You are invited to participate!

CALL FOR PAPERS Deadline is March 1, 2013

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS MID-CONTINENT SECTION MEETING WICHITA - OCTOBER 12-15 2013

WWW.AAPGMCS.ORG

LOOK FORWARD TO A SPECIAL MISSISSIPPIAN SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSING THE LATEST EXPLORATION PLAYS OF KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA



NEW TECHNOLOGIES

MID-CONTINENT



HOSTED BY: KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 212 NORTH MARKET STREET, SUITE 100 WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 WWW.KGSLIBRARY.COM ORAL PRESENTATIONS CONTACT: W. LYNN WATNEY Iwatney@kgs.ku.edu 785-864-2184

GENERAL POSTER SESSION CONTACT: ERNIE MORRISON EMorrison@MullDrilling.com 316-264-6366

"Evaluating CO₂ Utilization and Storage in Kansas" Update on DOE-funded projects

a) Characterization of CO₂ sequestration capacity southern Kansas (DE-FE0002056) b) Small scale field test at Wellington Field, Sumner County (DE-FE0006821) c) Arbuckle modeling with horizontal drilling (DE-FE0004566)



W. Lynn Watney Jason Rush, Joint Pl Kansas Geological Survey Lawrence, KS 66047



EST. 1920





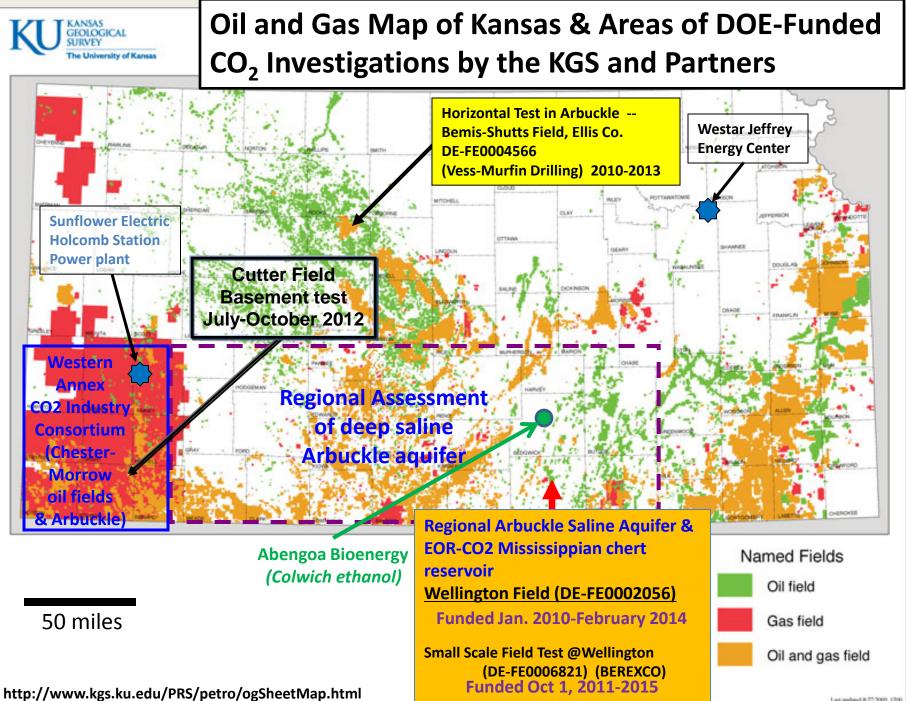


Outline

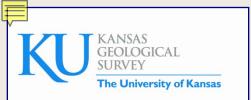
- Locations of studies, schedule, fundamental principles
- Accomplishments
 - Regional geology & estimate of CO₂ storage capacity in the Arbuckle saline formation in southern Kansas
 - Source-sink network for CO₂ utilization and storage
 - Calibration sites for CO₂-EOR and Arbuckle saline formation
 - Wellington Field, Sumner County (2 new wells, seismic)
 - Cutter Field, Stevens County (1 new well, seismic)
 - Pleasant Prairie South, Eubank North, and Shuck fields
 Make CO2-EOR ready
- Small scale field test at Wellington Field
 - Assessment of CO₂ injection zone, caprocks, and isolation from USDW (*Mississippian CO2-EOR & Arbuckle saline aquifer*)

KSCO2

- CO₂ plume management through simulation and MVA
- 70,000 metric tons CO2 from nearby ethanol plant
- Spin-off research on the Mississippian Lime Play & lower Paleozoic hydrocarbon system
- Summary



Last updated 8/27/2009 1200



Partners FE0002056





DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY





Department of Geology





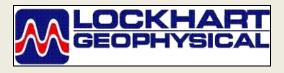
Devilbiss Coring Service Basic Energy Services





RILOBITE

ESTING , INC.







