


UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS		PROOF OF CLAIM
Name of Debtor: TriDimension Energy, L.P.		Case Number: 10-33565
<i>NOTE: This form should not be used to make a claim for an administrative expense arising after the commencement of the case. A request for payment of an administrative expense may be filed pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 503</i>		
Name of Creditor (the person or other entity to whom the debtor owes money or property): JMR Oil, Inc.		<input type="checkbox"/> Check this box to indicate that this claim amends a previously filed claim.
Name and address where notices should be sent: JMR Oil, c/o Wheclis & Rozanski P.O. Box 13199 Alexandria LA 71315-3199 Telephone Number: 318-445-5600		Court Claim Number: <i>(if known)</i> Filed on: _____
Name and address where payment should be sent (if different from above): JMR Oil, Inc P.O. Box 2128 Vidalia LA 71373 Telephone Number: 318-336-3359		<input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are aware that anyone else has filed a proof of claim relating to your claim. Attach copy of statement giving particulars. <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are the debtor or trustee in this case.
1. Amount of Claim as of Date Case Filed: <u>\$100,000.00 Estimated</u> If all or part of your claim is secured, complete item 4 below; however, if all of your claim is unsecured, do not complete item 4. If all or part of your claim is entitled to priority, complete item 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if claim includes interest or other charges in addition to the principal amount of claim. Attach itemized statement of interest or charges. in Late Charges		5. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority under 11 U.S.C. §507(a). If any portion of your claim falls in one of the following categories, check the box and state the amount. Specify the priority of the claim. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic support obligations under 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) <input type="checkbox"/> Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$10,950*) earned within 180 days before filing of the bankruptcy petition or cessation of the debtor's business, whichever is earlier - 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(4). <input type="checkbox"/> Contributions to an employee benefit plan - 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(5). <input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$2,425* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use - 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(8). <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify applicable paragraph of 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(____). Amount entitled to priority: \$ _____
2. Basis for Claim: Litigation -contingent liability/ Indemnification (See instruction #2 on reverse side.)		* Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/1/10 and every 3 years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.
3. Last four digits of any number by which creditor identifies debtor: _____ 3a. Debtor may have scheduled account as: unknown (See instruction #3a on reverse side.)		
4. Secured Claim (See instruction #4 on reverse side.) Check the appropriate box if your claim is secured by a lien on property or a right of setoff and provide the requested information. Nature of property or right of setoff: <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Other Value of Property: _____ Annual Interest Rate: _____ Description of Property: _____ Amount of arrearage and other charges as of time case filed included in secured claim, _____ if any: Basis for perfection: _____ Amount of Secured Claim: _____ Amount Unsecured: \$100,000.00 Estimated		
6. Credits: The amount of all payments on this claim has been credited for the purpose of making this proof of claim.		
7. Documents: Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements or running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. You may also attach a summary. Attach redacted copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest. You may also attach a summary. (See definition of "redacted" on reverse side.) DO NOT SEND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER SCANNING. If the documents are not available, please explain:		
DATE: July 28, 2010 Signature: The person filing this claim must sign it. Sign and print name and title, if any, of the creditor or other person authorized to file this claim and state address and telephone number if different from the notice address above. Attach copy of power of attorney, if any. /s/ Stephen D. Wheclis	FOR COURT USE ONLY TriDimension  00128	

P.5
JARET T. PAYNE
CLERK OF COURT

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
PARISH OF CATAHOULA
STATE OF LOUISIANA

2009 APR 27 P 11
BY: [Signature]
CATAHOULA PARISH, LA

SUIT NO. 24055

DIVISION "A"

M.J. FARMS, LTD

VERSUS

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
TENSAS DELTA LAND COMPANY
MISSIANA, LLC
BENEDICT CORPORATION
L.W. WICKES AGENT CORPORATION
JMR OIL COMPANY, INC.
WAGNER OIL COMPANY

PETITION FOR DAMAGES

NOW INTO COURT, through undersigned counsel, comes plaintiffs, M.J. Farms who respectfully file this Petition for Damages, upon representing as follows:

PARTIES

1.

