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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE NEW JERSEY
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
and THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NEW
JERSEY SPILL COMPENSATION FUND,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
TIERRA SOLUTIONS, INC., MAXUS ENERGY
CORPORATION, REPSOL YPF, S.A., YPF, S.A.,
YPF HOLDINGS, INC. and CLH HOLDINGS,

Defendants,

MAXUS ENERGY CORPORATION and
TIERRA SOLUTIONS, INC.,

Third-Party Plaintiffs,

vs.

3M COMPANY, et al.,

Third-Party Defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
LAW DIVISION: ESSEX COUNTY

DOCKET NO. L-9868-05 (PASR)

CIVIL ACTION

**THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT
NATIONAL FUEL OIL, INC.'S
ANSWER TO THIRD-PARTY
COMPLAINT "B" AND STATEMENT
OF AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

Third-Party Defendant National Fuel Oil, Inc. ("National Fuel"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and in accordance with this Court's Case Management Order V, Section 9, entered April 16, 2009 ("CMO V"), without waiver of any kind, hereby answers the Third-Party Complaint "B" by Defendants/Third-Party Plaintiffs Maxus Energy Corporation and Tierra Solutions, Inc. ("Third-Party Plaintiffs"), as follows:

GENERALLY

National Fuel denies each and every allegation contained in Third Party Complaint “B” that is not otherwise herein addressed, including, without limitation, any allegations concerning the relief sought in the First Count and the Second Count and all headings and titles used in Third-Party Complaint “B”.

AS TO PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND **(Paragraphs 1 through 15)**

National Fuel responds that the referenced pleadings speak for themselves. No response is required pursuant to CMO V.

AS TO THE THIRD PARTY PLAINTIFFS **(Paragraphs 16 through 18)**

No response is required pursuant to CMO V.

AS TO THE THIRD PARTY DEFENDANTS **(Paragraphs 19 through 210)**

To the extent that the allegations in Paragraphs 19 through 209 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

132. National Fuel admits the allegations in Paragraph 132.

210. The allegations in Paragraph 210, state a legal conclusion as to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 210.

AS TO DEFINITIONS

Paragraphs 211 through 236 contain definitions. No response is required pursuant to CMO V.

AS TO FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS
(Paragraphs 237 through 3445)

To the extent that the allegations in Paragraphs 237 through 3445 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

1983. National Fuel admits the allegations in Paragraph 1983 of Third Party Complaint “B.”

1984. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 1984 of Third Party Complaint “B,” except that it admits that, from approximately July 1967 until approximately July 1980, it operated a petroleum storage and distribution facility located at 501 Passaic Avenue, East Newark, New Jersey (“National Fuel Oil Site”).

1985. National Fuel admits the allegations in Paragraph 1985 of Third Party Complaint “B.”

1986. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 1986 of Third Party Complaint “B,” except that it admits that, from approximately July 1967 until approximately July 1980, it processed, handled and/or stored petroleum products at the National Fuel Oil Site.

1987. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 1987 of Third Party Complaint “B.”

1988. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 1988 of Third Party Complaint “B.”

AS TO FIRST COUNT
(New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11.f.a.2(a))

3446. National Fuel incorporates by reference as if fully set forth herein its responses and denials to the preceding paragraphs.

3447. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 3447 of Third Party Complaint “B” as they relate to National Fuel. To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 3447 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

3448. The allegations contained in Paragraph 3448 of Third Party Complaint “B” purport to set forth a legal conclusion, to which no response is required.

3449. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 3449 of Third Party Complaint “B” as they relate to National Fuel. To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 3449 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

3450. The allegations contained in Paragraph 3450 of Third-Party Complaint “B” call for a legal conclusion to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, National Fuel denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 3450 as they pertain to it. Further, National Fuel is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in Paragraph 3450.

3451. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 3451 of Third Party Complaint “B” as they relate to National Fuel. To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 3451 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

WHEREFORE, National Fuel demands that Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims against it be dismissed with prejudice, and that National Fuel be allowed to recover its costs, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, incurred in connection with the defense of this action.

AS TO SECOND COUNT
(Statutory Contribution)

3452. National Fuel incorporates by reference as if fully set forth herein its responses and denials to the preceding paragraphs.

3453. National Fuel denies the allegations in Paragraph 3453 of Third Party Complaint “B” as they relate to National Fuel. To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 3453 relate to other parties, no response is required pursuant to CMO V.

