The Pi()GA Press

The monthly newsletter of the Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association August 2018 • Issue 100

PIOGA celebrates 100 years

embers and friends of the Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association gathered on July 18 at Drake Well Museum and Park in Titusville to commemorate a century of working together for the betterment of the Commonwealth's crude oil and natural gas industry. The outdoor event at the birthplace of the world's oil and gas industry was held on a beautiful summer day and featured remarks by PIOGA officials, legislators and others, followed by a barbecue lunch and tours of the museum.

PIOGA traces its roots to 1918 and the founding of the Pennsylvania Oil, Gas and Minerals Association. The organization dropped the "Minerals" from its name along the way, but the acronym POGAM continued on through the decades. As changes began occurring to how natural gas was priced and marketed, a group of Southwest Pennsylvania gas producers broke away from POGAM—which was perceived as primarily representing oil interests from the northwest part of the state—and formed the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Associates in 1979. The name later was changed to the Independent Oil & Gas Association of Pennsylvania to recognize that many members also were oil producers.

POGAM and IOGA-PA routinely cooperated on legislative and regulatory matters, and the leaders of both organizations began to realize they had more things in common than differences. In April 2010, the groups came together again to create the Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association.

Lou D'Amico, who served for many years as executive director of IOGA-PA and then PIOGA, spoke about unity to the Centennial gathering.

"Unity within the industry is the strongest position with regard to elected officials. Even during the period that IOGA of PA and POGAM were separate organizations, Steve Rhoads and I were united in our positions



PIOGA President & Executive Director Dan Weaver (center) accepts a proclamation honoring PIOGA by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Joining him are (from left) Representatives Parke Wentling, Brad Roae, Donna Oberlander, Kathy Rapp, Lee James and Senator Scott Hutchinson.

taken in Harrisburg," D'Amico said in his remarks. Rhoads, D'Amico's longtime POGAM counterpart, was unable to attend due to health issues.

"A unified industry can accomplish far more than a

Continues on page 3

Examining the limits of limited liability6
July PIOGATech update
New PIOGA member7
DEP orders operators to plug more than 1,000 wells 8
PIOGA comments on DEP air monitoring and FERC policy9
Determining title to oil and gas under roadways10
Helping to prevent suicide
DEP settles over Mariner 2 permit appeals14
DCNR shale gas monitoring update
Lawsuit against DRBC remanded16
PIOGA 2018-2019 Membership Directory
Join us for Clubs & Cocktails
Member news
Oil & Gas Dashboard20
July Spud Report22
Calendar of Events



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PIOGA Centennial Continued from page 1

splintered group," D'Amico continued. "Although multiple organizations exist in Pennsylvania, a common approach to issues will always be the best and strongest approach."

PIOGA President & Executive Director Dan Weaver, a native of nearby Oil City, recounted growing up in the presence of companies such as Quaker State, Pennzoil and Wolf's Head, and seeing them shut down or move

"I truly thought, at the time, the Pennsylvania oil and gas industry was destined for the history books," he said. "It wasn't until I started working here, at a museum, in 2001 that I realized how wrong my perception of the industry was. The oil and gas industry wasn't dead, it was alive and thriving. I spent the next 11 years

immersed not only in the history of the oil and gas industry, but also in its modern workings."

Weaver, who joined the association staff in 2012, stressed that he is proud to have the opportunity to work on the team that will lead PIOGA into the next 100 years of service. He also praised the membership for making PIOGA the results-oriented organization it is.

"You, our members, are what makes our association so effective," he said. "Participation in our committees and events, bringing your diverse backgrounds and points of view together for a common goal."

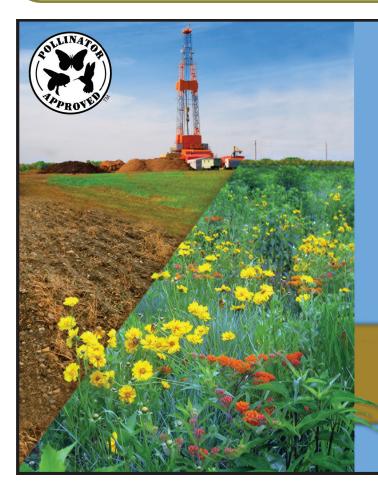
Melissa Mann, Drake Well Museum administrator. welcomed PIOGA to the facility on this historic occasion, and several elected officials delivered remarks. Present were state Senator Scott Hutchinson, Representative Lee James, Representative Donna Oberlander,

Centennial commemorative Case knife

As part of PIOGA's celebration of 100 years of working together on behalf of Pennsylvania's oil and natural gas industry, we have commissioned a commemorative knife from W.R. Case & Sons Cutlery Company in Bradford. The limited edition, collector quality knife and wooden storage box feature PIOGA's 100th Anniversary logo.

To learn how to get yours before they're gone, visit the Members Only section of the PIOGA website.





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Representative Kathy Rapp, Representative Brad Roae, Representative Parke Wentling, and a staff member to Congressman Glenn "GT" Thompson. They also delivered congratulatory proclamations from their respective legislative chambers.

The citation from the state House of Representatives said the chamber "heartily congratulates" PIOGA on its centennial milestone and emphasized the association "advocates for the responsible growth of the oil and natural gas industry and strives to create a robust energy state with increased workforce opportunities." The House also lauded the organization's educational efforts and recognized that as a "member-drive organization, [PIOGA] works with regulators to achieve workable solutions to problems."

The Senate's citation said the chamber "takes great pride in recognizing those organizations which, through adherence to the highest standards of service, contribute in a meaningful way toward a better and more productive society."

Thompson's remarks, which were included in the Congressional Record, concluded: "The industry has a rich history in the Commonwealth and I know that as PIOGA looks toward the future it will continue to uphold the high standards and expertise for which it is known."



The evening before the Centennial celebration, PIOGA members supported the association's political action committee by enjoying an excursion train ride on the Oil Creek & Titusville Railroad, along with a bluegrass band and a reception at the Drake Well train platform. We thank EnerVest Operating, LLC and Summit Petroleum, Inc. for sponsoring the train ride and Pennsylvania Water Specialties Company as the sponsor of the musical entertainment for the PAC event.





Above: Retired Executive Director Lou D'Amico talks about industry unity. Above right: Attendees dig into the barbecue lunch. Bottom: PIOGA's Dan Weaver addresses the crowd. Right: Enjoying an open-air train ride as part of the PAC fundraiser.