Plaintiff, M.J. Farms is a Texas limited partnership domiciled in Corpus Christi, Texas.

2.

Defendant, Exxon Mobil Corporation is a business corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey. Exxon Mobil Corporation is sued herein as the successor in mineral ownership interest from Humble Oil and Refining Corp which received its mineral ownership interest from Louisiana Delta Corporation.

3.

Defendant, Tensas Delta Land Company is a business corporation organized under the laws of Michigan.

4.

Defendant, Missiana, LLC., is a limited partnership created and governed by pursuant to the laws of the State of California.

5.

Defendant, Benedict Corp., is a business corporation organized under the laws of

Nevada.

6.

Defendant, L.W. Wickes Agent Corp., is a business corporation organized under the laws of California.

7.

Defendant, JMR Oil Company, Inc., is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business in Jonesville, Louisiana.

8.

Wagner Oil Company, is a Texas Company with its principal place of business in Fort Worth, Texas.

JURISDICTION

9.

This Court has the legal power to hear and determine this matter, pursuant to Louisiana Constitution Article V § 18. Furthermore, this Court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants named herein since they are subject to citation issued by this court and service of process, and because they are domiciled, present in, and/or doing business in the State of Louisiana.

VENUE

10.

Venue is appropriate in this Court, because the nuisance, trespass, offenses, and/or quasi offenses and/or statutory offenses occurred in Catahoula Parish and Avoyelles Parish. The damages were sustained in Catahoula Parish and Avoyelles Parish, and the immovable property that is the subject of these proceedings is located in Catahoula Parish and Avoyelles Parish. L.S.A.-C.C.P. Articles 74, 76.1 and 80.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11.

Plaintiffs, are the owners of certain immovable property located in Catahoula and Avoyelles Parish. This property consists of approximately 42,000 acres. Plaintiffs purchased this immovable property by deeds recorded November 1, 2005, at Conveyance Book 228, page 92, and recorded November 22, 2005, at Conveyance Book 229, page 55. of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, and recorded January 12, 2006, at

Conveyance Book 530, page 430 of the records of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana said acquisitions being subject to various mineral reservations previously created and held by production to date.

12.

By mineral deed dated April 5, 1949, recorded May 2, 1949 at Oil and Gas Book 55- A page 61, of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana Delta Corporation conveyed one-half of its mineral rights to defendant, Tensas Delta Land Company, said transfer covering a portion of the immovable property that is the subject of these proceedings. (Approximately 34,000 acres).

13.

Under deed dated September 24, 1958, recorded November 18, 1958, at Conveyance Book 70, page 321, of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana Delta Corporation sold its ownership and reserved the remaining one-half full mineral ownership interest over the immovable property (approximately 34,000 as above described). Said mineral interests were later acquired by Humble Oil & Refining Corp, now Exxon Mobile Corporation.

14.

As to the approximately 34,000 acre tract, Exxon Mobil Corporation and Tensas Delta Land Company each own half of the minerals.

15.

Under deed dated August 21, 1972, recorded at Conveyance Book 83, Page 312 of the records of Catahoula Parish, defendant Missiana, LLC., sold a portion of its surface ownership of a approximately 8,000 acre tract of land and reserved a mineral interest in a portion of the immovable property that is a subject of these proceedings.

16.

Under deed dated July 6 & 21, 1977, recorded at Conveyance Book 107, Page 766 of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, defendant, Missiana, LLC., again reserved a mineral interest in a portion of the immovable property that is a subject of these proceedings.

17.

Missiana, LLC. thereafter is the owner of 50% of the mineral interest in the aforesaid

8,000 acre tract of land.

18.

Under Exchange Deed dated October 10 & 24, 1972, recorded at Conveyance Book 94, Page 171, of the records of Catahoula Parish, defendant, L.W. Wickes Agent Corp., reserved a mineral interest in a portion of the 8,000 plus immovable acres above described and which is the subject of these proceedings.

19.

Under deed dated August 7, 1986, recorded at Conveyance Book 130, Page 416 of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, defendant, L.W. Wickes Agent Corporation, reserved a mineral interest in a portion of the 8,000 plus acres above described and which immovable property is subject to these proceedings.