WHEREFORE, National Fuel demands that Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims against it be dismissed with prejudice, and that National Fuel be allowed to recover its costs, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, incurred in connection with the defense of this action.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

First Affirmative Defense

The Third-Party Complaint is barred in whole or in part as it fails to state a cause of action against National Fuel upon which relief can be granted.

Second Affirmative Defense

National Fuel is not a discharger or a person in any way responsible for a discharge under N.J.S.A. 58:10-23 et seq. (“Spill Act”).

Third Affirmative Defense

The claims of Third-Party Plaintiffs are barred in whole or in part by the statutory defenses to liability provided by the Spill Act and the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. (“WPCA”).

Fourth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs have no Spill Act claim against National Fuel because they have not cleaned up and/or removed a discharge of hazardous substances within the meaning of the Spill Act.

Fifth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs have no right of contribution against National Fuel under the WPCA.

Sixth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the entire controversy doctrine.

Seventh Affirmative Defense

To the extent the Third-Party Complaint purports to seek any relief under New Jersey's Environmental Rights Act, N.J.S.A. 2A:35A-1 et seq., in whole or in part, the pleading is barred because Third-Party Plaintiffs have failed to meet the procedural and/or substantive requirements entitling them to sue National Fuel under that statute.

Eighth Affirmative Defense

Some or all of Third-Party Plaintiffs do not have standing to sue.

Ninth Affirmative Defense

Upon information and belief, Third-Party Plaintiffs are mere corporate shells who are periodically infused with cash or equivalent contributions by other corporate entities which money Third-Party Plaintiffs purport to use to address the environmental contamination at issue in this litigation. Consequently, the claims by Third-Party Plaintiffs are barred under the collateral source doctrine or its equitable equivalent.

Tenth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs are not the real parties in interest for pursuit of the claims set forth in the Third-Party Complaint, nor are Third-Party Plaintiffs acting in the capacity of an executor,

administrator, guardian of a person or property, trustee of an express trust, or a party with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another. Consequently, all claims are barred under R. 4:26-1 of the New Jersey Court Rules.

Eleventh Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs are mere volunteers for remediation of the environmental contamination for which they claim contribution and/or other relief from National Fuel. Consequently, the claims in the Third-Party Complaint are barred, in whole or in part.

Twelfth Affirmative Defense

The claims brought by Third-Party Plaintiffs reflect damages that are wholly speculative, conjectural, unreasonable, excessive and/or arbitrary and capricious.

Thirteenth Affirmative Defense

National Fuel cannot be held liable for or be required to pay Third-Party Plaintiffs' damages or other claims based on actions or inactions by National Fuel that arise out of conduct lawfully undertaken in compliance with permits or other approvals issued by relevant government agencies, including the State of New Jersey and/or the United States and/or in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, orders, ordinances, directives and common law, and other requirements of all foreign, federal, state and local government entities ("applicable Environmental Laws").

Fourteenth Affirmative Defense

At common law, National Fuel held, and still holds, a usufructuary interest allowing it, along with all other citizens, the reasonable use of assets held for the benefit of the public by the State of New Jersey under the Public Trust Doctrine. National Fuel has at all relevant times

acted in accordance with its rights of reasonable use of publicly held assets. As a matter of law, Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are derivative of, and cannot be any greater than, the claims that the State of New Jersey has or would have against National Fuel directly. As a result, the claims set forth in the Third-Party Complaint are barred, in whole or in part.

Fifteenth Affirmative Defense

The State of New Jersey is legally barred from asserting direct claims against National Fuel for the damages sought in its Amended Complaint. Consequently, all claims that are or may be derivative of the State of New Jersey's claims are barred as to National Fuel as well, including the claims set forth in the Third-Party Complaint.

Sixteenth Affirmative Defense

The Third-Party Complaint is barred and/or is constitutionally impermissible to the extent that it seeks to impose retroactive liability for acts that were previously authorized or condoned by law including applicable Environmental Laws.

Seventeenth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' Complaint is barred to the extent that it seeks relief for damages incurred prior to the effective date of the Spill Act.

Eighteenth Affirmative Defense

At all relevant times, National Fuel complied with all applicable Environmental Laws, regulations, industry standards and ordinances, and otherwise conducted itself reasonably, prudently, in good faith, and with due care for the rights, safety and property of others.