ORATORIES Hedke-saenger geoscience, LTD

HALLIBURTON

Bittersweet Energy Inc.











Southwest Kansas CO₂-EOR Initiative

Industry Partners (modeling 4 Chester/Morrowan oil fields to make CO2 ready)



Organizational Chart

W. Lynn Watney & Jason Rush, Joint Pls

Kansas Geological Survey

Kansas Center for Research (KUCR) – contracting, financial assurance, compliance

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

SUBCONTRACTS

Kansas Geological Survey

Co-Principal Investigators Kerry D. Newell, Co-PI -- stucture and diagenesis Jason Rush, Co-PI -- Petrel geomodeling and data integration Richard Miller, Co-PI -- seismic interpretation, shearwave analysis John Doveton, Co-PI -- log petrophysics and core-log modeling Jianghai Xia, Co-PI -- gravity-magnetics modeling & interpretation Marios Sophocleous, Co-PI -- aquifer modeling & well testing

Key Personnel

John Victorine -- Java web app development David Laflen -- manage core & curation Mike Killion -- modify ESRI map service for project Database Manager (TBD) -- manage and integrate data

KU Department of Geology

Evan Franseen, Co-PI -- stratigraphy and diagenesis of OPAS Robert Goldstein, Co-PI -- diagenesis, fluid inclusion Grad Research Asst 2 years David Fowle, Co-PI -- reactive pathways, microbial catalysis Jennifer Roberts, Co-PI -- reactive pathways, microbial catalysis Geology Technician (TBD) - fluid/rock handling Grad Research Asst - 1 year

Services

LOGDIGI, LLC, Katy, TX - wireline log digitizing Petrographics, Montrose, CO - thin section preparation KOGER, Dallas, TX - remote sensing data and analysis Kansas State University - Seismic and Geochemical Services PI- Saugata Datta -- reactive pathways and reaction constants

PI- Abdelmoneam Raef -- seismic analysis and modeling

GRA 1- Datta- aqueous geochemistry

GRA 2- Raef - seismic analysis and modeling

Bittersweet Energy, Inc., Wichita, KS

Tom Hansen. Principal. Wichita. Geological Supervision - regional data. hvdrogeology of Arbuckle Paul Gerlach, Charter Consulting, regional mapping and analysis

Larry Nicholson, Great Plains Consulting

Student Consultant -- regional data acquisition

Ken Cooper, Petrotek Engineering, Littleton, CO- engineer, well injection, hydrogeology John Lorenz, FractureStudies, Edgewood, NM -- strucutural analysis

CMG - Simulation Services, Calgary, Alberta

simulation software and Greenhouse Gas Simulation Consultancy

Weatherford Laboratories, Houston, TX

core analyses

Berexco, Beredco Drilling -- Wichita, KS

access to Wellington Field; drilling, coring, completion and testing; participation in modeling and simulation Key Berexco staff

Dana Wreath - manager, reservoir and production engineer

Randy Koudele - reservoir engineer

Bill Lamb - reservoir engineer

Halliburton, Liberal, KS -- wireline logging services

Hedke-Saenger Geoscience, LTD., Wichita, KS - geophysical acquistion design, seismic interpretation

Susan E. Nissen, McLouth, KS -- Geophysical Consultant - volumetic curvature

Lockhart Geophysical, Denver, CO -- 2D shear wave acquisition, gravity & mag acquis. & interpret

Fairfield Industries, Inc., Denver, CO -- 2D, 3D multicomponent processing

Paragon Geophysical Services, Wichita, KS -- 3D seismic acquisition

Echo Geophysical, Denver, CO -- 3D processing

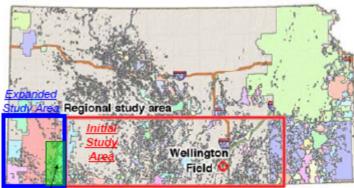
Converging Point - QC seismic acquisition

Noble Energy, Houston, TX; Denver, CO -- collaborating company, fields adjoining Wellington

Organizational chart (continued)

Southwest Kansas CO2 EOR Initiative Chester and Morrow Reservoirs

Western Annex to Regional CO2 Sequestration Project (DE-FE0002056) run by the Kansas Geological Survey



CO2 EOR Study Six Industry partners:

- Anadarko Petroleum Corp.
- Berexco LLC
- Cimarex Energy Company
- Glori Oil Limited
- Elm III, LLC
- Merit Energy Company

Support by:

Sunflower Electric Power Corp.

