

See next page for Letter of Clarification released December 4, 2003

Compton Petroleum Corporation

Applications for Licences to Drill Six Critical Sour Natural Gas Wells, Reduced Emergency Planning Zone, Special Well Spacing, and Production Facilities
Okotoks Field (Southeast Calgary Area)

Prehearing Meeting Decision November 18, 2003



Calgary Office 640 - 5 Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta Canada T2P 3G4 Tel 403 297-8311 Fax 403 297-7336

December 4, 2003

VIA EMAIL, FAX AND MAIL

To All Interested Parties

RE: COMPTON PETROLEUM CORPORATION (COMPTON) APPLICATIONS NO. 1276857, 1276858,1276859, 1276860, 1307759, 1307760, 1278265 AND 1310361

LETTER OF CLARIFICATION TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES CLARIFICATION RE: SECTION 4.1 OF DECISION 2003-088

The Board wishes to clarify its position regarding the issue of standing for non-resident landowners in this matter. As stated in Decision 2003-088, it is the Board's ruling that non-resident landowners who own property within a 1.5-kilometre (km) radius from the proposed wells in LSD 10-13- 22-29W4M will be granted standing in this matter. The Board believes that, given this project's proximity to the limits of the City of Calgary, the existence of lands identified for annexation by the City, and the level of existing development and planning, it is appropriate to extend the opportunity to non-resident landowners within a 1.5-km radius to participate in this hearing.

It has come to the Board's attention that the quotation appearing in the decision on page 5 within section 4.1 suggests that the 1.5-km radius is also the minimum required prescribed setback distance for wells of this level classification. The Board wishes to make it clear that the minimum setback distances for sour wells of this level classification (i.e., Level-2 sour well) is a 0.1-km separation distance between a well and any dwelling, and a 0.5-km separation distance between a well and any public facility or corporate boundary of an urban centre, not 1.5 km as might possibly be interpreted in the decision.

In any event, it is the Board's ruling that standing for non-resident landowners shall be based upon a 1.5-km radius of the proposed wells and not the minimum setback distances.

Yours truly,

<original signed by>

J. Richard McKee Board Counsel

cc: Al McLarty and Lars Olthafer, Fraser Milner Casgrain al.mclarty@fmc-law.com lars.olthafer@fmc-law.com

ALBERTA ENERGY AND UTILITIES BOARD

Decision 2003-088: Applications for Licences to Drill Six Critical Sour Natural Gas Wells, Reduced Emergency Planning Zone, Special Well Spacing, and Production Facilities, Okotoks Field (Southeast Calgary Area) – Prehearing Meeting Decision

November 18, 2003

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ALBERTA ENERGY AND UTILITIES BOARD

Calgary Alberta

COMPTON PETROLEUM CORPORATION
APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES TO DRILL
SIX CRITICAL SOUR NATURAL GAS WELLS,
REDUCED EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE,
SPECIAL WELL SPACING, AND
Applications No. 1276857, 1276858,
PRODUCTION FACILITIES
1276859, 1276860, 1307759,
OKOTOKS FIELD (SOUTHEAST CALGARY AREA)
1307760, 1278265, and 1310351

1 INTRODUCTION

Applications No. 1276857, 1276858, 1276859, 1276860, 1307759, and 1307760

Compton Petroleum Corporation (Compton) has applied to the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (EUB/Board), pursuant to Section 2.020 of the Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations (OGCR), for licences to drill six horizontal level-2 critical sour gas wells from an existing well lease in Legal Subdivision (LSD) 10, Section 13, Township 22, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian (the 10-13 site).

The wells would be drilled to proposed bottomhole locations in LSD 4-13-22-29W4M, LSD 6-24-22-29W4M, LSD 4-18-22-28W4M, and LSD 12-19-22-28W4M. Two of the wells drilled from the 10-13 site would be contingent wells with bottomholes in Sections 13 or 24 in 22-29W4M or in Sections 18 or 19 in 22-28W4M. Each well would have a maximum hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) content of approximately 355.6 moles per kilomole (mol/kmol) (35.6 per cent).