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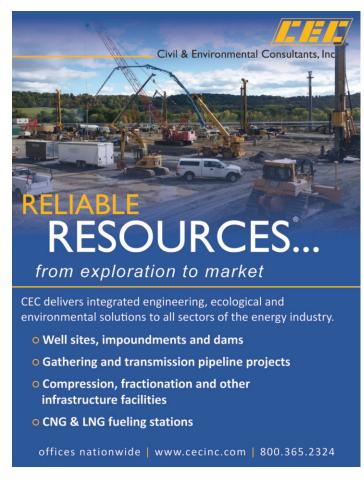
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Limits on limited liability: Environmental Hearing Board to determine extent of personal liability, if any, for a company's 'intentional neglect' to plug oil and gas wells

By Kevin J. Moody General Counsel, PIOGA

his past March the Commonwealth Court affirmed an Environmental Hearing Board (EHB) determination that "intentional and knowing inaction" is sufficient to impose individual liability under the "participation" theory on the sole member of a limited liability company (LLC) for not complying with a Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) order requiring the LLC to plug 47 oil and gas wells. The EHB's order was the subject of an article in our January 2018 newsletter. The court's order is significant for at least two reasons: It is the first appellate court decision to affirmatively hold that the participation theory of liability applies to

² "Limits on limited liability: A recent board adjudication and order imposed personal liability for a company's failure to plug oil and gas wells." Brian Pulito & Jon Beckman, Steptoe & Johnson PLLC.



the "intentional neglect" of a statutory obligation, but limits the individual's liability to the statutory violations to which his conduct contributed, in this case to the costs of plugging the wells that the company could have plugged if the individual had undertaken to bring the company into compliance with DEP's order.

So while the court's order has the potential to greatly diminish the legal protections and limited liability afforded to corporate officers, directors and shareholders, it also requires DEP to prove more than it proved initially in this case to actually impose personal liability on an individual.

As stated in the January article, the participation theory of liability is a narrow exception to the general rule that officers, directors or shareholders of limited liability business entities such as corporations and LLCs are not liable for the actions of the company. The participation theory holds a director or officer of a limited liability business entity individually liable in tort for personally participating in a wrongful act. Prior to the March decision, the participation theory had been judicially applied only when misfeasance (the wrongful act) was the basis for the violation and not when a failure to act, or "mere nonfeasance." was the basis.

Because this matter involved PIOGA member B&R Resources and the facts presented are common among conventional producers in Pennsylvania, PIOGA had filed an *amicus* brief arguing against the court's extending the participation theory of liability based on what PIOGA asserted was *dicta* in the Commonwealth Court's decision in *Kaites v. DER* that the participation theory could apply to "simple nonfeasance," or "personal actions of intentional neglect."³

Pennsylvania Supreme Court review of the Commonwealth Court's holding extending the application of the participation theory to "intentional neglect" must await another case because that holding was not appealed. But because DEP had not inquired about the financial condition of B&R Resources before imposing personal liability on B&R's sole and managing member, Richard Campola, in the first instance and the EHB accordingly had not made any findings concerning B&R's financial condition, the court remanded the case to the EHB to determine "how many, if any, of the [47] Wells could have been plugged if Campola had caused B&R to make reasonable efforts to plug the Wells."

Because the question before the EHB has wide-ranging implications for corporations and limited liability companies in Pennsylvania, in particular those with one or a few members who make all management decisions for their organizations, on August 3 PIOGA again filed an *amicus* brief in support of PIOGA's limited liability business entity members and Mr. Campola in the remand before the EHB."⁵ PIOGA argues that in deciding this case the EHB must protect the limited liability business forms and the business judgment rule as well as

¹ B&R Resources v. DEP, 180 A.3d 812 (Pa.Cmwlth. 2018).

³ 529 A.2d 1148, 1151, 1152 (Pa.Cmwlth. 1987).

⁴ *B&R Resources v. DEP*, 180 A.3d at 822.

⁵ B&R Resources, LLC, v. DEP, EHB Docket No. 2015-095-B.

apply the proper burden of proof where limited liability business forms are challenged.

More specifically, PIOGA argues that personal liability of officers, directors, shareholders and employees of business entities created as corporations or limited liability companies is appropriate only in exceptional circumstances, and that the participation theory is imposed cautiously in Pennsylvania, with a presumption against applying it. PIOGA also argues that long-standing policy in Pennsylvania is one of judicial noninterference with the business judgment of corporate man-

agers, particularly where it involves complex corporate decision making that courts have recognized they are illequipped to perform or review. Finally, PIOGA argues against DEP's attempt to reverse the burden of proof and that the evidence shows that B&R Resources did not have the financial ability to plug even one well, so that Mr. Campola cannot be held personally liable for any well plugging costs.

PIOGA's brief is posted to the Members' Only section of PIOGA's website. ■

July PIOGATech: Attendees updated on species and E&S topics

he Environmental Committee hosted its secondannual training on erosion and sedimentation and threatened and endangered species topics on July 26 and it was another very valuable training. More than 50 people attended.



Clockwise from above: Paul Kanouff from Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. kicks off the morning with introductions. Dr. Linda Ordiway of the Ruffed Grouse Society speaks about native seed mixes. Bruce Snyder of Fire Cherry Consulting, Inc. gives the regulatory update.



Among topics covered were general E&S control methods and procedures, the ePermitting application intended to increase Department of Environmental Protection efficiency, development of DEP's upcoming ESCGP-3 permit, and use of native seed mixes for reclamation

Our special thanks go out to all the presenters and to our partners—Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc., Fire Cherry Consulting, Inc. and the Ruffed Grouse Society—for their support of this training. Watch for future PIOGATech events on environmental and safety matters.



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DEP orders operators to plug more than 1,000 'abandoned' wells

he Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection announced July 25 that it had issued administrative orders requiring three to plug 1,058 abandoned oil and gas wells.

The Oil and Gas Act states that a well is abandoned if it "has not been used to produce, extract or inject any gas, petroleum or other liquid within the preceding 12 months." According to DEP, the three operators selfreported wells that did not produce oil or gas during the 2017 calendar year.

The Oil and Gas Act requires owners and operators to plug wells upon abandonment. Companies must also provide schedules to DEP that prioritize plugging activities for wells that pose the greatest environmental or public health and safety risk.

Each company, the

department said, failed to plug its self-reported abandoned wells and has not provided a schedule to DEP for doing so.

The department ordered Alliance Petroleum Corporation to plug 638 wells, CNX Gas Company LLC 327 wells and XTO Energy Inc. 93 wells. The orders include deadlines by which each company must plug their abandoned wells. The orders also direct each company to provide copies of well inspection records, document the plugging activities and remediate each well site according to state regulations.

DEP estimates that hundreds of thousands of oil and gas wells have been drilled in Pennsylvania since 1859, much of this activity predating applicable regulations or the existence of DEP or its predecessor agencies. While

it is not known how many orphaned and abandoned wells exist, estimates range from 100,000 to 560,000 wells.

"With Pennsylvania's legacy of oil and gas extraction, DEP has an inventory of thousands of abandoned oil and gas wells," said DEP Secretary Patrick McDonnell in the July 25 announcement. "It is critical that all operators adhere to state laws to mitigate the environmental and public health and safety hazards and not add to the costly orphaned and abandoned well inventory that would otherwise fall on the shoulders of Pennsylvania citizens."

PIOGA views DEP's action this way:

The oil and gas industry has been active in the Commonwealth for nearly 160 years. PIOGA members continue to safely produce these resources while being respectful to and protective of the environment. PIOGA members fully understand the need to address the legacy wells that were drilled long before many of the current operators existed, and prior to regulatory oversight.

