COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY ANALYSIS (CSA) 2010

By: Scott Mapes, Wells Fargo Insurance Services USA, Inc.

Some of the SOOGA Members received the attached Email from me several weeks ago. I will leave that message intact. Since this publication more information and rumors have circulated – following the email are additional comments.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration is starting/enforcing a new program effective 11/30/2010. Comprehensive Safety Analysis 2010 (CSA 2010) is a "Data Mining" look at your trucking operation. They are starting with a small sample of trucking operations, but it will grow to all USDOT registrants and possibly all commercial vehicles.

Ultimately, CSA 2010 will combine Vehicle Out of Service Inspections, Driver Out of Service Inspections and Driver Violations to formulate Carrier Safety Ratings. Poor ratings will equal fines and increased inspection activity.

Here are a couple highlights of the program:

1) Driver inspections count and drivers can be fined
2) Inspections can be made on commercial vehicles weighing 10,000 lbs. or more - no longer has to be a "combination vehicle." Ohio may reduce this to 8,000 lbs. - this would be a F250.
3) At some point in the future there will be a National CDL Drivers Database that you will be required to check prior to hire.

Actions you should consider:

1) Review the CSA 2010 program at www.fmcsa.dot.gov for more information
2) While at the website listed above check your company safety record. This would be if they have USDOT number currently
3) Make sure your MCS-150 is filed accurately - this can also be found on the website listed above. Again, only if you have USDOT numbers.
4) Make sure your drivers files are up to date
5) You might consider retraining Drivers on Hours of Service rules and Log book Maintenance.

At the top of the rumor list is they will start stopping vehicles over 8,000 pounds – okay we helped start this. The Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officers in Cambridge have had no published correspondence using this weight. Their directives all start at 10,000 lbs.

The next rumor is that all Commercially Registered Pick ups (over 10,000 lbs) will need USDOT Numbers. This is only partially true – only vehicles over 10,000 lbs engaged in interstate business need USDOT numbers currently. So, an F350 registered in Ohio technically needs to display USDOT Numbers to work on a well in West Virginia. An Ohio only F350 does not need to display a USDOT number.

Continued on Page 17
As outgoing President, I would like to thank everyone for their support over the past 2 years. It has been a pleasure serving the membership for this term. Good Luck to incoming President Wes Mossor, please support him as well as you have me.

The industry is much different from when I took office in December 2007. In Ohio, we have a new regulatory environment that will hopefully be manageable as we move forward. Any changes will be minimized as prices rebound.

I have come to know and respect the Executive Committee, Board of Trustees and especially the Executive Secretary. If you don’t already know it, Billie is largely responsible for the success of most of the SOOGA events. She deserves your thanks and help whenever an event occurs. She is simply the best.

Thank you again for everything and please,

“Stay Strong and be Safe”.

Gene Huck,
President
2011 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wednesday, April 27th, 2011
Spring Golf Outing combined with Spring Membership Meeting
Thursday, April 28th, 2011

Friday, June 17th, 2011
Spring Clay Shoot
Hilltop Sports, Whipple, OH

Wednesday, September 14th, 2011
Fall Golf Outing combined with 8th Annual Trade Show
Thursday, September 15th, 2011
Washington County Fairgrounds
Marietta, OH

Friday, October 14th, 2011
Fall Clay Shoot
Hilltop Sports, Whipple, OH

November 1-30, 2011
Fall Gun Giveaway
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scott.mapes@wellsfargo.com
wellsfargo.com/wis
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NEW MEMBERS

SOOGA would like to welcome the following new 2010 members:

Darwin Trahern
Weatherford International, Ltd.
Cannonsburg, PA
724-745-7050

Jim Weber
Weatherford International, Ltd.
Cannonsburg, PA
724-316-4321

James Sherrell
Weatherford International, Ltd.
Jane Lew, WV
304-269-6715

Al Catanzarite
Select Energy Services
724-743-3055

Steve Schmelzer
BBU Services
740-681-9902

Membership Committee Report: 12-1-2010
By: Wes Mossor - Chairman

Membership in your association currently stands at 349 members. Don’t forget about our 2010 Membership Drive. It is not too late to win, get out there and sign up some New Members.

2010 Membership Drive Results
38 New Members in 2010 – Welcome Aboard

CURRENT LEADERS
Larry Hill – Tech Star, Inc. – 4 New Members
Joey Vincent – Rain for Rent – 3 New Members
Chris Deem- Canaan Industries – 2 New Members
Curt Murray- Pride of The Hills – 2 New Members

The member that signs up the most new members will win.
First Place – 18 hole round of golf and lunch for four at The Marietta Country Club
Second Place – Free 2011 SOOGA Membership (basic membership only)
Third Place - $50.00 gift certificate

Winners will be announced at the 2011 Membership Meeting. Download membership form from the SOOGA website www.sooga.org or contact the SOOGA office (740)-374-3203, we will be glad to mail or fax forms for you.
Every year at the West Virginia Oil and Gas Festival, held at Sistersville, a series of events is held to commemorate the legend of Gib Morgan. These are usually contests of skill or endurance involving oil field skills.

While many people participate and watch, it is doubtful that they know the real story of the man for whom the event is named. Most people, if asked, will be of the opinion that Gib Morgan was an oil field legend on the order of Paul Bunyan of the loggers or Casey Jones of the railroads. Very few know that there actually was a man on whom the legends are based and that he lived and worked in our area. This is his story as it relates to the early days of the Macksburg Oil Field.

Throughout American history, colorful figures have emerged as folk heroes and legends have grown up concerning their fame or infamy as the case may be. Many of our folk heroes are people of infamous character such as Captain Kidd, Jesse James, Billy the Kid, Lizzie Borden. Other heroes were lawmen who tracked down the evil doers such as Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson, Elliot Ness, and others. The military and pioneer figures are also well represented with names like Daniel Boone, Davey Crockett, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

Lesser known legendary figures of heroic proportions are only known to followers of a particular industry such as Casey Jones or John Henry. In the oil fields, the name of Gib Morgan was often associated with feats that compared with all of the other figures of American folklore.