A comparison of the calculated H₂S release rate for each phase of the wells and the corresponding calculated emergency planning zone (EPZ) for the wells is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Summary of H₂S Release Rate and EPZ by Well Activity per Compton Applications

| Well Activity | H₂S release rate (m³/s) | Calculated EPZ (km) | Applied-for reduced EPZ (km) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Drilling Operations | 9.67 | 11.94 | 4.0 |
| Completion and Servicing Operations | 12.79 | 14.97 | 4.0 |
| Producing/Suspended Operations | 0.93 | 2.19 | 2.19 |

The purpose of the proposed wells is to obtain gas production from the Wabamun-Crossfield Member. The proposed wells would be located approximately 1.1 kilometres (km) east of the southeast boundary of the city limits of Calgary and approximately 1.2 km north of the Bow River.

Application No. 1278265

Compton has applied to the EUB, pursuant to Section 79, subsection 4, of the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, for the suspension of the drilling spacing unit and target area provisions for wells drilled or to be drilled in a proposed unit comprising Sections 18 and 19 of Township 22, Range 28, West of the 4th Meridian and Sections 13 and 24 of Township 22, Range 29, West of

the 4th Meridian. Compton proposes that a well drilled for the production of gas from the Wabamun-Crossfield Member be a minimum of 300 metres (m) from the boundary of the unit.

Application No. 1310351

Compton has applied to the EUB, pursuant to Section 7.001 of the OGCR, for approval to construct and operate a multiwell sour gas battery. The battery would be located at LSD 10-13-22-29W4M and would be designed to handle about 524.1 thousand cubic metres per day $(10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{d})$ of raw gas, 7.4 m³/d of oil/condensate, and 0.0 m³/d of water. The inlet gas stream would contain 355.6 mol/kmol of H_2S .

Application for a Reduced Emergency Planning Zone

Compton has applied to the EUB for a reduction in the EPZ for both the drilling and completion operations for the wells from 11.94 km and 14.97 km respectively to 4 km. The application for a reduced EPZ will be considered at the same time as the other applications at a public hearing.

The attached figure shows the proposed location of the wells and associated surface facility, the 14.97 km EPZ, the applied-for modified reduced 4 km EPZ, and existing development in the immediate vicinity of the 10-13 site.

2 PREHEARING MEETING

Given the proximity of the proposed new wells to the City of Calgary and to several other communities, a number of residents, landowners, and other interested parties expressed concerns about the proposed project in the following sequence:

- Statements of concern were initially received in response to Compton's public consultation efforts regarding the applied-for reduced EPZ, which was filed with the EUB in December 2001.
- Subsequently, additional statements of concern were received following public consultation conducted by Compton with respect to four of six of its well licence applications and its special spacing application, which were filed with the EUB in August and September 2002 respectively.
- Further statements of concern and indications of interest in Compton's applications were received following the publication of the EUB Notice of Applications in July 2003.

Having regard for the numerous unresolved concerns, the Board directed that the subject applications be considered at a public hearing. The Board decided further that before scheduling a hearing, it would be useful to obtain additional information from the interested parties and Compton to ensure that the public hearing would be conducted in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

Consequently, the EUB held a prehearing meeting in Calgary, Alberta, on October 23, 2003, before Presiding Board Member A. J. Berg, P.Eng., and Board Members J. R. Nichol, P.Eng., and G. J. Miller.

At the prehearing meeting, the Board received input from the applicant and interested parties on a number of issues, including

- the scope and purpose of the hearing,
- relevant issues to be examined,
- timing and location of the public hearing,
- procedures,
- participant roles, and
- intervener funding.

At the prehearing meeting, the Board did not hear evidence, submissions, or arguments pertaining to the merits of the applications or objections. Parties will be given an opportunity to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and make arguments regarding the merits of the applications at the public hearing.

Those who spoke at the prehearing meeting on behalf of a group of interested parties or on their own behalf are listed in Appendix A. Parties who registered their interest by means of filing a written submission or a registration form to participate in prehearing meeting(s) but did not participate at the prehearing meeting are listed in Appendix B.