20.

Under deed dated May 11, 1986 and May 20, 1986, recorded at Conveyance Book 136, Page 416 of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, defendant, L.W. Wickes Agent Corporation, reserved a mineral interest in a portion of 8,000 plus acres above described and which immovable property is subject to these proceedings.

21.

L. W. Wickes is therefore now the owner of 20.8% of the minerals in the aforesaid 8,000 plus tract.

22.

Under deed dated October 10 and 24, 1972 recorded at Conveyance Book 94, Page 171 of the records of Catahoula Parish, defendant, Benedict Corp., reserved a mineral interest in a portion of 8,000 plus acres above described and which immovable property is the subject of these proceedings.

23.

Under deed dated November 15, 1983, recorded at Conveyance Book 173, Page 508 of the records of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, defendant, Benedict Corporation, reserved a mineral interest in a portion of the immovable property that is subject to these proceedings.

24.

Benedict Corporation is thereafter the owner of 29.2% of the minerals in the

aforeaid 8,000 plus acre tract.

25.

Except for a few isolated non-continuous tracts of small acreage, all of the above set out mineral interests have been maintained by oil and gas exploration and production activities. Under numerous oil, gas and mineral leases granted by the mineral interest owners, hundreds of oil and gas wells have been drilled and produced on the immovable property that is the subject of these proceedings.

26.

These producing oil and gas wells have been assigned and transferred by various parties numerous times.

27.

Defendant, JMR Oil Company and Defendant Wagner Oil Company are presently operating various oil and gas wells developed by the defendants who own the mineral interests in the immovable property that is the subject of these proceedings.

28.

Although many of these oil, gas and mineral leases and their attendant rights and obligations may have been assigned and reassigned either wholly or partially to various parties from time to time, the mineral owners have been the same since the dates above described.

29.

The defendants and/or their lessees and assigns on their behalf have at various times conducted oil and gas operations on the plaintiffs properties. These operations have included the drilling of wells, the creation of pits for disposing of materials during drilling, operation of the wells, and the erection of equipment, tanks, pipes, flow lines and concrete pads. The operations have also included the work over and renovation of wells. Numerous wells have been plugged and abandoned and otherwise declared to be dry holes and abandoned, but there are active producing wells, active injection wells, shut in productive wells with future utility, shut in dry holes but future utility wells and others located on the property as shown by reference to the records of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resource Office of Conservation Records.

30.

In the process of conducting oil and gas exploration and production activities on the aforesaid property, the defendants have caused and continue to cause the land surface and the ground beneath the surface to be contaminated, polluted and impregnated with oils, grease, naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS), and other hazardous and dangerous chemicals, equipment, pipes, tanks and related appurtenances used and/or generated during the oil and gas exploration and production activities that the defendants and/or their mineral lessees and assigns conducted on the property pursuant to the aforesaid various mineral reservations. Norm contains, *inter alia*, Radium, which is a very hazardous and toxic substance. Though these substances are "naturally occurring" at the depths at which oil and gas are produced; their presence on the surface can cause serious health related problems. Under Louisiana law, property contaminated with NORM cannot be transferred for unrestricted use. The above condition needs to be remediated and the land restored to its original condition.

31.

In connection with their conducting oil and gas exploration and other production activities or otherwise on the aforesaid property, defendants and their lessees acting on defendants' behalf have, through the use of injection wells to collect their deposits of oil, sludge, saltwater and various and sundry other contaminants and pollutants, caused the associated usable ground water and/or aquifer to be threatened, impacted, contaminated, polluted and/or become environmentally unsafe. The defendants' actions above set forth, continue to date and said actions it is alleged, fractured, the fresh water underground aquifers, causing the same to become contaminated with salt water and/or other contamination which are hazardous and toxic. The aforesaid trespass and nuisance need remediation and need to be abated.

32.