Gilbert Morgan was born at Callensburg in Clarion County, Pennsylvania on July 14, 1842 and died on February 29, 1909 at the Soldiers Home, Johnson City, Tennessee. In these 67 years he lived a life that was the basis for countless legends that expanded to the point where it is hard to separate fact from fiction. As a boy growing up in a rural area he did the things that most farm boys of his age and times did—worked like hell on the farm in the summer and cut timber in the winter. The time spent in the lumber camps was his introduction to the art of story telling. Since there were no other forms of entertainment in the camps, story telling became the chief evening diversion of the loggers and Gib, as he came to be known, was a good student of the art.

When he was nineteen, Gib enlisted in the Union Army. Actually he joined a regiment of the Pennsylvania militia which was stationed near Pittsburgh and it seems that they were getting a reputation as fighters in saloons rather than for chasing Rebels. However, they soon got a chance to show their stuff as they were mustered into the Federal army after a period of four months. Perhaps this came about through the assistance of some politician whose constituents got tired of patching up their bars. At any rate, the “Tenth Pennsylvania” saw more than its share of action at places like Gaines Mill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, etc. Between the battles Gib spent the endless hours, days, and months in camp polishing his skills as a storyteller and minstrel. He never rose above the rank of private, but his entertainment made army life more bearable for his fellow soldiers of every rank.

Discharged in April, 1864, Gib returned to his native area to find that a new industry had sprung up in his absence. Not being a person to take a back seat, he began his oil field career as a tool dresser, and after several years, qualified for the position as a driller.

For many years, the cable tool drillers were kings of the oil patch. Theirs was a job requiring much skill, experience and intelligence. In addition to being good at “making hole” a cable tool driller had to be skilled in repairing his machinery or fishing for lost tools. There were two drillers on each rig, each working twelve hour “tours” (shifts). When something went wrong or broke, they were expected to fix it, not call the tool pusher at 3 a.m. and get him out of bed. These drillers also had to know the geology of the formations they were drilling through and make intelligent reports about the sands. For many years, the only information available on geology was what is known as a “driller’s log.” There is a tendency of present day geologists to look down on driller’s logs as being crude. However, I have found many good old-time driller's logs to be better information that some of the completion reports being filed today by the “office hands.”

Gib Morgan learned his trade and learned it well. With this skill he spent the rest of his working years following the oil field booms as they developed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana.

(continued to page 11)
### GAS PRICING

#### NOVEMBER 2010
- NYMEX Settlement: $3.292
- Inside FERC/DTI: $3.420 (Basis: $0.128)
- Inside FERC/TCO: $3.360 (Basis: $0.068)
- NYMEX 3-day Average: $3.321

#### DECEMBER 2010
- NYMEX Settlement: $4.267
- Inside FERC/DTI: $4.410 (Basis: $0.213)
- Inside FERC/TCO: $4.480 (Basis: $0.143)
- NYMEX 3-day Average: $4.2673

### OIL PRICING

#### AVERGAGE OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>October Tier 1</th>
<th>October Tier 2</th>
<th>October Tier 3</th>
<th>November Tier 1</th>
<th>November Tier 2</th>
<th>November Tier 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$77.5806</td>
<td>$75.5806</td>
<td>$74.0806</td>
<td>$76.0806</td>
<td>$74.0806</td>
<td>$72.5806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appalachian Light</td>
<td>$53.7574</td>
<td>$55.784</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Tier 1**
  - 156 + net barrels of crude oil
  - No more than 2% BS&W (if the BS&W is over 2% it will then qualify for Tier 2 pricing)
- **Tier 2**
  - 60-155.99 net barrels of crude oil
  - Two Stops within 5 miles
- **Tier 3**
  - 30-59.99 net barrels of crude oil

#### AMERICAN REFINING GROUP

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<th>Group 2 OH</th>
<th>Group 3 OH</th>
<th>App. Light</th>
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<td>10/21 to 10/31</td>
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<td>$75.50</td>
<td>$74.00</td>
<td>$52.21</td>
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<td>11/1 to 11/10</td>
<td>$81.13</td>
<td>$79.13</td>
<td>$77.63</td>
<td>$55.37</td>
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<td>11/11 to 11/20</td>
<td>$79.85</td>
<td>$77.85</td>
<td>$76.35</td>
<td>$54.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/21 to 11/30</td>
<td>$78.80</td>
<td>$76.80</td>
<td>$75.30</td>
<td>$53.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/1 to 12/10</td>
<td>$83.90</td>
<td>$81.90</td>
<td>$80.40</td>
<td>$61.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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MORGANTOWN, W.Va. (AP) - The Environmental Protection Agency says a subsidiary of Chesapeake Energy has promised to restore four northern West Virginia streams it filled illegally while building roads and laying pipeline for Marcellus shale gas drilling projects.

EPA spokeswoman Donna Heron confirmed Monday that federal inspectors cited Chesapeake Appalachia LLC after four site visits this fall in Wetzel and Marshall counties. In one case, inspectors found that Blake Fork stream and a picturesque waterfall near New Martinsville had been completely filled with gravel for a road.

Ed Wade, who took before and after photographs of the 20-foot wide stream, said many people used to visit the waterfall because of its beauty.

"I don't know if there was a miscommunication about where the road should go or what," he said, "but they just took their dozers and ripped it out."

Blake Fork and three other streams affected by Chesapeake's drilling activities are tributaries of Fish Creek, which flows into the Ohio River.

Chesapeake spokesman Matt Sheppard said the company is working with EPA on what he called "isolated issues concerning earth-moving activity."