Nineteenth Affirmative Defense

The claims asserted against National Fuel in the Third-Party Complaint are barred

because at all relevant times National Fuel exercised due care with respect to hazardous substances, if any, that may have been handled at the subject property or properties, took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of others and the consequences that could reasonably result from such acts or omissions, and because any release or threat of release of any hazardous substances, if any, and any costs or damages resulting therefrom, were caused solely by the negligence, acts or omissions of third parties over whom National Fuel had no control, whether by, in whole or part, contract or otherwise, or any duty to control, including without limitation the State of New Jersey and its agencies and officials, and the United States and its agencies and officials.

Twentieth Affirmative Defense

The claims set forth in the Third-Party Complaint are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of preemption.

Twenty-First Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs suffered no losses or injuries that were proximately caused by National Fuel.

Twenty-Second Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims against National Fuel are barred, in whole or in part, by the applicable Statute of Limitations, Statute of Repose, and/or the equitable doctrines of laches and estoppel.

Twenty-Third Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred in whole or in part by the doctrines of accord and satisfaction, waiver, consent, estoppel, release and/or assumption of risk.

Twenty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine of "coming to the nuisance."

Twenty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the "unclean hands" doctrine.

Twenty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

The claims for equitable contribution under the Spill Act in the Third-Party Complaint are barred because: (1) equity will not compel action that is impossible of performance; (2) equity will not exceed the rights of parties existing at law; (3) equity will not consciously become an instrument of injustice; and/or (4) equity will not permit double satisfaction.

Twenty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrines of collateral estoppel, *res judicata*, and/or judicial estoppel including in connection with prior findings as to Third-Party Plaintiffs' intentional misconduct.

Twenty-Eighth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred because the relief sought against National Fuel, were it claimed directly by Plaintiffs, would amount to unlawful taxation.

Twenty-Ninth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims against National Fuel are subject to setoff and recoupment and therefore must be reduced accordingly.

Thirtieth Affirmative Defense

National Fuel did not own or operate a “Major Facility” as defined by the Spill Act or the WPCA.

Thirty-First Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims are barred, in whole or in part, by Third-Party Plaintiffs’ failure to comply with the prerequisites to liability under the Spill Act including, without limitation to, Third-Party Plaintiffs’ have not incurred costs authorized by the Spill Act and Third-Party Plaintiffs’ have failed to direct cleanup and removal activities in accordance with the National Contingency Plan to the greatest extent possible.

Thirty-Second Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims are barred because neither they nor Plaintiffs have incurred “costs of restoration and replacement ... of any natural resources damaged or destroyed by a discharge” under the Spill Act.

Thirty-Third Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs have failed to join necessary and indispensable parties needed for a just adjudication of the claims asserted in this action, in whose absence complete relief can not be afforded the existing parties pursuant to R. 4:28-1 of the New Jersey Court Rules. These necessary and indispensable parties include, without limitation, State of New Jersey agencies and instrumentalities, including without limitation the State trustees for tidelands, certain United States agencies and instrumentalities with liability under the Spill Act, and certain state and local governmental agencies located outside the boundaries of New Jersey, including the State of New York and its agencies and instrumentalities, all of whom are or may be separately liable for

contamination allegedly located in the “Newark Bay Complex,” as defined in Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint.

Thirty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims are not ripe for adjudication, inter alia, because Third-Party Plaintiffs have a joint liability to the Plaintiffs and have not paid and will not pay more than their fair or equitable share of the liability.

Thirty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

National Fuel denies that Third-Party Plaintiffs have suffered any harm whatsoever, but in the event that they did suffer any form of injury or damage cognizable under applicable Environmental Law, such injury was caused by the intervening acts, omissions, or superseding acts of persons or entities over whom National Fuel exercised no control and for whose conduct National Fuel was not responsible including, without limitation, unpermitted and storm event discharges from publically owned treatment works.

Thirty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

If Third-Party Plaintiffs sustained any injury or are entitled to any damages, such injury and damages were wholly, or in part, caused by Third-Party Plaintiffs’ own acts or omissions, negligence, lack of due care and fault and/or that of Third-Party Plaintiffs’ agents or employees. In the event that Third-Party Plaintiffs are found to have sustained any injury and are entitled to damages, Third-Party Plaintiffs’ recovery against National Fuel, if any, must be reduced by the proportionate damages caused by the acts and conduct of Third-Party Plaintiffs and/or its agents or employees.

Thirty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

Although National Fuel denies that it is liable for the contamination described in Third-Party Plaintiffs' Complaint, in the event it is found liable, National Fuel is entitled to an offset against any such liability on its part for the equitable share of the liability of any person or entity not joined as a defendant in this action that would be liable to Third-Party Plaintiffs.