The oil exploration and production produced water is a hazardous brew of various hydrocarbon compounds, metal, salt and radioactive substances. Studies of the chemical constituents of such Louisiana produced water have revealed that the produced water discharges contain excess amounts of salt, and also contain volatile hydrocarbon compounds (including benzene, toluene, xylene and ethyl benzene), Polynuclear Aromatic

Hydrocarbons (PAHs or semi-volatiles) (including naphthalene, fluorene and phenanthrene), toxic heavy metals (including chromium, lead, mercury, arsenic, barium and zinc) and radium 225 and radium 226. All of these substances bioaccumulate and are acutely toxic to aquatic organisms at varying concentrations. Some of these substances (such as benzene and radium 225) have long been identified as human carcinogens.

33.

The defendants and/or their mineral lessees and assigns have created a nuisance and/or trespass to the property of plaintiff by also having abandoned oil and gas exploration and production equipment and structures on the property which has been left to deteriorate without there being any intention to remove the same and/or restore the property.

34.

The defendants and/or their mineral lessees and assigns, acting on their behalf, have abandoned open oil and gas wells without plugging said wells, or properly plugging said wells, as required by prudent oil field practices and required by Louisiana Law.

35.

Since the defendants acquisition of the ownership of the mineral servitudes above set forth said defendant servitude owners have issued various leases to others on their behalf. The defendants have known that the disposal of oilfield waste in unlined earthen pits inevitably results in seepage, which contamination both surface and subsurface soils and waters. Plaintiff has suffered damages resulting from the improper disposal of oilfield wastes in unlined earthen pits, which were constructed by the Defendants on or near the property during the course of oil and gas exploration and production activities. The oilfield wastes deposited in these pits include (but are not limited to) such substances as naturally occurring radioactive material ("NORM"), produced water, drilling fluids, chlorides, hydrocarbon, and heavy metals. Also, leaks, spills, and other discharges of these substances from wells, pipelines, tank batteries, gas plants, and other equipment have further polluted Plaintiffs property. And the same needs to be rebated and the property restored to its original condition.

**CAUSE OF ACTION CLAIM FOR DAMAGES
FOR NEGLIGENCE AND STRICT LIABILITY**

36.

Plaintiffs reallege those allegations set in paragraphs 1 through 35 above.

37.

The defendant and/or their lessees and assigns have acted negligently in their operations of the oil and gas exploration and production activities on the property and have caused damages to the property of plaintiff in the process.

38.

The damages include but are not limited to, crop damage, contamination of soil with naturally occurring radioactive materials, oil, greases, salt or chlorides, and other hazardous and toxic chemicals used or produced during oil and gas exploration and production activities. The damages also include the contamination of the surface of the property and ground waters on and beneath the property. Drilling fluids are also highly toxic and hazardous. These fluids contain metals such as chromium, barium, and arsenic, as well as oil and other hydrocarbon fractions. Drilling fluids also contain toxic additives such as bactericides, silicides, and acids. Further, drilling fluids have been demonstrated to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms. Other toxic and hazardous materials used and/or produced in their day to day exploration and production activities include among others not listed mercury, lead based compounds, caustic sodas and corinza materials.

39.

The defendants are liable unto plaintiff for the damages that have been caused by their negligent conduct and/or the negligent conduct of their lessees and assigns in the operation of the oil and gas exploration and production activities is violation of L.S.A. - C.C. 2315. At no time did Defendants issue any warning to Plaintiff that their disposal and discharge activities were hazardous to persons and property. Instead, Defendants actively concealed from Plaintiff the toxic and hazardous nature of the wastes deposited on Plaintiff's land.

40.

Defendants and/or their lessees and assigns have also failed to act as reasonably prudent operators, as required by the Louisiana Mineral Code and have acted unreasonably and excessively with regard to their activities, all in violation of the Louisiana

Mineral Code. Defendants are liable unto plaintiffs for the damages, plaintiffs have sustained as a result of the defendants violation of the law.

41.

Defendants are strictly liable to Plaintiff under La. Civ. Code art. 667 for the damages caused by their storage, discharge, and disposal of toxic and hazardous oil field waste on or adjacent to Plaintiff's property. Furthermore, Defendants are strictly liable to Plaintiff under the provisions of La. Civ. Code arts. 2317 and 2322.

42.