The industry has been actively working with the department to develop measures to effectively address the wells that pose the greatest public safety and environmental threat, which is why the plugging order to these three companies was surprising and disappointing. Despite this discouraging news, PIOGA still pledges a significant engagement role with DEP representatives to further address a long-standing problem that exists regarding abandoned and orphaned wells in the Commonwealth and throughout Appalachia.

In the current suppressed financial state for the industry—especially for conventional pro-

> ducers—DEP and operators must find balance so as to not exacerbate the issue. The problem of shut-in/abandoned wells can be magnified dramatically if all the revenue operators generate must be put toward well plugging and no well work or remediation dollars are left available. PIOGA will continue to facilitate and participate in meetings between members, stakeholder groups, other associations and the department to develop workable solutions to legacy well issues. ■



Comments filed:

PIOGA comments on DEP air monitoring network plan

he federal government requires states to submit an ambient air network monitoring network plan each year, and PIOGA provided comments on July 16 in response to the Department of Environmental Protection's draft 2018 plan. The association highlighted three points in its formal comments:

- The plan specifies that DEP has begun to establish new monitoring sites because of "multiple public comments on its annual air monitoring network plans, expressing concern over short-term exposure to pollutants in relation to shale gas activities and the effect on susceptible populations including children or those with respiratory difficulties." PIOGA argued that justifying the installation of multiple new and redundant ambient pollutant monitoring sites (four under construction in 2018 and four more planned for 2019) solely as a response to public comments and complaints is an overreach, without supporting scientific data and identified resulting benefits. The additional monitoring sites also are an inefficient use of scarce DEP resources.
- Rather than installing multiple and redundant ambient air monitoring locations across eight counties in the shale region, PIOGA suggested that fewer monitoring locations be selectively and appropriately sited where there are the largest concentrations of oil and gas development and compressor sites. Several appropriately sited monitoring locations would provide representative air quality data for DEP to use for planning purposes.
- The plan does not discuss placement and operation of meteorological monitoring equipment at the new and proposed monitoring locations in the shale gas region. PIOGA suggested that such equipment be included at each new ambient air quality sampling location in the shale gas region so that the collected ambient pollutant data can be spatially and temporally evaluated regarding upwind sources of measured concentrations.

Thanks go to the Air Quality/Emissions Subcommittee of PIOGA's Environmental Committee for taking the lead in developing the comments. ■

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PIOGA, IOGAWV comment on FERC pipeline certificate policy inquiry

he Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) recently launched an inquiry seeking information and stakeholder perspectives to help the commission explore whether, and if so, how, to revise existing policies regarding its review and authorization of interstate natural gas transportation facilities.

FERC issued a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) to examine its policies in light of changes in the natural gas industry and increased interest in how it reviews natural gas pipeline proposals since the commission adopted its current Policy Statement on pipeline certification in 1999. The NOI posed a range of questions that reflect concerns raised in public comments, court proceedings and other forums. Through the NOI, FERC is seeking input on potential changes to both the existing policy statement and the structure and scope of the commission's environmental analysis of proposed natural gas projects.

PIOGA joined with the Independent Oil & Gas Association of West Virginia to offer formal comments in support of the existing certificate policy statement, stating that it meets both the requirements of the Natural Gas Act and applicable environmental statues. Any changes, the associations asserted, should be geared toward streamlining the certificate approval process to facilitate the construction of critical interstate natural gas infrastructure.

The associations stated:

IOGA and PIOGA are particularly concerned with suggestions that the Commission should depart from longstanding practice and examine environmental impacts unrelated to the actual siting and construction of interstate natural gas facilities, including the drilling of wells and the production of natural gas from such wells located upstream of the pipelines seeking a certificate. Such objections to pipelines and other facilities appear to be made largely in an effort to halt natural gas exploration and production by restricting or eliminating the means to move more gas to market.

Most important, the Commission does not have jurisdiction over the physical production of natural gas. The Commission should continue to focus on demonstrated need for new facilities based on contracts or other indications of market need in determining where facilities are in the public convenience and necessity under Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act. The Commission should not engage in back-door regulation of the production of natural gas through the certificate process.

Complexities in determining title to oil and gas under Pennsylvania roadways

The increased exploration of oil and gas throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in recent years has highlighted the importance of determining the ownership of oil and gas underlying public roads and highways. More than 120,000 linear miles of state and local roadways traverse the Commonwealth.¹ Public roadways—which include local roads, streets, alleys, expressways, interstates and turnpikes—may be created by conveyance,



Adam Speer, Esq.

Babst Calland
Attorneys at Law

condemnation, dedication or prescription.

To determine proper ownership of the oil and gas under a roadway, a full title search of surrounding tracts must be completed. The time and method by which the roadway was created often influence the ownership of the oil and gas. This article, though not exhaustive, discusses the primary methods that roads may be created in Pennsylvania and provides a framework for determining oil and gas ownership under a public road.

Centerline presumption

Under Pennsylvania law, there is a general presumption that a conveyance of land bounded by a public roadway carries with it the fee to the center of the road as part and parcel of the grant, unless the road is owned in fee by the Commonwealth or municipality or an interest in the roadway has been expressly reserved.² Where the side or edge of a street or highway is called for as a boundary in a deed, the grantee takes title in fee to the center line of such roadway.³ The grantee acquires a fee interest in the land to the centerline of the roadway, subject to the public's right of passage and any reservations, and the grantor divests himself of his interest in the same.⁴ If a public roadway easement is later vacated, the property reverts "automatically and simultaneously" to abutting landowners.⁵

The foregoing highlights the necessity to analyze ownership of surrounding tracts of land to determine ownership of the oil and gas under a roadway. The application of the centerline presumption depends on the nature of the Commonwealth's or municipality's ownership interest in the roadway and whether such

1 PennDOT Fact Book (2017), available at www.penndot.gov/about-us.

interest is limited to an easement. The following discussion provides a brief analysis of the common methods of roadway creation, which may result in ownership of the oil and gas under a given road to be vested in the Commonwealth or a municipality.

Roadways created by conveyance

Roadways may be created by a conveyance to the Commonwealth or a municipality. The conveyance may be in fee or may be limited to a right-of-way or easement. Some instruments do not clearly state the interest that is being granted and may be ambiguous. To ascertain the nature and quantity of the interest that was intended to be granted, a court will look to the instrument itself, and will attempt to give effect to all of the language contained in the instrument.⁶ If the grant is unclear, then the presence of warranty, release of damages and habendum clauses or the specific granting of rights to enter the grantor's land can help to determine the nature of the grant and whether the parties intended to convey an interest in fee or an interest limited to a right of way.⁷

Roadways created by taking or condemnation

Public roads, streets, highways and turnpikes may be created through the government's exercise of its eminent domain power, the power to take private property for public use. The Pennsylvania Constitution provides the Commonwealth and local municipalities with broad authority to take private land for roadway purposes.⁸ Roadways may be created pursuant the General Road Law⁹, the State Highway Law¹⁰, the various township codes¹¹, the Turnpike Commission Act¹² or by the exercise of its general power under the Eminent Domain Code¹³. Identifying the circumstances surrounding the condemnation, the time of the condemnation and the authority under which the roadway was condemned, helps to determine whether the Commonwealth or municipality may claim an interest in the road in fee.