Thirty-Eighth Affirmative Defense

Under N.J.S.A. 2A:15-97, the amount of damages, if any, should be reduced by any amounts recovered from any other source.

Thirty-Ninth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred to the extent that the conduct of Third-Party Defendants alleged to give rise to liability in the Third-Party Complaint is the subject of a release, covenant not to sue, or has otherwise been excused by Plaintiffs, including, without limitation, through issuance of a no further action letter, consent order, settlement agreement or other applicable document, with or without inclusion of contribution protection, or through the Plaintiffs' allowance of any applicable Statute of Limitations or Statute of Repose to lapse.

Fortieth Affirmative Defense

The disposal of waste, if any, which allegedly originated from National Fuel, was undertaken in accordance with the then state of the art, the then accepted industrial practice and technology, and the then prevailing legal requirements for which National Fuel cannot be found retroactively liable.

Forty-First Affirmative Defense

Any discharge that allegedly originated from National Fuel, was investigated and

remediated by a licensed professional and under the direct oversight of state and/or federal agencies with the then state of the art, the then accepted industrial practice and technology, and the then prevailing requirements for which National Fuel cannot be found retroactively liable.

Forty-Second Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs are not entitled to recover costs incurred for cleanup actions not undertaken in coordination or conjunction with federal agencies.

Forty-Third Affirmative Defense

The damages or other relief that Third-Party Plaintiffs seek, if awarded, would result in unjust enrichment to the Third-Party Plaintiffs.

Forty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred due to its own conduct in unilaterally, and without notice to National Fuel, implementing clean-up plan(s) or taking other actions that resulted in the commingling of formerly divisible areas of environmental harm.

Forty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

National Fuel's liability to Third-Party Plaintiffs, if any, is limited to Spill Act and contribution claims and excludes any such damages which may properly be apportioned to other parties pursuant to *Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Co., et al. v. United States, et al.*, 556 U.S. ____; 129 S.Ct. 1870 (2009), and other comparable decisional law.

Forty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs cannot assert contribution claims against Third-Party Defendants because the discharges for which the Plaintiffs are seeking relief are different from Third-Party Defendants' alleged discharges.

Forty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs cannot seek contribution under the Joint Tortfeasors Contribution Law because National Fuel is not liable for “the same injury” caused by Third-Party Plaintiffs’ discharges and do not share a common liability to the State of New Jersey.

Forty-Eighth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims are barred to the extent they seek to hold National Fuel liable, in contribution, for any claims for which it would be a violation of public policy to hold National Fuel liable, including but not limited to punitive damages and penalties.

Forty-Ninth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims are barred, in whole or in part, because no actions or inactions by National Fuel have resulted in any permanent impairment or damage to a natural resource.

Fiftieth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs claims for contribution, whether under the Spill Act or the New Jersey statutory provisions for contribution, are derivative of, and are therefore no greater than, Plaintiffs’ claims against Third-Party Plaintiffs. Consequently, Third-Party Plaintiffs’ claims against National Fuel are barred to the extent of any legal extinguishments of actual or potential claims by the Plaintiffs against National Fuel pertaining to the alleged environmental contamination (including natural resource damage) of any site(s) alleged by Third-Party Plaintiffs to be the subject of their contribution claims against National Fuel. Examples of legal extinguishments that are or may be applicable to National Fuel include, with respect to each such site:

- A. Any release or covenant not to sue granted by Plaintiffs to National Fuel;
- B. Any settlement or other compromise between Plaintiffs and National Fuel;
- C. Any expiration of the statute of limitations or statute of repose governing Plaintiffs' right to maintain a claim against National Fuel;
- D. Any failure to join a claim relating to the "Newark Bay Complex" (as defined in the Third-Party Complaint) in a prior litigation between Plaintiffs and National Fuel, which would result in relinquishment of such a claim by virtue of New Jersey's Entire Controversy Doctrine; and/or
- E. Any issuance by Plaintiffs to National Fuel, directly or indirectly, of any "No Further Action" (a/k/a "NFA") determination, "Negative Declaration," or similar determination.

Fifty First Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred because the relief sought against National Fuel, were it claimed directly by Plaintiffs, would amount to a "taking" of National Fuel's property in violation of its constitutional rights to due process and/or in violation of its rights under the Eminent Domain Act of 1971, N.J.S.A. 20:3-1 et seq.