The SW Kansas part of project

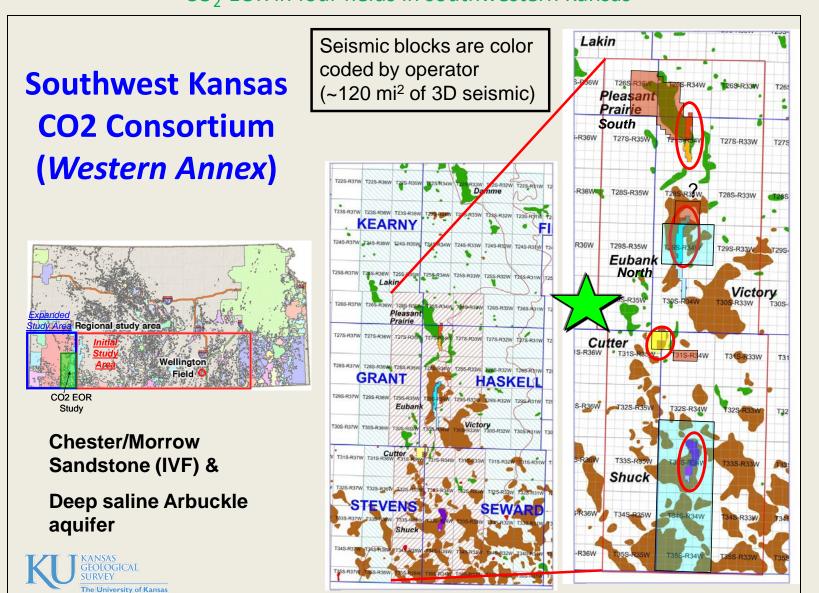
- CO2 EOR technical feasibility study Chester IVF and Morrow
- Part of larger KGS-industry CCS and EOR study
- Will not inject CO2 paper study only
- · Get fields in study "CO2-ready"

Technical Team:

Martin Dubois	Project Role Team Lead, geo-model	Company IHR LLC
John Youle	Core and depo-models	Sunflower Energy
Ray Sorenson	Data sleuth and advisor	Consultant
Eugene Williams	Reservoir engineering	Williams Petroleum
Dennis Hedke	Geophysicist	Hedke & Saenger
Peter Senior	Reservoir modeling	MS student, KU
Susan Nissen	Geophysicist	Consultant
Lynn Watney	Project PI	KGS
Jason Rush	Project PI	KGS
John Doveton	Log Petrophysics	KGS
Tom Hansen	Subcontract mngr., aquifer	Bittersweet Energy
Paul Gerlach	Regional stratigraphy, data	Charter Consulting
Larry Nicholson	Regional stratigraphy, data	Consultant

Southwest Kansas CO₂-EOR Initiative

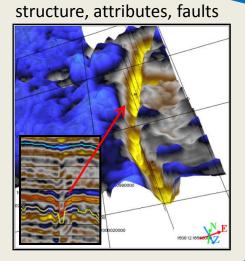
Evaluate CO₂ sequestration potential in Arbuckle Group saline aquifer and CO₂-EOR in four fields in southwestern Kansas



Southwest Kansas CO₂-EOR Initiative

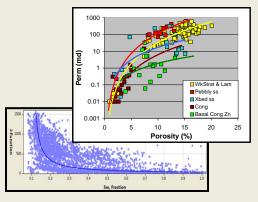
Integrated Multi-Discipline Project for CO₂-EOR Evaluation

Geophysics:

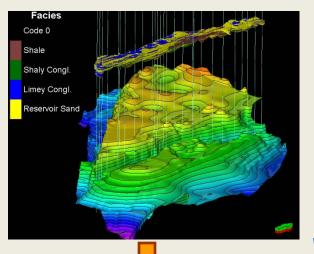


Petrophysics:

Core K-Phi, corrected porosity, free water level, J-function



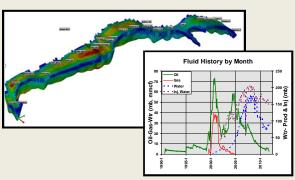
Static Model



Engineering:

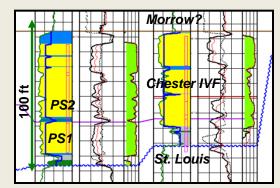
PVT and fluid analysis, recurrent histories, dynamic modeling

Dynamic Model



Geology:

Formation tops, sequence stratigraphy, core lithofacies, lithofacies prediction (NNet)