In general, when land is taken for a public roadway pursuant to the government's eminent domain power, the government acquires only a mere right of passage over the surface, limited in nature to that of a highway easement.¹⁴ Fee title remains in the landowner over which the road lies, or in adjacent landowners, as the case may be.¹⁵

There are circumstances under which the Common-

² See *Paul v. Carver*, 26 Pa. 223 (1856); see also *Firmstone v. Spaeter*, 150 Pa. 616 (1892); *Rahn v. Hess*, 378 Pa. 264, 270 (1954).

³ *Carver*, 26 at 224.

⁴ Rahn, 378 at 269-70.

⁵ *In re Altoona,* 479 Pa. 252, 261 (1978).

⁶ Consolidation Coal Co. v. White, 875 A.2d 318, 326 (Pa. Super. 2005).

⁷ See *Mackall v. Fleegle*, 2002 Pa. Super. 178 (2002).

⁸ Pa. Const. Art I, §10; see also 26 P. S. §101, et seq.

⁹ See 36 P.S. §1781, et seq.

¹⁰ See 36 P. S. §67-101, et seq.

¹¹ See 53 P. S. §57005 (relating to Townships of the First Class); 53 P. S. §67304 (relating to Townships of the Second Class).

¹² See 36 P. S. §652a, et seq.

¹³ See 26 Pa.C.S. §101, et seq.

¹⁴ Sterling's Appeal, 111 Pa. 35, 40 (1886); see also McDevitt v. People's Natural Gas Co., 160 Pa. 367, 376 (1894).

¹⁵ Id.

wealth may take land for public roadways in fee simple. These instances usually involve the condemnation of land for interstate and turnpike purposes. Prior to 1979, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) generally could only condemn easements for highway purposes and could not condemn interests in fee, with limited exceptions. 16 Following the 1979 enactment of 71 P.S. 513(e)(1), the department was authorized to condemn property in fee simple or in any lesser estate for all transportation purposes. PennDOT has used these powers to condemn private land for interstate purposes. In addition to interstates, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission has had the authority since 1937 to acquire easements, rights-of-way and *other* interest in lands as it deems necessary for the construction and operation of the turnpike.¹⁷

PennDOT has reported that the Commonwealth generally does not own the oil and gas rights under its roadway or within its rights-of-way, except as necessary for support of the surface. 18 Most of the current deeds in lieu of condemnation contain a standard oil and gas

reservation, reserving unto the grantor the right to mine and develop minerals from wells located off the roadway. However, oil and gas operators should be mindful of the limited instances in which the Commonwealth may claim an interest in fee simple.

Roadways created by dedication

Roads in plans, subdivisions and residential neighborhoods typically are created by dedication. "Dedication of a public street does not invest the municipality with fee title to the land on which the roadway rests."19 The municipality acquires the right to use, maintain and control the land as a road for the benefit of the public. while the fee continues to be vested in the owner or owners of the land.²⁰ Thus, the municipality acquires merely an easement for roadway purposes. Under the centerline presumption, abutting landowners maintain fee ownership of the land underlying the dedicated roadway to the center.

A public road is created by dedication when a landowner offers land to a municipality for its continuous use for public travel and the municipality accepts the offer.²¹ No particular act is necessary to constitute an offer by the landowner or an acceptance by the municipality; any act which clearly illustrates an intention to offer and accept dedicated land is sufficient.²²

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 $^{^{16}}$ See 36 P.S. §670-210; see also 36 P.S. §2391.8. For exceptions, see 36 P.S. §478.12 (providing the department, in 1961, with the authority to condemn roadway rests stops in fee simple); 36 P.S. §2391.3-1 and 3-2 (providing the department, in 1973, the authority to condemn property in fee to accommodate highway utilizes).

¹⁷ 36 P. S. §652e

¹⁸ COMMONWEALTH OF PA. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FIN. COMM., AN INVENTORY OF STATE-OWNED REAL PROPERTY AND SUBSURFACE MINERAL RIGHTS, S. 2010-383, 1st Sess., (at page 6) (2011).

¹⁹ *In re Altoona,* 479 Pa. 252, 258 (1978).

²⁰ Id.

²¹ Horsham Twp. v. Weiner, 435 Pa. 35 (1969).

Pennsylvania courts have long held that where a landowner subdivides his land into lots and streets on a plan and sells the lots accordingly, there is an implied covenant to the purchaser that the streets will be forever open to the use of the public and operates as a dedication of the roads for public use.²³ If the municipality fails to accept a dedicated roadway within the statutory time period (21 years), the roadway does not become a public road. Although the road fails to become a public road, the abutting property owners do not lose their right to use the roadway as a private easement and still maintain ownership of the fee interest to the centerline.24

Roadways created by prescription

Some public roadways may not have any recorded documents evidencing its creation. Although there are no recorded documents evidencing the road's creation, such roads may nonetheless be public roads by virtue of prescription. For a public road to be created by prescription, "one must show that the public used the road uniformly, adversely and continuously under a claim of right for 21 years."25 Evidence of public travel, maintenance or repairs by the Commonwealth or municipality, maps or surveys generated by a government unit and approved subdivision plans may help establish that a roadway was created by prescription. If a roadway is created by prescription, the interest acquired by the public is limited to that of a right-of-way for street purposes and does not transfer any title in fee; adjacent landowners own the fee interest pursuant to the centerline presumption.

Conclusion

When analyzing ownership of the oil and gas underlying a roadway, any deeds, condemnation proceedings, subdivision plans and other instruments which purport to create the roadway should be carefully analyzed. If the interest held by the government in the roadway is limited to a right-of-way or easement, adjacent landowners own the fee title, including the interest in the oil and gas, absent a reservation. As oil and gas operations continue to expand across Pennsylvania, development under and around public roadways is inevitable. To reduce or eliminate any potential future conflicts, it is necessary for oil and gas operators to identify and lease the proper oil and gas owners.

If you would like additional information about the ownership of public roadways in Pennsylvania, contact Adam Speer at aspeer@babstcalland.com or 412-253-8826.



²² Id. at 42; see also Tri City Broadcasting Co. v. Howell, 429 Pa. 424, 427 (1968).

²³ Rahn v. Hess, 378 Pa. 264, 268 (1954).

²⁴ Estojak v. Mazsa, 522 Pa. 353 (1989).

²⁵ Morgan v. Richter, 724 A. 2d 983, 987 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1999); see also 53 P. S. §67307(a).

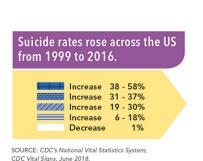
Break the mental health sigma – prevent suicide

By Mollie Sue Matteo

Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.

Recent news headlines of celebrity deaths by suicide such as Anthony Boudain and Kate Spade show that although someone's life may seem very successful and together from the outside, inside the person may be feeling completely different.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)





released an article in June 2018 listing statistics from 2016 with suicide as the 10th leading cause of death and still on the rise in almost every state. Approximately 45,000 people lost their lives to suicide in 2016. Rates have gone up by more than 30 percent in half of U.S. states since 1999, according to the CDC.