Since all input from parties was received at the prehearing meeting, for purposes of this decision the Board considers the record to have closed on October 23, 2003.

3 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

The Board identified a number of issues concerning Compton's applications from correspondence that the Board received from interested parties, as well as from comments made at public information sessions held by the EUB in communities within the calculated EPZ. The Board listed these issues in a document provided to participants at the prehearing meeting. Some participants expanded on those issues and put forward additional ones at the prehearing meeting.

The Board considers that all of the issues raised are relevant for consideration at the upcoming public hearing. The Board has organized the issues below. The list is not meant to be exhaustive, as other issues may be relevant to the Board. During the upcoming hearing, the Board will ultimately determine what other issues are relevant, if any.

- Need for the applied-for wells, facility, and special well spacing order
 - Accelerated depletion of reserves
 - Resource recovery and benefits (resource conservation)
- Location of the proposed wells and facility
- Environmental impacts
 - Potential for contamination of air and water
 - Need for dispersion modelling of H₂S and sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
 - Dust
 - Abandonment and reclamation
- Health and safety impacts

- Emergency response planning
- Size of emergency planning zone
- Human health
- Animal health
- Land-use impacts
 - Property value
 - Future land use
 - Lifespan of wells and associated facilities
- Adequacy of public consultation efforts
- Facility proliferation
- Integrity of existing pipelines and facilities
- Compton's corporate safety and compliance records
- Insurance

The Board makes the general observation that while all the listed issues may have relevance to the applications, the weight to be accorded each issue in making a decision will be assessed in light of the evidence at the upcoming hearing.

4 PARTICIPATION AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

4.1 Standing

As is evident from the correspondence received by the Board and the number of people (about 60) who attended the prehearing meeting, a significant number of parties intend to participate at the public hearing. Additionally, given the number of people residing or owning land within the approximate 15 km calculated EPZ radius of the well, the Board anticipates that there may be more parties who will come forward to participate at the public hearing.

In identifying who may participate at a public hearing, the Board is governed first by Section 26 of the Energy Resources Conservation Act (ERCA), which provides that those persons whose rights may be directly and adversely affected by the approval of an energy facility are entitled to an opportunity to lead evidence, cross-examine, and give argument—in short, to full participation at a hearing, or "standing."

Others who may not be able to meet the standing test (for example, those persons not situated in the designated proximity to a proposed facility) are not afforded these participation rights by the statute. It is the long-standing practice of the Board to allow those persons who would otherwise not have standing to participate to some extent at a public hearing, provided that they offer relevant information. Determination of the level of participation of such parties will be made on a case-by-case basis. However, funding to cover costs, as described below, is not normally available to persons who may participate but who do not have standing.

Compton did not take issue with the Board's practice on standing as it relates to the calculated EPZs. Interveners present at the prehearing meeting were also in support of the Board's previous practice.

At the close of the prehearing meeting, the Board made an oral ruling that was communicated to all parties who either participated in the prehearing meeting or had previously filed an expression of interest in Compton's applications with the Board in its letter of October 28, 2003, as follows:

Standing would be granted to parties within the approximate 15-kilometre Emergency Planning Zone. This would affect residents and those parties who own land within the prescribed setback distance from the proposed wells, which in this case is 1.5 km. The Board, in its Decision report, could expand this standing ruling, but the Board will not reduce the standing granted now. ¹

The Board did not receive any requests to expand its ruling from parties at the prehearing meeting or subsequently. Therefore, at this time the Board does not consider it necessary to expand its standing ruling beyond those residents within the approximate 15 km EPZ and parties owning land within 1.5 km of the proposed wells.

The Board cautions that participation at the public hearing is also predicated on persons complying with the Board's *Rules of Practice* regarding the presentation of evidence and procedural matters. For example, persons who do not file their own evidence and that of their experts by the prescribed deadlines (as more particularly outlined below) may be denied the opportunity to give that evidence at the hearing. It is important that parties respect the deadlines established by the Board in order to provide fairness to all parties who are participating in the proceeding and to maintain an orderly and efficient process leading to the oral hearing.