"As this matter is currently undergoing federal regulatory review, it would be inappropriate to offer public comment at this time," he wrote in an e-mail, adding that Chesapeake is committed to responsible natural gas development.

Heron said Chesapeake has indicated it will abide by the EPA's administrative compliance orders, which were issued in October and earlier this month.

Chesapeake is among dozens of companies rushing to tap the Marcellus shale field, a vast, mile-deep natural gas reserve underlying most of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and portions of Ohio. It is believed to hold trillions of cubic feet of gas, but breaking it free from the rock requires horizontal drilling and water-intensive hydraulic fracturing technologies.

How to better monitor the industry is a growing concern among environmentalists and property owners, who are looking to lawmakers for help preventing problems with water pollution, erosion and road destruction, among other things.

The compliance orders say some of Chesapeake's violations in Wetzel and Marshall counties date to 2007.

Chesapeake was cited for illegally filling in Laurel Run near Cameron between January 2007 and December 2009. The filling of Blake Fork began in January 2008, the administrative orders show.

Violations on Lynn Camp Run and Middle Fork Lynn Camp Run, both near New Martinsville, began in January 2010, the EPA said. The Middle Fork project involved not only construction of a well pad but also the installation of buried pipeline.

The EPA says all four projects were done without a legally required permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The compliance orders require Chesapeake to remove the fill and restore the streams and wetlands "to pre-disturbance conditions."

Wade, a 40-year-old boilermaker, said it took several years to get state and federal regulators to adequately respond to his complaint about Blake Fork.

"How are they going to put the waterfall back?" he wonders now.

Wade is also skeptical Chesapeake will change its ways.

"If someone's watching them, they do right. It's like a little kid: If they can get away with it, they're going to," he said. "... They don't care. It's all about their bottom line."

Chesapeake Energy: http://www.chk.com/Pages/default.aspx
Like many Pennsylvanians, he drifted into Macksburg and stayed during the boom years of 1882 and 1883. Prior to this he married a Clarion County girl in 1868 named Mollie Ritchey. Mollie died shortly after the birth of their third son in 1872. Up to this point, Gib had only taken drilling jobs close to his home in Tionesta. This way he could be close to his family and see them between wells or on Sundays. After the death of his wife, Gib never remarried but became a “boomer” and followed his trade as the various new fields were opened up.

It was in this capacity that he worked at Macksburg as an itinerant driller who told tall tales while drilling or spending time at the boarding house. One story which is told of his Macksburg days is recounted in Boatright’s book on his life and legends goes like this:

“But the joke that he is best remembered for in Macksburg is one that shows that he was already noted for his tall lies. As he was passing one day on this way to tour, someone stopped him and said, ‘Gib, tell us a lie.’

With a show of deep emotion, Gib said, ‘I can’t tell you a lie now. I’ve just got word that the cable clamps have slipped and killed my brother at the well.

Deeply humbled the man expressed his regrets and Gib went on. Not many minutes behind him came a crowd seeking more information about the accident. They found Gib calmly at work.

‘You told us your brother had been killed,’ they accused. ‘You asked for a lie, didn’t you?’ Gib replied.”

This was one of his tamer stories. Most of Gib’s tales were real windy narratives of fantastic drilling exploits. For those interested in some of these, I can recommend two books. Gib Morgan Minstral of the Oil Fields by Moady C. Boatright and Tintypes in Oil by Ernest C. Miller are two very readable books about Gib’s life and stories.

Gib worked as a driller until 1894 when his health declined as a result of malaria contracted during his Army service and thirty years in the oil fields. For the next ten years he lived at the Soldiers Home at Marion, Indiana. During this period he would spend the summers with his old friends and relative in Pennsylvania. Mostly he would pass the time telling stories to any receptive audience. Occasionally he would take a short drilling job.

By 1904 his health had further deteriorated and he moved to the soldiers home at Johnson City, Tennessee where he died in 1909. Like many another driller or tool dresser, Gib followed the “booms” and worked them all. However, he left a lasting legacy to the wit and humor of the old time oil men. Such was the story of Gib Morgan who worked at Macksburg during the days when it was one of the centers of the early oil industry.
Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association
Gas Committee Report
December, 2010

PRICING

Prices December 7, 2010.

One Year NYMEX strip (January, 2011 – Dec., 2011) $4.60
Summer NYMEX strip (April, 2011 – October, 2011) $4.54
Winter NYMEX strip (January, 2010 – March, 2011) $4.47
TCO Index Posting - December, 2010 $4.41
DTI Index Posting - December, 2010 $4.48

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 $4.47 per DTH, and that the average 2011 Henry Hub price will be $4.58 per DTH.

EIA UPDATE:

US natural gas proved reserves, estimated as wet gas (including natural gas plant liquids) increased by 11% in 2009 to 284 TCF, the highest level since 1971, according to the Energy Information administration. Shale gas leads the way. Louisiana led the nation in additions of natural gas proved reserves with a net increase of 9.2 TCF (77%), owing primarily to development of the Haynesville Shale. Both Arkansas (Fayetteville Shale) and Pennsylvania (Marcellus Shale) nearly doubled their reserves with net increases of 5.2 TCF and 3.4 TCF, respectively. These increases occurred despite a 32% decline in natural gas wellhead prices used to assess economic viability for 2009 reserves as compared to the prices used in reserves reporting for 2008. Shale gas accounted for more than 90% of total net additions to overall wet gas proved reserves.

Price Update – 2011: This week, Raymond James and Associates came out with their updated forecast for 2011. They have lowered the forecast for the average price of gas from $4.75 to $4.25, and Oil from $90/bbl to $80/bbl. Goldman Sachs says Crude Oil to average $110/BBL in 2012, up from a forecast of $100. Goldman Sachs forecast is based on “the better prospects for continued robust world economic growth”.