Although suicide is often seen as a mental health issue resulting from treatable disorders, less than 46

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Safety Committee Corner

percent of those lost to suicide in 2016 had a known mental health condition. Therefore, it is important to realize that not everyone shows signs or symptoms, making it hard to recognize people in emotional distress or crisis. Problems and stress from relationships, addiction, physical health, finances, (un)employment and legal issues are examples of other contributing factors which may contribute to suicide.

Employers, organizations and communities can

implement much-needed effective mental health and safety support and prevention programs that encourage everyone to work together to:

- Recognize risk factors and warning signs
- Connect those at risk with effective support
- Strengthen mental/physical healthcare access and delivery
- Teach coping and problemsolving skills to manage personal challenges
- Promote wellbeing and create a culture of care (i.e., they are not alone)
- Create a protective environment and reduce stigma related to getting help

Do not be afraid to ask someone if he or she is thinking about suicide and follow the five steps to Be The One to Save A Life:



Sources: www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/suicide, www.BeThe1To.com, www.webmd.com/mental-health/recognizing-suicidal-behavior#2

DEP settles with environmental groups over Mariner East 2 permits

he Department of Environmental Protection and three environmental groups announced on July 27 that they had reached a settlement agreement over challenges to permits issued to Sunoco Pipeline, LLP for the Mariner East 2 pipeline project. However, there later was some dissent between the two sides about exactly what they had agreed to regarding future pipelines and permitting.

Mariner East 2 is a project to build new pipeline capacity from Ohio through West Virginia and Pennsylvania to transport natural gas liquids (NGLs) to Philadelphia's Marcus Hook Industrial Complex. Mariner East 2 will expand the system's capacity to move NGLs from the Marcellus and Utica shales to additional onloading and offloading points within Pennsylvania via two new pipelines, one 20 inches in diameter and the other 16 inches.

In February 2017, the Clean Air Council, Mountain Watershed Association and Delaware Riverkeeper Network appealed the issuance of permits to construct the pipelines. The Environmental Hearing Board preliminarily determined that horizontal directional drilling (HDD) activity imperiled the environment, and it temporarily shut down all permitted activity at HDD sites along the pipeline route. The groups reached a partial agreement that resulted in construction resuming, but the project has been plagued by problems such as sinkholes and drilling fluid spills.

In what DEP described in its July 27 announcement as "a significant validation of pipeline permits issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection," the department said the three environmental groups had agreed to end their appeal of 20 permits issued to Sunoco for the Mariner East 2 pipeline.

"DEP is pleased that we were able to reach an amicable agreement with the appellants, resolving all claims related to the issuance of these permits while incorporating new processes to ensure that future pipeline projects learn from the mistakes made by Sunoco in implementing this project," DEP Secretary Patrick McDonnell said. "To be clear, DEP will continue to conduct vigorous oversight to ensure compliance with the conditions of the permits and will issue enforcement actions as necessary."

DEP emphasized the settlement does not alter any of the 20 permits in the appeal. Each permit was lawfully issued after a thorough environmental review involving approximately 35 DEP and county conservation district staff over the course of nearly two years, the department said.

The statement continued: "In the settlement, DEP has committed to continue to develop and implement further enhanced procedures for environmental protection associated with the construction of natural gas pipelines in Pennsylvania in collaboration with the appellants."

In their announcement, the environmental groups said the agreement also would lead to increased transparency, better access to permit application material,

more opportunities for public participation and improved communication with residents along pipeline project routes. Among the agreement's provisions they highlighted were:

- No later than February 1, 2019, DEP will begin posting online all non-privileged, non-confidential pipeline application materials, supporting documents and related decision documents.
- DEP will convene a balanced group of stakeholders to develop guidance documents related to erosion and sedimentation permits and alternative analysis, HDD construction and operation, training plans, landowner pre-application communication, and restoration plant-
- The appellants will have the opportunity to designate a technical representative on the Erosion and Sedimentation General Permit workgroup. (PIOGA already is represented on this workgroup.)

However, an article by *The PLS Reporter* said that according to a DEP spokesperson, the only change that will occur without review is the posting of all non-privileged documents online for all pipeline projects. Currently, DEP was only posting documents related to major projects. The additional transparency steps will start February 1.

Other formal policy recommendations will still need to traverse the agency's existing regulatory review system, the DEP official told the news and legislative reporting service.

As for the work group, it will consist of approximately 10 people, according to the department spokesperson, including the state, the three plaintiffs and pipeline proponents. They will go over proposed agency rules before they begin the formal review process to provide feedback.

DCNR monitoring update shows slowing shale gas activity

he Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has released its second report on the department's monitoring of natural gas development on state forest lands, finding that shale-gas activity has slowed significantly. The report indicates that while drilling has not impacted ecologically important headwater streams in state forests, monitoring has detected an increase in invasive plants.

These were among the primary findings in the 202page report:

 Gas development in state forests has slowed considerably since the first monitoring report in 2014, due largely to market forces and a moratorium on new leasing which has been informally in place since 2010 and was formalized by Governor Wolf in 2015. Total forest acres "converted" for gas infrastructure dropped from



DCNR stream sampling in a state forest.

1,425 acres between 2008 and 2012, to 334 acres converted from 2013 to 2016. Many leased tracts only are built out by about 30 to 35 percent.

- Water quality monitoring efforts by DCNR and its partners have not raised significant concerns on state forest headwater streams to date; however, these results are still relatively short-term.
- Through planning and careful siting, forest fragmentation has been minimized. Those efforts need to con-

tinue as development proceeds on existing leases or where mineral rights are not owned by the Commonwealth.

- While shale gas infrastructure can result in improved access to forest interior, it also can conflict with the expectations of visitors who seek more primitive, undeveloped experiences.
- Invasive plants are of increasing concern as their presence and quantities are on the rise. Disturbed sites are ideal for the establishment of invasive plants that often emerge early in the spring and outcompete native plants through their rapid reproduction. Monitoring for invasive species and prioritizing the control of these plants based on the species and population size will continue, and strong governing lease provisions require operators to survey and treat invasive species.

The department's shale gas monitoring program began in 2011 and continues with a 15-member monitoring team. DCNR monitors repeated measurements over time to determine trends or patterns. The report notes that while certain trends can begin to be identified after eight years, natural resource monitoring is a long-term endeavor and it may take longer to discern other trends in resource change and conditions, particularly if development under existing leases intensifies.

Of Pennsylvania's 2.2-million-acre state forest system, there are approximately 600,500 acres available for gas development, either through historic DCNR-issued leases or on areas where the Commonwealth does not own the subsurface rights. Leasing has been occurring on

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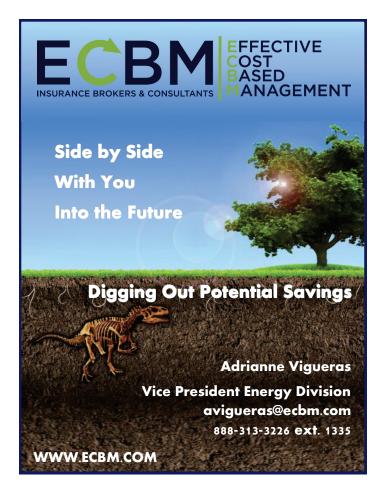
state forest lands since 1947, with a total of approximately 2,000 conventional and unconventional wells drilled.