4.2 Local Intervener Costs

Parties who are entitled to participate at a public hearing under Section 26 of the ERCA may also qualify for funding so that they may effectively and efficiently present their interventions. Such funding is referred to as "local intervener costs" and is provided for under Section 28 of the ERCA. This section grants the Board the discretion to award costs to participants who have an "interest in land" that may be directly and adversely affected by the approval of an energy project. When such awards are given, the Board directs the applicant company to pay the costs. Any party wishing to confirm its status as a "local intervener" must make an application to the Board for such a determination prior to the hearing.

The Board notes the following regarding costs:

- A finding of local intervener status does not automatically mean that the Board will approve all or any costs incurred by any specific local intervener.
- Costs must be shown to be reasonable and necessary to the intervention, as well as meet the requirements of Part 5 of the *Rules of Practice*.
- The Board must also find that the intervention added to its understanding and appreciation of the relevant issues before costs or a part of them are approved.
- Duplication of effort on common issues by two or more interveners or excessive representation on issues that are clearly common to a number of participants will not

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¹ Board letter dated October 28, 2003, p.1.

likely result in more than one set of costs being approved in the absence of special circumstances.

• Parties are advised to review Part 5 of the *Rules of Practice* and *Guide 31A: Guidelines* for *Energy Cost Claims* to acquaint themselves with the cost regime administered by the Board.

The Board strongly encourages individuals who share a common purpose and concerns to pool their resources and present a collective intervention. Such pooled interventions are usually effective and efficient, as they eliminate duplication of effort and costs that may occur when several individual residents present essentially the same intervention.

The Board's policies provide for an advance of costs in relation to which the Board notes the following:

- It should be shown that an advance payment of forecast expenditures is essential in preparing and presenting a submission.
- Parties must also show that they do not have the financial resources to initially retain necessary consultants and bear other related costs.
- An award of advance funding is subject to the Board's posthearing assessment of whether an individual's or group's costs are reasonable and directly and necessarily related to the intervention.
- Costs awarded in advance of a hearing are paid by the applicant company and form part of the overall costs of an intervention.
- If the Board approves overall costs in an amount that is less than the sum advanced prior to the hearing, the individual or group must repay the difference.
- An application for an advance of costs must be made pursuant to Section 50 (demonstrating need for financial assistance to address relevant issues) and Section 51 (filing budget of anticipated costs in the proceeding) of the Board's *Rules of Practice*.

At the close of the prehearing meeting, the Board ruled on the issue of advance funding. This ruling was communicated to all parties who either participated in the prehearing meeting or had previously filed an expression of interest in Compton's applications with the Board in the Board's letter of October 28, 2003, as follows:

With respect to costs, November 17, 2003 will be the deadline for filing of applications for preliminary determination of eligibility for costs. Applications may be filed after November 17, but may be subject to limitations resulting from earlier cost awards (i.e., the Board would seek to avoid duplication of cost funding for similar undertakings).²

5 PROCEDURAL MATTERS

During the prehearing meeting, a number of the interveners expressed concern regarding the Board's intention to consider Compton's applications for well licences at the same time as the application for a reduction to the EPZ.

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² Board letter dated October 28, 2003, p.1.

Some interveners submitted that Compton had not conducted the extent of public consultation that would be required by the EUB based on the calculated EPZ radius of approximately 15 km and further that the public consultation that had been done was based on the proposed reduced EPZ radius of 4 km. It was further submitted that the Board was therefore confronted with a procedural failure that could be redressed by hearing the application for a reduced EPZ in a separate proceeding in advance of the remaining applications.

Interveners within the proposed reduced EPZ submitted further that as they would have standing in the consideration of the well licence applications in any event, it would be their preference that the EPZ matter be resolved separately.

Compton indicated that it would be opposed to severing the determination of the EPZ radius from the other applications. Compton pointed out that the process that led to these applications being heard together was recommended by EUB staff early in the life of these applications and that Compton had accepted the staff's recommendations in this respect. Compton acknowledged that the well licence applications and the attendant public consultation were predicated on acceptance by the Board of a reduced EPZ. Should the Board deny the reduced EPZ or set an EPZ for a distance greater than the applied-for 4 km radius, Compton admitted that it would be forced to reconsider its position and at the very least to adjust the scope of its public consultation in accordance with a larger EPZ.