Defendants' conduct of their oil and gas exploration and production activities and the associated discharge, disposal or storage of oil field waste on Plaintiff's property have created a continuing and ongoing and damaging nuisance to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's property. Further, the continued presence of oilfield wastes on the Plaintiff's lands constitutes a continuing trespass. The continuous and ongoing migration of this oilfield waste is causing new and ever increasing damage to Plaintiff's property and such damage will continue until such time as these wastes are removed and remediated. This negligent conduct and the resulting damages are continuous and continuing and constitutes a continuing tort.

**CAUSE OF ACTION
CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH CONTRACT
AND FOR STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS VIOLATION**

43.

Plaintiff realleges those allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 42 above.

44.

The defendants have breached the terms of the agreements and contracts containing the various mineral reservations as above described and the terms the various oil, gas and mineral leases, assignments, and other agreements executed by the defendants and their lessees and assigns by failing to restore the property.

45.

The defendants and their mineral lessees and assigns have breached the provisions of the agreements where their mineral rights were obtained and the terms of the various mineral leases, assignments and other agreements executed by defendants by causing damages to the property burdened by their mineral reservations.

46.

The defendants have breached the terms of the agreements under which their mineral reservations are derived and the mineral leases, assignments and other agreements in bad faith.

47.

Defendants have violated the statutory obligations imposed upon them by L.S.A.-R.S. 31:22 by their intentional, careless, wanton, reckless and unreasonable actions and failure to act by restoring as far as practicable the property of plaintiff to its original condition at the earliest reasonable time.

48.

Defendants have a contractual obligation under the applicable oil, gas, and mineral leases, and under La. Civ. Code arts. 2883, 2882, and 2892, to restore Plaintiff's property to its original condition. Defendants have failed to satisfy this obligation. Plaintiff's property has been impacted by each defendant's use of said property under the applicable leases, and such property has not been restored to its original condition. The Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for foreseeable and consequential damages occasioned by their failure to perform, as well as the cost of these proceedings and reasonable attorneys' fees.

49.

Defendants are liable unto plaintiff for all damages it has sustained as a result of the breach of these agreements as is set forth herein.

**CAUSE OF ACTION
CLAIM FOR RESTORATION UNDER MINERAL CODE**

50.

Plaintiff realleges those allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 49 above.

51.

The Louisiana Mineral Code imposes upon the mineral owners and operators of oil and gas exploration and productions activities the burden to restore the premises. Defendants' conduct as described above constitutes a breach of the oil, gas, and mineral leases that covered the oil and gas activities described above. Further, each defendant and/or its assignment and/or mineral leases has breached those standards imposed by the Louisiana Mineral Code governing the conduct of prudent operators.

52.

Defendants have failed to restore the surface of the premises where oil and gas exploration and production activities took place to its original condition at the earliest reasonable time.

53.

Each Defendant and/or their assignees and/or lessees have also breached those standards imposed by the Louisiana Civil Code and the Louisiana Mineral Code governing the conduct of prudent operators. The lease provisions of the Louisiana Civil Code and the Louisiana Mineral Code require Defendants to use Plaintiff's property as a prudent administrator and to restore Plaintiff's property to its original condition. Defendants have failed to act as prudent administrators, have failed to restore Plaintiff's property to its original condition, and have failed to discharge their obligations under the Civil Code and the Mineral Code. As a result, Plaintiff has suffered damages and is entitled to all remedies allowed under the Civil Code and Mineral Code.

54.

Defendants are therefore, liable unto plaintiffs for all damages that plaintiff has sustained as a result of their failure to restore the premises and to remediate all contamination and/or pollutants which have impacted and/or will threaten the ground water and/or aquifer.

55.

Defendants are also indebted unto plaintiff to perform a proper and adequate restoration of the property.

**CAUSE OF ACTION
CLAIM FOR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES**

56.

Plaintiff realleges those allegations in paragraphs 1 through 55 above.

57.

Defendants and/or their mineral lessees and assigns have during the oil and gas exploration and production activities handled, stored and transported hazardous and toxic substances, and have done so in a wanton and reckless manner, all of which have created an environmental hazard.

58.

Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of the defendants and/or their mineral lessees and assigns wanton and reckless handling of the toxic and hazardous substances and creating an environmental hazard and therefore, defendants are liable unto plaintiff for exemplary damages pursuant to L.S.A.-C.C. Article 2315.3. Plaintiff contends, although repeated, that Article 2315.3 is viable for the claims asserted herein.

**CAUSE OF ACTION
CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS**

59.

Plaintiff realleges those allegations in paragraphs 1 through 58 above.

60.

Defendants and/or their lessees and assigns have committed a nuisance and/or trespass on plaintiff's property by, among other things, using more of the property than was or is necessary to conduct oil and gas exploration and production activities and by allowing toxic and hazardous substances to migrate from the production facilities.

61.

Defendants are liable unto plaintiff for all damages caused by them and/or their lessees and assigns in the commission of a trespass or trespasses unto plaintiff's property, and the same needs to be abated.

DAMAGES CLAIMED

62.

Defendants have been unjustly enriched by their unauthorized use of Plaintiff's lands to store and dispose of toxic contamination. Further, for an undetermined length of time, the Defendants have stored toxic pollution and waste in the groundwaters and soils underlying the Plaintiff's lands. Defendants have derived substantial economic benefits from this storage in that their use of the subsurface of the Plaintiff's lands has allowed them to avoid the substantial costs and expenses associated with the proper disposal of this toxic pollution and waste. Thus, Plaintiff is entitled to the civil fruits derived from Defendants' trespass, for La. Civ. Code art. 486 provides that a possessor in bad faith is liable for the "fruits he has gathered or their value subject to his claim for reimbursement of expenses."

63.

All damages above referenced in this petition, including without limitation, clean up costs, purification costs, loss of income due to crop losses, remediation costs and restoration costs herein claimed which, shall include and not be limited to the costs of testing, containment, prevention, abatement, remediation and/or restoration of all property damaged as above described. All claims for damages due to the trespass, nuisance, and exemplary damages are hereby reiterated.

64.

Plaintiff further claims that it is entitled to recover attorney fees, etc. pursuant to L.S.A.-R.S. 30:2015.1F(1) regarding damages to the usable ground water and/or aquifer.

PRAYER


WHEREFORE, after due proceedings be had, plaintiff, M.J. Farms, respectfully prays for judgment in its favor and against the defendants, Exxon Mobil Corporation, Tensas Delta Land Company, Missiana, LLC., Benedict Corp., L.W. Wickes Agent Corp., JMR Oil Company, Inc., and Wagner Oil Company, jointly, severally and in solido, for all damages sustained as a result of the defendants and/or their lessees and assigns acts, omissions, fault, and/or liability and awarding plaintiff damages as set forth in this petition in a sum to adequately compensate Plaintiffs therefore, including reasonable attorney fees when allowed by law and exemplary damages, as well as legal interest from the date of judicial demand and all cost of these proceedings.

Plaintiff further prays, for all other such relief as the law, equity and nature of the case may allow.

Respectfully Submitted,

DAVIDSON, MEAUX, SONNIER & McELIGOTT

BY:


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CLERK OF COURT

MAY 10 '06 12:55PM GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER 15168

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2006 APR 28 P 4:17
[Signature]
CLERK
CATAOULA PARISH, LA

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

PARISH OF CATAOULA

STATE OF LOUISIANA

SUIT NO. 24,055

DIVISION "A"

M.J. FARMS, LTD

VERSUS

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
TENSAS DELTA LAND COMPANY,
MISSIANA LTD
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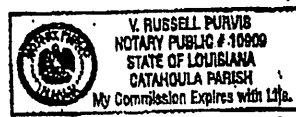
VERIFICATION AFFIDAVIT

Before me, a duly commissioned and qualified notary public in and for the Parish of Catahoula, State of Louisiana, personally came and appeared M.J. Farms, LTD, herein represented by Ronald D. Johnson, who, being duly sworn by me, did depose and state that the allegations of fact in the foregoing Petition for Damages are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

[Signature]
RONALD D. JOHNSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Notary, on this the 26th day of April, 2008, at Arveston, Louisiana.

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC



[Signature]
TRUE COPY
CLERK OF COURT