Delaware River Basin ban remanded to district court

federal appeals court panel in Philadelphia has overturned a lower court's decision to throw out a lawsuit filed by a small exploration and production company that is challenging the authority of the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) to enact a de facto moratorium on hydraulic fracturing (fracking).

On July 3, a three-judge panel of U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit vacated a March 2017 decision by the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania to dismiss a lawsuit filed nearly one year earlier by Wayne Land and Mineral Group LLC (WLMG), WLMG v. DRBC, No. 17-1800. Justices Kent Jordan, Thomas Hardiman and Anthony Scirica ordered the case remanded back to District Court Judge Robert Mariani for further review.

Court records show that the 1961 compact that created the DRBC includes language giving the commission authority to review "all public and private projects and facilities" within the basin. The DRBC is led by the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsyl-



vania, as well as the commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' North Atlantic division. However, while Mariani dismissed WLMG's lawsuit on the grounds that fracking constituted a "project," the appellate court justices weren't so sure.

"Because we conclude that the meaning of the word 'project' as used in the compact is ambiguous, we will vacate the order of dismissal and remand the case for fact-finding on the intent of the compact's drafters," Jordan wrote for the panel. He later added that "there are other provisions in the compact that suggest that the drafters did not intend to define 'project' as broadly as the commission contends...

"Broadly defining 'project' to include WLMG's proposed fracking-related activities would sweep in undertakings that could appear out of place among the (admittedly non-exhaustive) list of projects and facilities expressly set forth in the description of the commission's general powers. That list includes: water and waste treatment plants, stream and lake recreational facilities, trunk mains for water distribution, local flood protection works, small watershed management programs, and ground water recharging operations. Those are arguably different in purpose and in kind than fracking operations."

According to its complaint, WLMG owns about 180 acres of land in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, including 75 acres within the river basin.

The Delaware Riverkeeper Network (DRN), granted intervenor status as a defendant and which supports the de facto moratorium, predicted that the ban would ultimately be maintained.

"The court of appeals recognized the importance of these issues and is giving the parties the opportunity to establish a full record on remand to the district court," said DRN lead counsel Jordan Yeager. "We are confident that when a full record is established the courts will conclude that the DRBC has not only the authority to regulate fracking and related infrastructure, but the absolute duty to do so."

Last April, the DRBC said it had received more than 8,600 public comments over proposals to permanently ban fracking within the Delaware River Basin and discourage fresh water exports and wastewater imports that could be used to support the practice elsewhere. Much of the basin in New York and Pennsylvania overlaps the Marcellus Shale.

The DRBC said in 2009 that all gas drilling in the basin needed to be reviewed but said it would not approve any development until rules were adopted governing the industry. The agency postponed the gas development review in 2010 and failed to act on adopting rules in 2011, leaving in place a de facto moratorium.

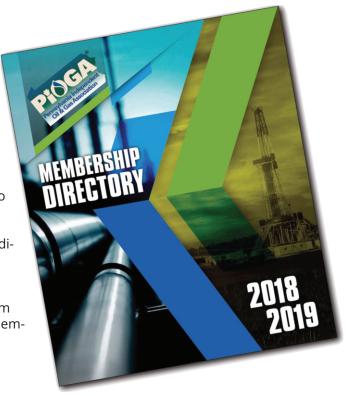
—NGI's Shale Daily

2018-2019 Membership Directory

his year's edition of PIOGA's annual printed directory has hit the streets. It's the main guide for association members seeking to contact one another, as well as a one-stop resource for companies looking to find service or products from other PIOGA member companies. The Select Suppliers section in particular is a great place to find companies eager to support your operations.

One copy of the 2018-2019 Membership Directory has been mailed to each member company. If your company has multiple locations, one additional copy has been provided to each of these locations also. If needed, you may request up to three additional copies free of charge. Contact Deana McMahan at deana@pioga.org with requests. There is a \$10 charge per directory if you need to order more than three additional copies.

An electronic version of the directory is available in the Members Only area of the PIOGA website. Just click on the Membership Directory link from the main navigation bar. From this page you also can do a live search of different types of members pulled from our continually updated database.



Don't forget: Recruit a new member, get rewarded!

on't forget about PIOGA's new incentive program intended to promote membership growth and participation in PIOGA while rewarding active members for their consistent efforts toward these goals. Here are the guidelines:

- Recruiting a new member earns a credit equal to 10 percent of the amount of the first year dues of the newly recruited member.
- Credits must be applied toward reduction of PIOGA dues, PIOGA event fees, PIOGA sponsorships, PIOGA advertising (PIOGA Press and eWeekly only) or PIOGA donations.
- To claim any credits, your membership must be current and in good standing.
- You must inform the PIOGA Membership Committee of your member(s) recruited.
- There is no limitation on how many new members can be recruited per year.
- · Credits will not be issued in the form of cash or legal tender.
- Credits cannot be claimed for renewing members who have been in default less than two years.
- Credits must be applied/used within the calendar year of being credited to your PIOGA account or will automatically be applied to your next year's dues.
- You may apply credits toward partial or progressive prepayments to your PIOGA account.
- The incentive program is initially retroactive, beginning January 1, 2018.

Questions? Want to participate?

Contact Bob Beatty, chairman of PIOGA's Membership Committee, at rhbeatty@gmail.com or 814-590-4498, or Debbie Oyler, Director of Member Services, at debbie@pioga.org or 724-933-7306 ext. 22. ■

Join us for Clubs & Cocktails at Topgolf Pittsburgh

Topgolf is all the rage, blending golf, technology and entertainment. And now there is a Pittsburgharea location, a just-opened 65,000square-foot attraction in Bridgeville. We invite you to join PIOGA for a Clubs & Cocktails networking event there after work on Thursday, September 13.

You can register individually or as a team. Either choice gets participants two hours of Topgolf play, club rental, food buffet, two drink tickets, bottomless soft drinks and a Topgolf Lifetime Membership.

Be sure to register early, as space is limited. Sponsorship opportunities are available too. Check the PIOGA Events section at www.pioga.org.

ARG branded lubricants get new look

merican Refining Group Inc. (ARG) introduced the new logo for the Made in USA-certified refinery's house brand of blended lubricants.

As part of the new logo, industry partners and customers will recognize the traditional red and black windmill that has been ARG's mark for decades.

The company's blended lubricants team first shared the image earlier this summer at the 73rd Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers Annual Meeting & Tradeshow in Minneapolis.



Blended Lubricants

Business Manager Todd Cawley said, "We were so excited to share this news at STLE, especially when we have already received some really positive feedback from distributors who formerly did business with us and are eager to re-establish that relationship."

ARG President and Chief Operating Officer Jeannine Schoenecker said, "First and foremost we are American Refining Group, so we wanted to stay true to the customary design that our partners have come to associate with us.