Fifty Second Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred to the extent the relief sought by Third-Party Plaintiffs in the Complaint is at odds with National Fuel's responsibilities to conduct ongoing environmental cleanups under oversight of the Plaintiffs at any site(s) alleged by Third-Party Plaintiffs to be the subject of their contribution claims against National Fuel, thereby exposing National Fuel to inconsistent responsibilities, penalties and liabilities, and the possibility of paying twice for the same actions (i.e., double recovery).

Fifty Third Affirmative Defense

To the extent National Fuel is acting or has acted to conduct environmental cleanup at any site(s) alleged by Third-Party Plaintiffs to be the subject of their contribution claims against

National Fuel, the claims for equitable contribution under the Spill Act in the Third-Party Complaint are barred because equity will not compel action that is already being undertaken and/or is unnecessary.

Fifty Fourth Affirmative Defense

Without admitting liability, National Fuel alleges that if it is found to have been engaged in any of the activities alleged in the Third-Party Complaint, such activities were *de minimis* and not the cause of any damages or other claims by Third-Party Plaintiffs.

Fifty Fifth Affirmative Defense

The damages alleged by Third-Party Plaintiffs were caused by pre-existing conditions over which National Fuel had no control.

Fifty Sixth Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, by their failure to mitigate damages.

Fifty Seventh Affirmative Defense

Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims are barred, in whole or in part, to the extent they seek damages beyond those allowed under the Spill Act.

Fifty Seventh Affirmative Defense

National Fuel incorporates by reference any affirmative defense asserted by other parties in this action to the extent such affirmation defenses are defenses to Third-Party Plaintiffs' claims and do not impose liability on National Fuel.

Fifty Eighth Affirmative Defense

National Fuel reserves the right to assert and hereby invoke each and every Environmental Law defenses that may be available during the course of this action.

COUNTER-CLAIMS, CROSS CLAIMS AND THIRD/FOURTH PARTY CLAIMS

No such claims are required to be asserted at this time and are expressly reserved pursuant to CMO V.


DESIGNATION OF TRIAL COUNSEL

In accordance with Rule 4:25-4, Jason L. Jurkevich, Esq. is hereby designated as trial counsel for National Fuel.

Respectfully submitted,

SILLS CUMMIS & GROSS P.C.
One Riverfront Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 643-7000
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
National Fuel Oil, Inc.

By


JASON L. JURKEVICH

Dated: December 11, 2009

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO R. 4:5-1(b) (2)

Pursuant to R. 4:5-1(b)(2), the undersigned hereby certifies that:

(a) The matter in controversy is not the subject of any other action pending in any court or of a pending arbitration proceeding and no action or arbitration proceeding is contemplated by the undersigned; and

(b) Since it is the legal position of National Fuel Oil, Inc. that the potential liability, if any, of a third party defendant for the claims set forth in the Third Party Complaint is several, only, there are no non-parties which should be joined in the action pursuant to R.4:28; but that

(c) In the event the Court shall determine that the potential liability of a third party defendant, if any, for the claims set forth in the Third Party Complaint is in any respect joint and several (which is denied), then all or some of the non-parties listed on the October 7, 2009 posting by O'Melveny and Myers may constitute non-parties who should be joined in the action pursuant to R. 4:28; and

(d) In either event, some or all of such non-parties are subject to joinder pursuant to R.4:29-1(b) because of potential liability to any party on the basis of the same transactional facts.

Respectfully submitted,

SILLS CUMMIS & GROSS P.C.
One Riverfront Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 643-7000
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
National Fuel Oil, Inc.

By 
JASON L. JURKEVICH


Dated: December 11, 2009

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

JASON L. JURKEVICH hereby certifies as follows:

1. I am Of Counsel to the law firm of Sills Cummis & Gross P.C., attorneys for Third-Party Defendant National Fuel Oil, Inc. in this matter.
2. I hereby certify that National Fuel Oil, Inc.'s Case Information Statement, Answer to the Third Party Complaint "B" brought by Defendants, Maxus Energy Corporation and Tierra Solutions, Inc., and Statement of Affirmative Defenses was served electronically on all parties who have consented to service by electronic posting on the following website, <http://njdepvocc.sfile.com> on December 11, 2009.
3. I hereby certify that National Fuel Oil, Inc.'s Case Information Statement, Answer to the Third Party Complaint "B" brought by Defendants, Maxus Energy Corporation and Tierra Solutions, Inc., and Statement of Affirmative Defenses was served on December 11, 2009 by regular mail, postage pre-paid, on counsel for all parties who have not consented to service by electronic posting.

The foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that if any of the foregoing is willfully false, I am subject to punishment.



JASON L. JURKEVICH

Dated: December 11, 2009