In October EIA report, the Agency projected demand during this year as being up some 4.6% from 2009, and increase another 0.1% in 2011. Primary impetus for this consumption strength was the industrial and electric power sector. However, onshore production also increased enough to offset a large portion of the unexpectedly strong demand gains and as a result, storage levels were able to remain near a record. Marketed natural gas production in the lower-48 states is expected to rise by 3.5% this year, and decrease by 1.5% in 2011.

Looking forward toward Fall, their continues to be a softening in price, as weather demand coupled with storage levels may indicate some sideways trading between $4.00 and $4.35.

GAS STORAGE AS OF THE December 2, 2010 Report

Working Gas in storage was 3,821 Bcf as of Friday, November 26, 2010. At 3,814, total working gas is within the 5 year historical range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>11/26/10</th>
<th>11/19/10</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>11/26/09</th>
<th>11/26/09</th>
<th>5 Year Avg.</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
<td>1,965</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>-5.3%</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,249</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,814</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage is 99.2% full compared to normal as of this report, with normal total capacity of 3,846 at the start of the withdrawal season.

(Continued to page 14)
GATHERCO

Retainage for September, 2010 is as follows for the Gatherco systems. Treat was 9.44%, Miley was 6.95%, Meigs was 9.82%, York was 6.0%, Grimes was 19.4%, and Elk was 5.0%.

DOMINION EAST OHIO GAS

Update on enhancement surcharges:

Per Dominion East Ohio:

Access Capital - $.06 per MCF – as or right now looks to end in August PP 2011

Woodsfield Outlet - $.66 MCF – as of right now looks to end in 2014.

DEO will do a summary for OOGA at the end of the year. We will have another update them.

UPDATE:

Production Period and 6 weeks production:

Dominion will provide the marketers with the normal 6 week’s worth of gas in November as in the past. However, in December marketers will be given another 6 week’s worth of gas just as in November, which will aid in getting caught up to a point sometime in the future to potentially go to calendar month production, resulting in three 6 week periods in 2010.

This third 6 week period will be the December, 2010 production period which will begin during the 10/21 – 11/6 chart change week and end during the 12/12 -12/18 chart change week. OOGA and DEO has worked with the integrators/processors to make the aware of this change. During the initial conversion period (Dec. 2010) it is very important that all charts are sent to the integrators/processors as soon as possible; the integrators request that charts are sent as they are changed on a weekly basis. The final charts of Dec. 2010 should be placed in the mail no later than Dec. 17th. 2010.

This will give the integrators/processors ample time to integrate charts and send volumes to DEO for processing. Please communicate with your integrators to establish deadlines for chart submittal.

There will be letters going out to all producers with updated 2010 production calendar’s for chart changes, as well as the new 2011 calendar.

DEO has also introduced their Producer Free Consumer Program, which allows a free gas consumer who has an East Ohio meter on the premise as well to receive his free gas from DEO after signing the appropriate agreements. This would eliminate dual feed manifolds for Ohio producer free gas consumers. DEO will provide the free gas allotment, and then start billing at their normal rate after reaching the maximum allotment for the free gas use. This program is voluntary, and the producer’s marketer will nominate the Annual free gas allocation per the lease agreement to the Producer Free Consumer pool via E-Script. A copy of this Program is available at the SOOGA office for your review.

Dominion also reported that local supply on their system has gone down to 175,000/day from 185,000/day earlier in the year.

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

New Rates for Chesapeake (Old CNR).

Chesapeake’s new gathering rates for the new 64 month term beginning September 1, 2010, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>September 1, 2010 to December 31, 2011</td>
<td>$.65/dth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012</td>
<td>$.70/dth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 2013 to end of Primary term</td>
<td>$78/dth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shrink is fixed at 8% until December 21, 2012, and at 7.5 % for the balance of the 5 year agreement.

This new rate is not binding, and producers are free to negotiate other gathering arrangements with Chesapeake.

For shut in notices on Columbia Gas Transmission, please use the link below.


(Continued to page 16)
Refueling Equipment

Rules To Remember:

Never smoke during refueling operations, and don’t refuel near an open flame. Keep a CO₂ or an ABC Dry Chemical extinguisher handy, just in case. If there is a chance of a vehicle rolling while being refueled, chock the wheels.

Before filling the fuel tank, shut off the engine. If the tank is near the engine or other hot areas, such as the manifold or muffler, let the engine cool before filling the tank.

When transferring fuel from a can, mobile tank or fuel truck, keep the spout or nozzle in contact with the fuel tank. Few people know this, but as fuel is poured, it can generate static electricity. If a spark ignites the vapors, it’s all over for you.

Don’t spill the fuel because it might ignite when it comes in contact with something hot. Don’t make one of the most common mistakes—overfilling the tank. If the equipment is in the hot sun, the fuel will expand and eventually overflow. Leave enough space in the tank to compensate for expansion.

After the refueling has been completed, be sure all fuel has been drained from the hose and that any spills are cleaned up immediately.
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.

Cobra Pipeline Company website: https://www.quicknom.com/cobra/

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.

For updates on the Big Sandy Pipeline, use this link: http://www.eqt.com/midstream/transmission.aspx

DOMINION TRANSMISSION

Dominion has been experiencing some line pressure issues on parts of their system, as well as maintenance. This has resulted in some intermittent shut-ins for producers.

Dominion Reaches lease Deal to Move Marcellus natural Gas to New York:

Dominion Transmission and Tennessee Gas Pipeline have reached a ten-year lease agreement to move Marcellus shale natural gas from northern Pennsylvania to upstate New York. Dominion Transmission’s parent Dominion, announced the agreement with Houston-based Tennessee Monday. Richmond-based Dominion say the Ellisburg-to-Craigs Project includes construction of additional compression facilities and new regulating facilities. If federal regulators approve the project, construction would begin in March 2012 and operations would begin November 1, 2012. Dominion says it plans to file in December for a certificate from the FERC.