"Furthermore, both our leadership and our customers felt it was imperative that we include the phrase, 'Made in Bradford, Pa., USA,' ensuring that it appears front and center on all of our labels and packaging."

Of the brand's "Specialty Lubricants" tag, Senior Vice President - Sales, Marketing and New Business Development Neal Zuzik added, "One of the things that really distinguishes ARG from our competitors is that our smaller size lets us produce specialty blends and finished products that meet unique customer needs when other, bigger refiners can't. Highlighting this competitive advantage within the brand name was important."

ARG's unique, privately owned refinery is situated on approximately 131 acres in Bradford, the heart of McKean County and the birthplace of the domestic oil industry more than 100 years ago. The refinery has a rated capacity of 11,000 barrels per day and processes light, sweet, paraffinic crude available domestically. ARG purchases the majority of its crude from sources in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and West Virginia.

In 2013 ARG became the first refinery to become Made in USA Certified® It is also the oldest continuously operated lube oil refinery in North America. For more information, visit www.amref.com or find ARG on Facebook and LinkedIn.

JWF Industries acquires PCI Mfg. Solutions

JWF Industries and PCI Mfg. Solutions announce a definitive agreement for JWF Industries of Johnstown to acquire PCI Solutions, headquartered in Sulphur, Texas. By forming this partnership, the two companies will restructure well pad layout with the introduction of two new tanks; the patent-pending Stadium AST and the patented Legal Load Tank. The Stadium AST and Legal Load designs are yet another step forward to becoming the premier provider of safe and reliable on-site fluid containment solutions.

The Stadium AST invites customers to "Get in the Game" with the first-of-its-kind modular aboveground storage solution. Custom tailoring volume capacity to user needs and optimizing available pad footprint was the drive behind the design of the Stadium AST. Environmental Tank & Container's (another subsidiary of JWF) innovative design has changed the game by maximizing pad space. The Stadium AST aids in the layout of the well pads to optimize the most amount of fluid storage per square foot. Heavy-duty flat steel panels are easily field assembled and designed to bolt to our curved AST panels. Installation times vary by tank size but most models are installed in less than one day using a telehandler or crane. The Legal Load is the "Next Generation Frac Tank" that will revolutionize the way customers store and move both produced and raw water. These unique designs save time, money and pad space.

Seneca opens CNG facility fueled by landfill gas

Seneca Landfill, Inc. recently opened a fast-fill compressed natural gas (CNG) facility, under the name of Lego-V.

Seneca is a division of Vogel Holding, Inc. Vogel is the first company in Pennsylvania to capture the landfill gas that they generate, refine it into natural gas, and then compress it into CNG fuel. That CNG fuel is used by the same vehicles that collect the waste that is deposited into the landfill. Lego-V's CNG station in Butler County will also be open to the public.

Seneca operates a gas collection system in its landfill to capture the methane gas that is generated when waste breaks down. The gas is siphoned out of the landfill cells using a series of wells and pipes, taking it to an onsite processing system. After multiple stages of compression, cleaning and filtering, the gas can be used as fuel for CNG vehicles, directly injected into the Peoples Gas pipeline or used onsite to power operations and heat facilities.



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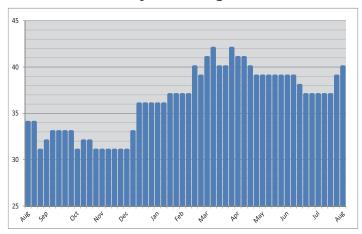
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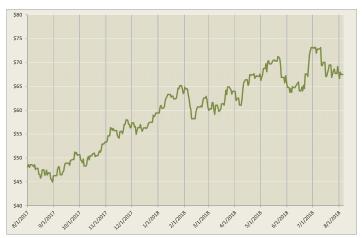
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Pennsylvania Rig Count



Penn Grade Crude Oil Prices



Natural Gas Futures Closing Prices

Month	Price
September 2018	\$2.859
October	2,867
November	2.904
December	3.004
January 2019	3.091
February	3.054
March	2.947
April	2.635
May	2.602
June	2.627
July	2.664
August	2.665
	Prices as of August 6

American Refining Group: www.amref.com/Crude-Prices-New.aspx

Ergon Oil Purchasing: www.ergon.com/prices.php

Gas futures: quotes.ino.com/exchanges/?r=NYMEX_NG

Baker Hughes rig count: phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=79687&p=irol-report-

NYMEX strip chart: Emkey Energy LLC, emkeyenergy.com

Northeast Pricing Report – August 2018

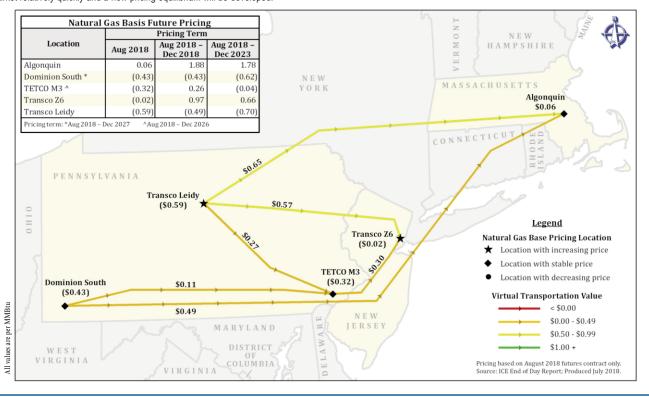
Trading across all the locations and timeframes was very consistent. Front month pricing ranged from an increase of \$0.09 per MMBtu for Transco Z6 to an increase of \$0.28 per MMBtu for Algonquin. The one-year term had a tighter trading range. Dominion South and TETCO M3 both saw increases of \$0.09 per MMBtu while Transco Z6 had the greatest increase of \$0.14 per MMBtu. For the full contract term, Algonquin, Dominion South, and TETCO M3 were flat, while Transco Z6 had the greatest increase of \$0.13 per MMBtu.

Transportation values changed little during July as well. Transportation from Leidy to Transco Z6 changed the most with a decrease of \$0.16 per MMBtu. TETCO M3 to Transco Z6 was just a little higher at a \$0.15 per MMBtu decrease. Whereas Dominion South to Algonquin had the largest increase of \$0.06 per MMBtu.

Atlantic Sunrise is nearly completed. Once on line, an additional 1.7 million MMBtu of gas per day will be able to be transported to market. We expect Transco Leidy and TETCO M3 to be impacted the most. Over 80 wells have been drilled in Susquehanna County alone this year. With the additional wells, and drilled but capped wells available, the additional capacity will be absorbed by the market relatively quickly and a new pricing equilibrium will be developed.



