures to follow when an inspector arrives, which typically occurs with no notice. Here are five key tips for procedures to follow:

1) **Have a manager designated in advance to represent you during an OSHA inspection.**
   This is the most important tip of all if your company’s interests are to be well-represented during the inspection. Your company representative should be well-versed in OSHA procedures and your safety program. Ideally, the representative should be your company’s safety director, if you have one, or someone else in upper management. Make sure your company representative is present during every part of the OSHA inspection. If the designated company representative is not available when the inspector arrives, the inspector usually will be willing to wait for up to an hour. But be sure to have a backup representative identified. If necessary, the backup can communicate by phone with the designated representative as the inspection proceeds.

2) **Take advantage of the opening conference, which typically occurs right after an inspector arrives, to discuss the scope of the inspection.**
   You have the right to ask the inspector questions and ought to exercise it. You might want to ask what prompted the inspection. You might also inquire as to whether there is a written complaint. If so, ask to see the complaint. It also is important to understand OSHA’s intentions for the inspection. The inspector may have instructions to investigate only a portion of your operation. He or she is still free to follow up on other issues that are in plain view, but you are not otherwise obligated to allow a limited scope inspection to become a full-blown review of your operation.
   Typical during an inspection is a request to see your company’s records. Get the request in writing so there is no later misunderstanding about what was wanted.

3) **Always have the company representative accompany the OSHA inspector during the walk-around inspection.**
   The representative should take notes of what happens during the inspection. The representative should photograph or videotape the same things that the OSHA inspector does, take all the same measurements and samples and record the names of all workers and managers who are interviewed. If it is not practical to take the measurements and samples at the same time as the inspector, they should be taken immediately after.
   Should a citation or violation be issued, your notes, photographs, measurements and samples may be very helpful.

4) **Make sure that non-supervisory workers understand that they have the right to speak or not to speak with the inspector. Give them an idea of what the inspector is likely to ask.**
   It is important to understand that employers cannot prevent OSHA from speaking to non-supervisory employees. In addition, those employees have the right to speak with the inspector with no company representative present. If you give employees a heads-up on what to expect, it must be done so as not to put pressure on them.
However, you can inform non-supervisory employees that it is their choice as to whether to speak with the inspector. You can also inform them that they have the right to record their sessions with inspectors. Employees should always be advised to tell the truth.

If employees agree, you may debrief them after they speak with the inspector.

It is a different story for managers and supervisors. The company should always take advantage of its right to have its representative sit in on all interviews of supervisors and managers. The company should prepare supervisors and managers in advance for their interviews, if possible. Statements by managers and supervisors can legally bind the company.

5) **Exercise your right to ask questions at the closing conference.**

The closing conference occurs at the end of the inspection. If your company is being cited, ask what specific standards are involved and how they are classified (serious, repeat, etc.) Inquire what the penalty might be. It is important to avoid admitting to violations at the conference. Follow-up consultation with an occupational safety firm or an attorney may reveal defenses to the violations that are not apparent during the conference.

**Summing up**

As with most things in life, advance preparation is likely to yield the best possible result when it comes to an OSHA inspection. And while the tips presented above are best practices, they are only highlights. You may wish to speak with an occupational safety and health consultant or your attorney to discuss other aspects of an effective plan to prepare for inspections.

Jason LeMasters is vice president of FDRsafety, which has worked with SOOGA members on hydrogen sulfide issues and other safety matters. FDRsafety assists companies with OSHA compliance, including safety plans, mock OSHA audits and inspection-preparation plans. You may contact Jason at 740-207-3104 or jlemasters@fdrsafety.com.
Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association Membership Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Membership Classification (Please Check One)

- $150 Annually
- $100 Annually
- $75 Annually
- Special (select only one, please)
- Wildcat Package $1,200.00
- Derrick Package $850.00

- Special Acknowledgement, logo/ad at all association events and functions
- One free ticket to association golf and clay shoot outings
- Tee sponsorship at each golf outing, clay shoot
- Grand Ad Package (business card website, full page directory, double ad in Insider)
- Four total company employee memberships (3 Associate)

- Special Acknowledgement, logo/ad at all association events and functions
- Tee sponsorship at each golf outing, clay shoot
- Queen Ad Package (business card website, 2/3 page directory, single ad in Insider)
- Two total company employee memberships (1 Associate)

CALL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MEMBERSHIP AND ADVERTISING PACKAGES,

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association (SOOGA) and mail to

Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association
P.O. Box 136
Reno, OH 45773
740-374-3203 - Phone Number
740-374-2840 - Fax Number
mail@sooga.org Email Address

The information presented herein is for informational purposes only and should not be considered as legal or other professional advice. To determine how various topics may affect you individually, consult your attorney and/or other professional advisors. Southeastern Ohio Oil & Gas Association, its Board of Trustees, Officers, Members and/or Staff are not liable or responsible for any damage or loss resulting from the use of information in this publication or from inaccuracies contained herein.