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

OTHERS:

Chevron will buy natural gas producer Atlas Energy Inc. in a cash-and-stock deal worth $3.2 billion, the companies said Tuesday. Including debt of about $1.1 billion, the deal is worth $4.3 billion.

Chevron Corp., based in San Ramon, Calif., is the latest major energy company to make a big acquisition in the natural gas sector, following Exxon Mobil and Royal Dutch Shell. Atlas is a big player in the Marcellus shale of Western Pennsylvania and elsewhere. With natural gas prices continuing to languish, analysts say Chevron is striking at a time when it can get a good price for those assets.

"When the market is weak, that's when it's time to act," Argus Research analyst Phil Weiss said.

Kinder Morgan:

Kinder Morgan Liquids division is going to lay a 16” liquids pipeline from Clarington to Chicago. Some producers have received correspondence to this affect.

Pipeline Company Kinder Morgan Energy Partners is mulling the option to backhaul natural gas supplies on its Rockies Express Pipeline, largely because of the boom in shale gas production near where the line ends.

The opening up of significant supplies in the Marcellus Shale in the US Northeast is calling into question transport economics, with backhaul --- the movement of gas from a point on the pipeline to one upstream --- one option pipelines are considering, sources said.

Narrowing basis price differentials between the Rockies and Northeast markets make transporting gas along the nearly 1,700-mile pipe far less economical now than when the line first went on stream in 2006. As such, the growing market chatter regarding offering backhaul capacity on REX has been increasing with the pipeline company even mentioning it as an area of growth for next year in an investor presentation in January.

Kinder Morgan spokesman Joe Hollier confirmed this, stating: "REX is well situated to provide growing Marcellus production access to Midwest markets, storage and alternate paths to Canadian and Northeast markets.

“The receipt and delivery points for backhaul transportation on the REX system are being discussed with interested shippers. Backhaul transportation is a possibility for a portion or the entirety of the system," Hollier said.

In July, Kinder announced and concluded what it termed a limited backhaul open season on REX, to move gas by displacement only between its intersection with ANR Pipeline in Brown County, Kansas, and its interconnect with Northern Natural Gas in Gage County, Nebraska.
In contemplating backhaul, REX is joining other companies that have already looked at alternatives, such as Tennessee Gas Pipeline and Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line.

Tennessee announced recently it has contracted for some 400,000 Mcf/d of backhaul capacity from Marcellus to Southeast markets this year and projects to have about 936,000 Mcf/d in 2012. Transco officials also announced the pipe has the ability to move gas West to Leidy, Pennsylvania, and even back down to Transco zone 5 in the mid-Atlantic.

**Nabors Industries:**

Nabors Industries has agreed to buy oilfield services company Superior Well Services for about $735.6 million to boost its pressure pumping operations, a key requirement for shale drilling. Superior Well is the top independent player in the pressure pumping business, and gives Nabors control of over 430,000 hydraulic fracturing horsepower, crucial for horizontal drilling in shale plays.

**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/

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**Remember you can access this report monthly on the SOOGA website, just by clicking under useful links**

(Continued from Page 1)

CSA 2010

The final rumor is the idea of fines and penalties. Motor Carrier Enforcement will not start issuing citations until 2012 for inspections (you may be cited for something else.) This would apply only to vehicles in the 10,000 – 26,000 lb range. They can and will place you “out of service” – in some cases this can mean the vehicle is impounded.

If you have vehicles that fall into the new enforcement parameters this may help:

F150/250 (or similar) no trailer – no action needed. required.
F150/250 (or similar) with trailer – Driver’s File & Driver Medical Card – possible USDOT number required.
F350 or larger (or similar) – Driver’s File & Driver’s Medical Card – again USDOT numbers may be required.
F350 or larger (or similar) with trailer be very careful – at a minimum you need a Driver’s File & Driver’s Medical Card – depending on the GVW of the trailer it is very easy to go over 26,000 lbs – this would require a CDL – again USDOT numbers may be required.

Ultimately, enforcement will not change much for pick-ups regardless of weight – they do not have the officers to enforce it. Pick ups with trailers will get a look, but that will occur when there is something noticeably wrong – unsecured load for example. This may well change when inspections for this class of vehicle can incur citations.

Please call the SOOGA Office if you are interested in attending a Spring Seminar on this topic.
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Obama administration may require companies drilling for natural gas on public lands to disclose the chemicals being used in a technique called hydraulic fracturing.

Officials are weighing the policy, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar said, calling hydraulic fracturing "a hot and very difficult issue" on public and private lands. Also known as "fracking," the process involves pumping millions of gallons of water mixed with sand and chemicals underground to force open channels so natural gas will flow.

"As the nation's largest land manager, the Department of the Interior has a responsibility to ensure that natural gas is developed in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner and protects the other valuable resources on those lands, including preventing harm to the air, water and species that call these lands home," Salazar said Tuesday at a forum he hosted on the issue.

He said officials have yet to settle on a policy. Onshore gas wells on Interior-managed lands account for 11 percent of the nation's natural gas supply.

President Barack Obama has expressed support for increasing the use of natural gas in an effort to reduce dependence on foreign oil and encourage cleaner fuels.

Federal regulators are taking a new look at fracking as gas drillers swarm to the lucrative Marcellus Shale beneath Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and Ohio and blast into other shale formations around the country.

Fracking on private land is exempt from federal regulation. The process is touted as the key to unlocking huge reserves of clean-burning natural gas and supporters say it is safe, noting that the practice occurs thousands of feet below ground and much deeper than most water sources. They also point out that authorities have yet to link fracking to contaminated drinking water.

The New York Assembly approved a temporary ban on fracking early Tuesday. Gov. David Paterson is expected to sign the ban, which extends until May 15. The moratorium is meant to allow more time for the state Department of Environmental Conservation to finish a review and issue new guidelines for drilling in the Marcellus and Utica shale formations.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is studying whether the drilling practice affects drinking water and the public health. The EPA has subpoenaed energy giant Halliburton, seeking disclosure of chemicals used in their fracking fluids. Eight other drilling companies have provided that information to the EPA or promised to do so.