Provided by Bertison-George, LLC www.bertison-george.com





Spud Report: July 2018



The data show below comes from the Department of Environmental Protection. A variety of interactive reports are

<u>OPERATOR</u>	WELLS	<u>SPUD</u>	<u>API</u> #	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
Bald Hill Oil	2	7/27/18	053-30847*	Forest	Howe Twp
		7/30/18	053-30846*	Forest	Howe Twp
Cabot Oil & Gas Corp	11	7/27/18	115-22390	Susquehanna	Bridgewater Twp
		7/27/18	115-22179	Susquehanna	Bridgewater Twp
		7/27/18	115-22391	Susquehanna	Bridgewater Twp
		7/2/18	115-22497	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22491	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22492	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22493	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22494	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22495	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/2/18	115-22496	Susquehanna	Harford Twp
		7/1/18	115-22320	Susquehanna	Lathrop Twp
Cameron Energy Co	3	7/3/18	123-48099*	Warren	Sheffield Twp
		7/13/18	123-48098*	Warren	Sheffield Twp
		7/27/18	123-48097*	Warren	Sheffield Twp
Chesapeake Appalachia L	. LC 6	7/16/18	015-23407	Bradford	Tuscarora Twp
		7/12/18	113-20392	Sullivan	Colley Twp
		7/12/18	113-20393	Sullivan	Colley Twp
		7/24/18	115-22498	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp
		7/25/18	115-22499	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp
Chevron Appalachia LLC	20	7/26/18	115-22500	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp
Chevron Appaiachia LLC	20	7/31/18 7/16/18	051-24639 129-28961	Fayette Westmoreland	Luzerne Twp Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-20901	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29025	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29016	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29017	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29018	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29019	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29021	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29020	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		7/16/18	129-29022	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29000	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29001	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29002	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29008	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29005	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29006	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29007	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29003	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
		8/2/18	129-29004	Westmoreland	Sewickley Twp
Chief Oil & Gas LLC	2	7/5/18	113-20383	Sullivan	Cherry Twp
		7/5/18	113-20384	Sullivan	Cherry Twp
CNX Gas Co LLC	6	8/1/18	125-28505	Washington	East Finley Twp
		8/1/18	125-28506	Washington	East Finley Twp

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Dan Palmer Crude Relationship Manager PA / NY 814-368-1263 dpalmer@amref.com



available at www.dep.pa.gov/DataandTools/Reports/Oil and Gas

The table is sorted by operator and lists the total wells reported as drilled last month. Spud is the date drilling began at a well site. The API number is the drilling permit number issued to the well operator. An asterisk (*) after the API number indicates a conventional well.

<u>OPERATOR</u>	WELLS	<u>SPUD</u>	<u>API</u> #	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
		8/1/18	125-28507	Washington	East Finley Twp
		8/1/18	125-28510	Washington	East Finley Twp
		8/1/18	125-28508	Washington	East Finley Twp
		8/1/18	125-28509	Washington	East Finley Twp
Columbia Gas Trans LLC	1	7/6/18	125-28530*	Washington	Donegal Twp
EQT Production Co	8	7/26/18	125-28338	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/26/18	125-28339	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/26/18	125-28341	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/26/18	125-28340	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/27/18	125-28307	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/27/18	125-28308	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/27/18	125-28310	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
		7/27/18	125-28311	Washington	W Bethlehem Twp
Greylock Production LLC	7	7/17/18	059-27664	Greene	Whiteley Twp
		7/18/18	059-27662	Greene	Whiteley Twp
		7/19/18	059-27663	Greene	Whiteley Twp
		7/21/18	059-27661	Greene	Whiteley Twp
		7/24/18	059-27665	Greene	Whiteley Twp
		7/24/18	059-27660	Greene	Whiteley Twp
	0	7/25/18	059-27666	Greene	Whiteley Twp
Mead Oil LLC	2	7/18/18	123-48119*	Warren	Sheffield Twp
B 1171 B 110	0	7/23/18	123-48116*	Warren	Sheffield Twp
PennHills Resources LLC	2	7/25/18	083-57050*	McKean	Hamilton Twp
Barrari Oil & Can USA LLO	. 7	7/27/18	083-57053*	McKean Bradford	Hamilton Twp
Repsol Oil & Gas USA LLC	7	7/9/18	015-23418 015-23420	Bradford	Columbia Twp
		7/10/18 7/11/18	015-23420	Bradford	Columbia Twp Columbia Twp
		7/11/18	015-23422	Bradford	Columbia Twp
		7/13/18	015-23424	Bradford	Columbia Twp
		7/13/18	015-23419	Bradford	Columbia Twp
		7/14/18	015-23421	Bradford	Columbia Twp
Rice Drilling B LLC	6	7/16/18	059-27454	Greene	Richhill Twp
Rice Drilling D LLo	O	7/16/18	059-27455	Greene	Richhill Twp
		7/16/18	059-27424	Greene	Richhill Twp
		7/16/18	059-27452	Greene	Richhill Twp
		7/16/18	059-27453	Greene	Richhill Twp
		7/16/18	059-27456	Greene	Richhill Twp
Rockdale Marcellus LLC	3	7/28/18	117-21998	Tioga	Liberty Twp
		7/29/18	117-21999	Tioga	Liberty Twp
		7/29/18	117-22004	Tioga	Liberty Twp
Snyder Bros Inc	8	7/5/18	005-31287	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
-		7/5/18	005-31289	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/5/18	005-31290	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/5/18	005-31291	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/7/18	005-31328	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/7/18	005-31329	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/7/18	005-31330	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
		7/7/18	005-31331	Armstrong	S Buffalo Twp
SWN Production Co LLC	5	7/1/18	115-22512	Susquehanna	Franklin Twp
		7/2/18	115-22513	Susquehanna	Franklin Twp
		7/18/18	115-22363	Susquehanna	New Milford Twp
		7/18/18	115-22368	Susquehanna	New Milford Twp
		7/18/18	115-22369	Susquehanna	New Milford Twp
	July	June	Mav	April Ma	rch February
Total wells	99	87	79		13 59
Unconventional Gas	89	75	72		04 52
Conventional Gas	0	0	0		3 0
Oil	9	12	7	4	ô 7
Storage	1	0	0	0	0 0



Calendar of Events

PIOGA events

21st Annual Divot Diggers Golf Outing

August 23, Tam O'Shanter Golf Club, Hermitage

Clubs & Cocktails Networking Event

September 13, Topgolf Pittsburgh, Bridgeville

Oktoberfest, Conference and Annual Meeting

October 17-18, Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion

Marcellus to Manufacturing

November 8-9, Energy Innovation Center, Pittsburgh

Other association & industry events

Manufacturing Summit 2018: Growing the Petrochemical industry in Western PA

September 11, Cross Creek Resort, Titusville Info: nwpaoilandgashub.com

IPAA Annual Meeting

November 11-13, New Orleans, LA

Info: www.ipaa.org/events/annual-meeting-2018

IOGANY 38th Annual Meeting

November 1, Holiday Valley Resort, Ellicottville, NY Info: www.iogany.org/events.php

Find more events at www.pioga.org >>



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Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association

115 VIP Drive, Suite 210, Wexford, PA 15090-7906 724-933-7306 • fax 724-933-7310 • www.pioga.org

Harrisburg Office (Kevin Moody)

212 Locust Street, Suite 300, Harrisburg, PA 17101 717-234-8525

> Northern Tier Office (Matt Benson) 167 Wolf Farm Road, Kane, PA 16735

Phone/fax 814-778-2291
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