Compton indicated that it recognized that parties beyond the applied-for reduced EPZ would likely file claims with the Board for intervener cost funding and that Compton would not oppose those claims solely on the basis that they originated outside the reduced EPZ radius, if one were established. Compton acknowledged that there might be parties beyond the applied-for 4 km radius who could readily demonstrate an interest in land and potential direct and adverse impacts to that interest arising from Compton's proposed project. Compton also submitted that costs being claimed are to have been incurred in association with the preparation of evidence that proved relevant and useful at the hearing.

The Board has considered the submissions carefully and in particular notes the following:

- Many of the issues set out in this decision are common to all of the applications and as such would call forth similar if not identical testimony and evidence at a hearing. A separation of the applications would therefore be inefficient and would raise the possibility of conflict occurring between the evidence given in the two proceedings.
- All parties acknowledged that Compton had conducted personal consultation only with those parties resident or owning land within the applied-for 4 km EPZ. Any decision setting out a larger EPZ than applied for will result in Compton being obligated to revisit the scope of its public consultation.
- Compton has committed not to raise the question of the reduced EPZ as an argument against the award of intervener costs.
- The potential for confusion created by the holding of two hearings may lead affected parties not to participate in the process.

In light of these considerations, the Board is satisfied that the hearing of all of Compton's applications together is the appropriate manner in which to deal with these issues.

6 TIMING

Prior to the prehearing meeting, EUB staff prepared a document outlining two options for a possible filing schedule leading up to the public hearing of Compton's applications. This document, which is in Appendix C, was intended for discussion at the prehearing meeting and was distributed to all participants. Option A set out a filing schedule that would include information requests (IRs), while Option B set out a schedule that would not include IRs.

The IR process allows written questions and answers to be exchanged by the parties to a hearing. An IR process may assist parties in gaining a greater understanding of one another's positions. IRs are intended to clarify evidence already filed with a view to making the actual hearing more efficient, as the IRs form part of the evidence at the hearing. Sections 27, 28, and 29 of the *Rules of Practice* outline the procedure for making an IR.

Compton submitted that there is an element of urgency associated with the subject applications that is not normally present in the Board's consideration of applications at a public hearing. Compton alluded to the Land Use and Resource Development (LRD) Agreement that was reached between Compton, Dynegy Canada Inc. (then licensee of the Chestermere Pipeline, to which the existing 10-13 well is tied in), and the surface landowners directly affected by these facilities. The agreement, dated February 15, 2001, is terminable on April 20, 2004, if licences for the proposed wells have not been granted before that date.

Compton therefore urged that the hearing be held as soon as feasible. Notwithstanding the urgency that Compton associates with the hearing of its applications, Compton acknowledged that a hearing process with IRs seemed appropriate. In general, Compton agreed with the approach as laid out by the EUB in Option A, as well as with the comments made by other parties with respect to the filing schedule. Compton acknowledged that it, too, could benefit from additional time.

The intervening parties were also generally in agreement that an IR process would be helpful and that the filing approach proposed in Option A suggested a workable model. The interveners submitted, however, that a minimum interval of about one month between Compton's response to IRs and the filing of intervener submissions would be necessary to allow adequate time for preparation of submissions.

In its ruling at the close of the prehearing meeting and confirmed in its letter of October 28, 2003, the Board stated the following:

With respect to the submission of intervener evidence, the Board agrees that the time between receipt of IRs and submission of intervener evidence, as illustrated in "Option A" of the draft filing schedule distributed at the prehearing, is insufficient. The Board will address the full schedule in its Decision.³

In this case, the Board will allow participants with standing to file IRs with Compton if they choose. Compton will have the opportunity to file a response to the intervening submissions before the hearing commences.

8 • EUB Decision 2003-088 (November 18, 2003)

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³ Board letter dated October 28, 2003, p.1.