Drilling companies have resisted attempts to disclose publicly the chemicals in their fracking fluids, claiming proprietary information.

The forum hosted by Salazar included panel discussions among federal officials, energy companies and environmental groups.

The American Petroleum Institute, which represents the oil and gas industry, said in a statement that hydraulic fracturing is crucial for the United States to gain access to huge supplies of natural gas that were impossible to obtain just a few years ago.

Increased production of domestic natural gas will generate billions of dollars in federal and state revenue and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, said Sara Banauszak, a senior API economist. API said the New York moratorium was wrong and that state regulations have proven effective in the safe use of hydraulic fracturing for more than 60 years and in over a million wells.
THE NEED FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY

With more Americans living into fragility, POAs and other advanced directives are becoming more important.

Presented by G. Keith Stonestreet

The point of the POA. A Power of Attorney is a legal instrument that delegates an individual’s legal authority to another person. If an individual is incapacitated or mentally incompetent, the POA assigns a trusted party to make decisions on his or her behalf.

There are nondurable, springing and durable Powers of Attorney. A nondurable Power of Attorney often comes into play in real estate transactions, or when someone elects to delegate their financial affairs to an assignee during an extended absence. A springing Power of Attorney “springs” into effect when a specific event occurs (usually an illness or disability affecting an individual).¹

A "durable" Power of Attorney allows an assignee, or Agent, to act on behalf of a second party, or Principal, even after the Principal is not mentally competent or physically able to make decisions. Once a Principal signs (executes) a durable Power of Attorney, it may be used immediately, until it is either revoked by the Principal or the Principal dies.¹

Of course, even after a POA goes into effect, the Principal can still make financial and legal decisions on his or her own. The Principal can also elect to have the POA take effect immediately, not just at a point in the future when they lose the ability to make these decisions. You can also appoint multiple Agents.²

What the POA allows in financial terms. Financially, a Power of Attorney is a tremendously useful instrument. An Agent can pay bills, write checks, make investment decisions, buy or sell real estate or other hard assets, sign contracts, file taxes, even arrange the distribution of retirement benefits.³

Of course, a POA can stipulate what an Agent can and can’t do financially. There are some things that are expressly forbidden, no matter what you stipulate. For example, your Agent can’t use your assets on his or her behalf (which often constitutes elder abuse) or change or write a will. But he or she can establish a trust.³

Advanced healthcare directives: HCPOAs and Living Wills. Alzheimer’s Disease, Parkinson’s Disease, ALS and other maladies can eventually rob people of the ability to articulate their wishes, and this is a major reason why people opt for a Health Care Power of Attorney or a Living Will. There are differences between the two.

A Health Care Power of Attorney (also called a “healthcare proxy”) allows an Agent to make medical decisions for a Principal, should that loved one become incapacitated or mentally incompetent. A person does not have to be facing death for a HCPOA to be put into effect.

A Living Will gives an assignee similar powers of decision, but this advanced directive only applies when someone faces certain death. It may articulate whether the loved one wants to be hospitalized at the end of life, or have surgery, blood transfusions, resuscitation, or other medical procedures administered. The assignee has the authority to carry out the wishes of the incapacitated party.

It is a wise move to draft these documents and have them in place before a diagnosis of some degenerative or crippling disease, or at least immediately after one. A HCPOA or Living Will must comply with state laws.

Who should have copies of these healthcare directives? You, your attorney, any doctors treating your loved one, and any hospital, assisted living facility, or nursing home involved in his or her care. Assuming you are the assignee, another copy should be in the hands of a family member or friend you trust in case anything debilitating happens to you.
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A hitch: the HIPAA Privacy Rule. In 2003, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) became law, and it stated that an employee’s confidential health records must be protected from unauthorized dissemination. So today, a Health Care Power of Attorney should include an “Authorization for Disclosure of Protected Health Information”. This permits a health care provider to transmit PHI to doctors and hospitals under the HIPAA Privacy Rule. Without it, you could have a problem in a medical emergency, because most health care providers won’t provide PHI without the express written authorization of the patient (a HIPAA medical release form). In fact, doctors and hospitals can face fines and sanctions for violating the HIPAA Privacy Rule. 4

No power without a signature. Please remember: no Power of Attorney, HCPOA, or Living Will is valid unless it is signed and notarized and/or properly witnessed. It seems unthinkable that some people would draft these documents and never sign them … but to borrow an analogy, some smoke detectors are bought but never installed.

Would you like to learn more? Then meet with an eldercare or estate planning attorney. You can find one with the help of an insurance advisor knowledgeable about long term care and eldercare issues, or with the help of a qualified financial advisor who has assisted families with legacy planning. Now is the best time to understand these options.

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 Associates LLC, and NPC are separate and unrelated companies.

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Citations.
1 oag.state.ny.us/seniors/pwrat.html
2 scselfservice.org/probate/finan/powersatty.htm
3 scselfservice.org/probate/finan/powersatty.htm
4 hawaiielderlaw.com/estate-planning/hipaa-critical-new-law.html
Here’s the latest from Vicki Smith at The Associated Press:

MORGANTOWN, W.Va. — Two groups that represent natural gas drillers say permit fees a legislative subcommittee is proposing for Marcellus shale wells are astronomically high and “an absolute deal-stopper” that could discourage or even cripple the fast-growing industry.

The West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association and the state’s Independent Oil & Gas Association also object to proposed restrictions on drilling locations that they believe are based on opinion and speculation rather than science — or simply cut and pasted from laws on the books in other states.

“I stopped reading when I got to ‘the waters of the commonwealth,’” said Corky DeMarco, executive director of WVONGA.

Pennsylvania and Virginia are called commonwealths. West Virginia is a state.