In determining the schedule, the Board has taken into account the submissions of the parties, together with the regulatory agenda facing the Board. Accordingly, the Board directs that the following schedule regarding IRs and submissions be followed:

Table 2. Filing Schedule

| Item | Date |
|--|-------------------|
| Preliminary applications filed for advance of costs | November 17, 2003 |
| Completion of interveners' submissions of IRs | December 15, 2003 |
| Compton responds to IRs | January 12, 2004 |
| Interveners file submissions | To be determined* |
| Compton files a response to the interveners' submissions | To be determined* |
| Hearing commences | March 30, 2004 |

^{*} These dates will be communicated by December 15, 2003.

In its letter of October 28, 2003, the Board communicated its ruling given at the prehearing meeting as follows:

With respect to process, the Board directed that an Information Request (IR) process be followed as discussed at the prehearing meeting. Parties issuing IRs to Compton must do so by December 15, 2003. Between now and December 15, 2003, IRs can be submitted at any time and in more than one round. The Board will rely on the good faith of parties to prepare comprehensive and well-considered IRs in each round. The Board will act if parties, including the applicant, abuse the process. All parties will be responsible to ensure that all other parties receive copies of each other's IRs. Board staff will prepare a distribution list that includes e-mail, fax and mailing contacts. E-mail correspondence will be preferred, when available.⁴

The Board will issue a formal notice of hearing in due course and send a copy of the notice directly to each party who participated at the prehearing meeting, as well as to those who provided written submissions to the applications to the EUB but did not attend the prehearing meeting. In addition, the notice will be published in the *Calgary Herald, Calgary Sun, Okotoks Western Wheel*, and *Crossfield-Irricana Five Village Weekly*.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, on November 18, 2003.

ALBERTA ENERGY AND UTILITIES BOARD

[Original signed by]

A. J. Berg, P.Eng. Presiding Board Member

[Original signed by]

J. R. Nichol, P.Eng. Board Member

[Original signed by]

G. J. Miller Board Member

⁴ Board letter dated October 28, 2003, p.2.

APPENDIX A: THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED AT THE PREHEARING MEETING

| Principals | Representatives |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Compton Petroleum Corporation (Compton) D. Longfield T. G. Millar | A. L. McLarty, Q.C. L. H. Olthafer |
| Interested Residents D. and A. Agar R. Botting B. Brost S. Buckley M. and O. Christensen L. Court S. Hart S. Humenuk D. and B. Jensen B. and R. Kuryk A. and E. A. Kutryk N. Oloman E. Pujo M. Rayne J. and R. Smith A. Walker D. and C. Workman O. Yewchuk | G. S. Fitch |
| Evans Development Ltd. B. and J. Evans | B. K. O'Ferrall, Q.C. |
| Ollerenshaw Ranch Ltd. | S. Carscallen, Q.C. S. Hansen |
| A. and C. Soutzo | S. Carscallen, Q.C. S. Hansen |
| The White Families G. and F. White G. and K. White P. and L. White | R. C. Secord (continued) |

THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED AT THE PREHEARING MEETING (continued)

| Principals | Representatives |
|---|--------------------------|
| Acadia Community Association Cranston Residents' Association Inverness Residents' Association (McKenzie Towne) Lake Bonavista Community Association | D. Brett |
| Carma Developers Ltd. | D. C. Edie |
| Southeast Coalition of Residents | G. Belbeck |
| Calgary Health Region | T. Lambert, Ph.D. |
| City of Calgary | C. Harkness |
| Municipal District of Rocky View | G. Sokolan R. Goodwin |
| N. Baiton et al. J. Newton H. and L. Willner | N. Baiton |
| R. Read | R. Read |
| H. Thimm | H. Thimm |
| S. Yu | S. Yu |
| Sierra Club of Canada | B. Pincott |
| Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (EUB) staff J. R. McKee, Board Counsel B. Kapel Holden, Board Counsel D. L. Schafer A. Cosijn S. Murdoch | |

APPENDIX B: REGISTERED PARTIES NOT ACTIVE AT THE PREHEARING

- E. J. Balych
- C. Bernardi (Mid-Sun Transportation and Development)
- I. Campbell
- P. Cowan
- B. Cuervo

Erin Woods Community Association

- G. Ferguson
- D. Ferguson
- H. D. Green
- L. Hamshaw
- D. Hayden
- P. Hodgkinson
- M. Holman
- N. Holman

Hopewell Land L.P.