The 90-page draft bill presented to members of a joint judiciary subcommittee earlier this week would impose four permit fees ranging from $5,000 to $15,000 per well, as well as individual performance bonds of $25,000 per well.

The permit fees include $15,000 for the initial application, $10,000 to modify an existing permit, $5,000 for annual renewals and a $15,000 reclamation fee that would be required before any permit is issued.

“That level of permitting is an absolute deal-stopper. It could shut the industry down in the state,” IOGA director Charlie Burd said.

The fees are “astronomical increases” over the roughly $600 drillers now pay for conventional shallow well permits, Burd said, and many times what other states charge drillers of the deep, unconventional Marcellus wells.

The Marcellus shale field is a vast, mile-deep natural gas reserve underlying most of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and portions of Ohio. It is believed to hold trillions of cubic feet of gas, but breaking it free from the rock requires horizontal drilling and water-intensive hydraulic fracturing technologies.

Environmentalists and property owners want legislation to prevent problems with water pollution, erosion, road destruction, among other things, while industry wants regulation it considers both affordable and manageable.

Burd and DeMarco say what lawmakers are planning is neither.

Delegate Bill Wooton, a Raleigh County Democrat who co-chairs the subcommittee, did not immediately return messages about the legislation.

The bill, which does not yet have a named sponsor, will be reworked between now and January, when lawmakers convene for their regular 60-day session, said legislative lawyer Joe Altizer. It will also have to be reconciled with a bill being crafted by the state Department of Environmental Protection.

The committee bill resembles the DEP bill in several ways: Both require comprehensive water management plans, including lists of chemicals to be used, and both would require companies to replace water they contaminate. Both also require erosion and sediment-control plans, reclamation and replanting of disturbed lands, and the lining of large open pits, or impoundments, to prevent salt and chemicals from leaching out.

But the committee’s version tackles some issues the DEP didn’t, including the spacing of wells, road protection and the performance bonds, which industry says would be a hardship on smaller companies.

Lawmakers also address the complex issue of mineral rights, recommending a process that could be used to force owners in a geologically defined pool of gas to give those rights up.
Both industry groups support the concept of forced pooling, which would require gas companies to compensate people if they can drain their reserves by drilling nearby. But DeMarco says the devil is in the details, and the industry wants more discussion.

What most concerns the industry are the permitting fees.

DEP Secretary Randy Huffman has said he needs more revenue to expand his staff of inspectors, who can’t keep pace with the proliferation of new Marcellus wells. But the DEP bill left dollar amounts blank, saying those would be determined later.

DeMarco says gas companies expected “substantially greater” fees than they now pay, but not what lawmakers are proposing.

They also expected they’d have to post bonds to help protect and repair roads, and meet reporting requirements on water withdrawal, use and disposal.

They expected to have to list chemicals in their fracking water, he said, and they expected to have to post the names and phone numbers of the responsible parties at every well site so an inspector knows who to call.

“We understand their reasoning for all that,” DeMarco said. “But are we really trying to develop this industry in the state of West Virginia, or are we trying to hamstring it before it gets developed?”

Texas gas company to invest $350M in W.Va.

The Associated Press

MOUNDSVILLE, W.Va.-- A Texas company is planning to spend $350 million on pipelines and a processing plant for natural gas pumped from the Marcellus Shale in West Virginia.

Dallas-based Caiman Energy has already spent $150 million in the state and plans to spend $200 million more in the coming 18 months, the Intelligencer newspaper reported. All the money is going into Wetzel and Marshall counties. Shale deep beneath the two counties is some of the richest in the Marcellus formation, Caiman Chief Executive Jack Lafield said. The Marcellus lies under portions of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. "The potential for this region of the Marcellus Shale is huge," Lafield said.

Caiman, though, isn't involved in the drilling end of the business. Instead, the privately held company gathers gas from wells, removes liquids and pipes it to the Northeast. So far, Caiman has finished 40 miles of gas gathering pipeline and is building 70 more.

Caiman also is building two facilities for processing gas. One will separate gas from liquids by chilling it to minus 120 degrees Fahrenheit and is expected to be complete in December. The second is a processing plant between Moundsville and Cameron that will make propane and butane, among other things from natural gas liquids. That plant isn't due to be running until 2012, when it will be able to handle up to 12,000 barrels of material a day.

Combined, the plants are expected to employ more than 20 people.
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1st Place and Annie Oakley Winner: Gale Depuy

Last Place Winner: Mike Kessinger
PITTSBURGH — Proud employees of a small drilling company too remote to have cable television found themselves Wednesday at the center of the world’s biggest news story — but they still had to get the day’s work done.

As rescuers brought 33 Chilean miners one by one in a metal capsule through a 2,000-foot hole bored by drill bits made by Center Rock Inc. of Berlin, Pa., workers in the small southwestern Pennsylvania community occasionally paused their daily routines to follow computer news feeds. Lunch was brought in to help them celebrate. But machines still needed to be oiled, floors still needed to be swept — and somebody still had to answer the phones, which were ringing off the hook.

“We still have customers who still need products today, so we’re working and we’re celebrating,” inside sales manager Becky Dorcon told The Associated Press.

Center Rock has a brief, but storied, history. Founded in 1998, the company’s profile rose appreciably in July 2002, when it pitched in during a similar rescue to free nine miners trapped underground for more than three days in the flooded Quecreek Mine a few miles away.

Tom Foy, 61, who still lives in Berlin, was one of the Quecreek miners but has worked for Center Rock for nearly five years. “The kids won't let me go back,” said Foy, a married father referring to his four children, ages 34 to 38. “I gave the mining up. I wasn't about to put them through that again.”