- U. Jonasson
- B. Kelly
- F. and M. Kodnar
- G. Kowalchuk
- L. Kowalchuk
- G. Lafave
- R. P. Lafave
- N. Lerner
- T. and C. Magee
- B. Martinbeault
- M. and W. Morris
- L. Olmstead
- E. Oloriz
- I. Peace
- A. Peneycad

Riverbend Community Association

M. Riveros

Ronmor Holdings Inc.

- R. Sherback
- J. C. Stewart
- K. Turner
- J. B. Welch
- H. and R. Yancey

APPENDIX C: FILING SCHEDULE ADDRESSED AT PREHEARING MEETING

Possible Filing Schedule for Hearing into Compton Petroleum Corporation's Applications No. 1276857-1276860, 1307759, 1307760, 1278265 and 1310351

1. Option A (With Information Requests)

| Thursday, October 23, 2003 | Prehearing Meeting |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, November 11, 2003 Monday, November 17, 2003 | Board accepts applications for Advance Determination of Local Intervener Status and Advance Funding |
| Monday, November 17, 2003 | Compton files submissions |
| Monday, December 1, 2003 | Board issues decisions on applications for Advance Determination of Local Intervener Status and Advance Funding |
| Monday, December 15, 2003 | Interveners issue Information Requests to Compton |
| Monday, January 12, 2004 | Compton responds to Information Requests |
| Monday, January 19, 2004 | Interveners file submissions |
| Monday, January 26, 2004 | Compton files a response to Intervener Submissions |
| Tuesday, February 10, 2004 | Hearing Commences |

2. Option B (Without Information Requests)

| Thursday, October 23, 2003 | Prehearing Meeting |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, November 11, 2003 Monday, November 17, 2003 | Board accepts applications for Advance Determination of Local Intervener Status and Advance Funding |
| Monday, November 24, 2003 | Compton files submissions |
| Monday, December 1, 2003 | Board issues decisions on applications for Advance Determination of Local Intervener Status and Advance Funding |
| Monday, January 12, 2004 | Interveners file submissions |
| Monday, January 19, 2004 | Compton files a response to Intervener Submissions |
| Tuesday, January 27, 2004 | Hearing commences |

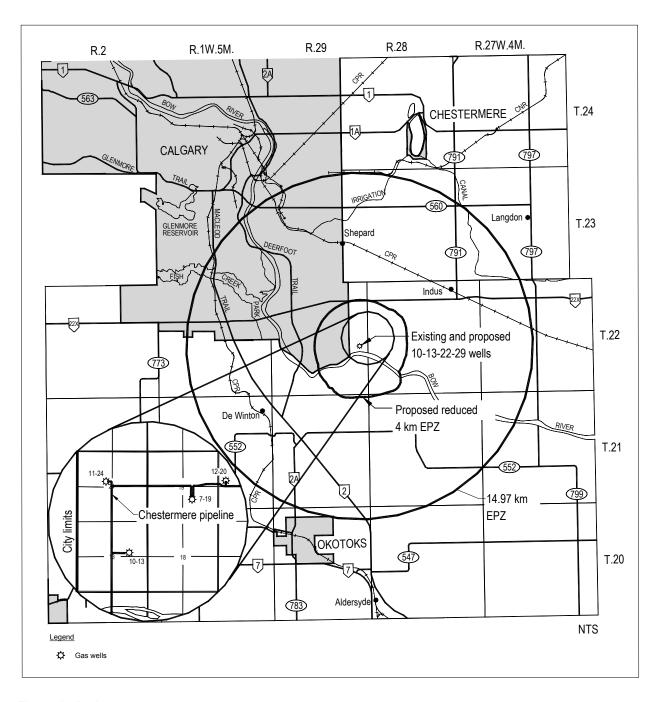


Figure 1. Project map