Although Quecreek helped put Center Rock on the map, it was the company’s LP Drill — or low-profile drill — developed five years ago that has seen the company grow from 16 to 75 employees and put the company at the center of the Chilean rescue, Dorcon said. Schramm Inc. of West Chester, Pa., makes the T-130 drill used to make the hole; Center Rock makes the 28-inch wide canisters that function as the bit. Each canister contains four air hammers and four drill bits that move in tandem to dig through rock.

Center Rock owner Brandon Fisher, just back Tuesday night from Chile, fielded dozens of interview requests — and hoped to sneak away for some sleep. In an exclusive interview with the Daily American of Somerset, Fisher said he and wife, sales director Julie Fisher, were back in Berlin in time to watch on television as the first miner was pulled from the hole where he and his colleagues had been trapped since Aug. 5.

Fisher, 38, and Richard Soppe, 58, his director of construction and mining tools, spent 37 days with scant sleep drilling the rescue shaft. Julie Fisher joined them about two weeks ago, and relatives and friends gathered to welcome them home Tuesday.

“When I saw the first guy looking healthy, that's what it's all about,” Fisher told the newspaper. “But the mission is not over until the last guy is out.” Fisher was especially drawn to miner Mario Sepulveda Espina, with whom Fisher interacted by video during the drilling process.

Espina, the second miner pulled from the shaft, made a bizarre request while still underground: wigs. Officials granted Espina's request, Fisher told the Daily American, and the miner wore one in front of a video monitor, joking about what shampoo did to his hair perhaps a reference to a commercial in which a wig-clad Troy Polamalu blames his big hair on shampoo.

Once rescued, Espina ran along high-fiving those above ground.

“He was a practical joker; he used humor to keep the morale up,” Fisher told the newspaper.

Dorcon said the company took “tremendous pride” in the rescue. “Everybody here has been giving 110 percent since the day Brandon got in contact with the people of Chile and it was thought he was going and our tools were going to be used,” she said.

Foy said Center Rock volunteered to help in Chile after officials there confirmed the miners were still alive Aug. 22, but said soon afterward that they expected it would take until Christmas to dig a rescue shaft.

“They said, ’Well, heck, they ain’t getting out till Christmas, and I know and Brandon knows and we all knew we could get down to them faster than that,” Foy said. “We proved that Center Rock is a little company, but they do big things.”
TIMES IN WEST VIRGINIA ARE CHANGING  By: Bob Matthey

Times in West Virginia are changing. The legislature is entertaining two different bills to change the oil and gas regulations to deal mostly with the Marcellus Shale drilling. Issues like reclamation, pit, water disposal, and obtaining water for fracing. I am sure there will be some changes in conventional drilling rules and regulations too.

In August 2010, the WV Department of Highways came out with a road bond for producers to post when drilling on certain roads, to the tune of $50,000 to $100,000 per well. This past week, the bonding policy was suspended until further notice!

During the weekend of December 10, 2010, we had a curtailment on Dominion Transmission and had to shut in wells in. All interruptible transportation had to be shut in and those with secondary firm capacity had to shut in about 5% of our production. According to Dale Rexroad of DTI, we will probably be seeing more shut ins until Appalachian Gateway is completed.

As of November 2010, I have resigned my position from the SOOGA Board of Trustees. It has been very enjoyable serving on the board, but after eight years, it is time to step aside and get some new blood on the board. I have made many friends and I believe my greatest accomplishment was increasing the West Virginia membership.

My primary reasons for leaving the board are to work on my health and spend more time on my business. Having a weight problem, I still have a long way to go, but I have lost 70 pounds! Thank you for the opportunity to serve and I will still be around to help the organization.

In closing, if any member has a problem or issue that needs addressed, please contact a board member.

REMINDERS

2011 SOOGA membership and advertising dues will be mailed out in December, to help us better plan for upcoming events. Please submit payments in a timely manner.

Don’t forget we now accept credit card payments for membership, advertising, events fees and sponsorships. For more information contact the SOOGA office.

Please take time to check out the SOOGA website. Thank you!
# SOOGA’S 2011 EVENT SPONSORSHIPS

## Spring Golf /Membership Meeting - Wednesday April 27th – April 28th, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spring Golf</th>
<th>Membership Meeting</th>
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<tr>
<td>□ Meal @ $750.00</td>
<td>□ Meeting Room @ $1000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Refreshments @ $750.00</td>
<td>□ Buffet Lunch @ $750.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Door Prize Fund @ $75.00</td>
<td>□ Refreshments @ $750.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Partial Sponsorship greatly appreciated $______</td>
<td>□ Door Prize Fund @ $75.00</td>
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## Spring Sporting Clay Shoot – Friday June 17th, 2011

Hilltop Sports, Whipple, OH

<p>| |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>□ Meal @ $250.00</td>
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<td>□ Door Prize Fund @ $75.00</td>
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<td>□ Partial Sponsorship greatly appreciated $______</td>
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## Fall Golf /Trade Show – Wednesday September 14th – 15th, 2011

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<tbody>
<tr>
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## Fall Sporting Clay Shoot – Friday October 14th, 2011

Hilltop Sports Whipple, OH

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Please mark all that you are interested in and return by mail or fax to (740) 374-2840

## Method of Payment

- Bill Me
- Check

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<th>Exp Date</th>
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<td>American Express</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signature: __________________________

Company: __________________________

Address: __________________________

Contact: __________________________

Phone#: __________________________

Method of Payment
Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association Membership Form

Name [ ] Company [ ] Title [ ]
Address [ ] City [ ] State [ ] Zip [ ]
Phone [ ] Fax [ ] Email [ ]

Membership Classification (Please Check One)
$150 Annually [ ] Producer [ ] Contractor [ ] Allied Industry [ ] Professional [ ]
$100 Annually [ ] Associate (Additional employees in a Member company) [ ]
$75 Annually [ ] Royalty Owner [ ] Non-Operating Investor [ ]
[ ] Special (select only one, please) [ ] Wildcat Package $1,200.00

• 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)

[ ] Derrick Package $850.00

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

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