Dubois, 2012

Example from modeling of Pleasant Prairie South

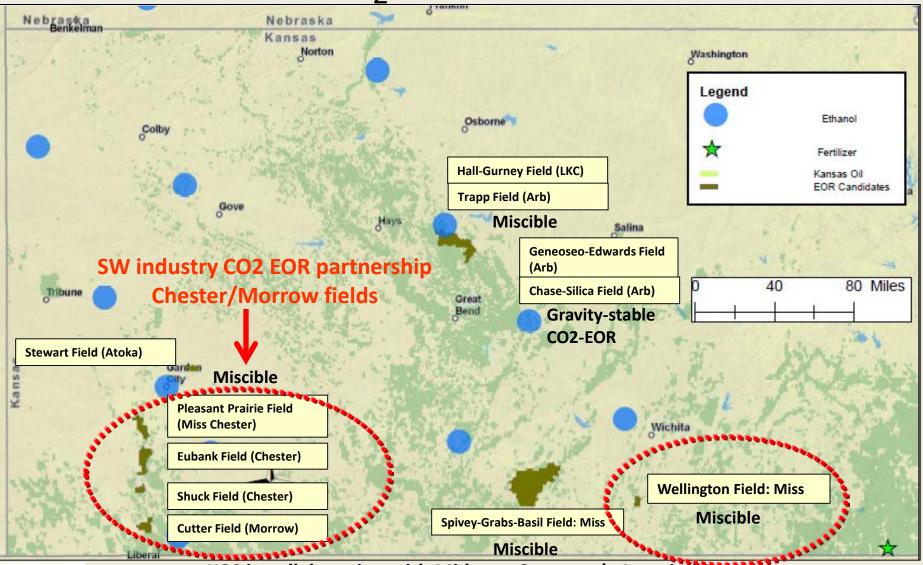


Source-Sink Network for CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage)

- Infrastructure for capture and use of CO₂ in Kansas
 - 1st Step Capture from Kansas ethanol plants and use in CO₂-EOR
 - 2nd Step Capture from other Kansas point sources and connect pipelines to other regional supplies; use for
 - 1) CO₂-EOR and
 - 2) saline formation sequestration/disposal



Ethanol Plants and Selected Oil Fields for CO₂-EOR in Kansas

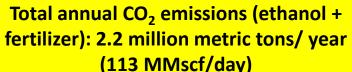


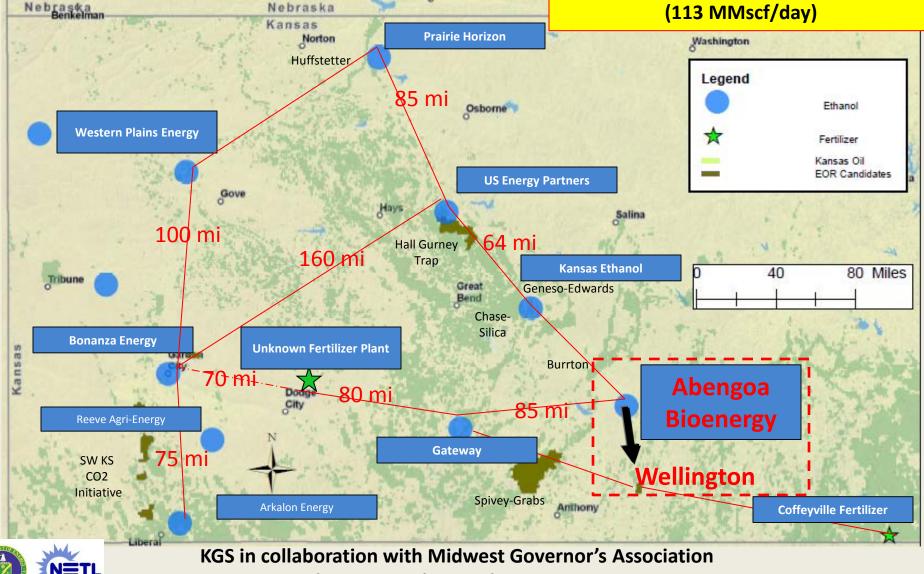
KGS in collaboration with Midwest Governor's Association

& Clinton Foundation Climate Initiative

NETL

Ethanol CO₂ Pipeline Concept – Step 1

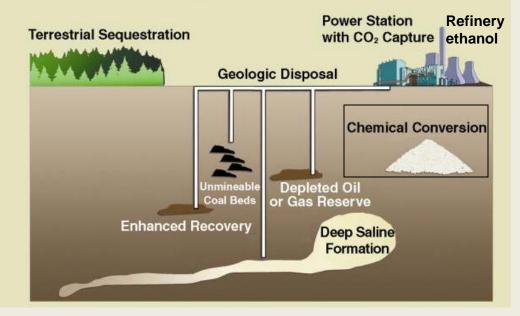




& Clinton Foundation Climate Initiative

Preeminence of Deep Saline Aquifer Sequestration of CO₂

Carbon Sequestration Options



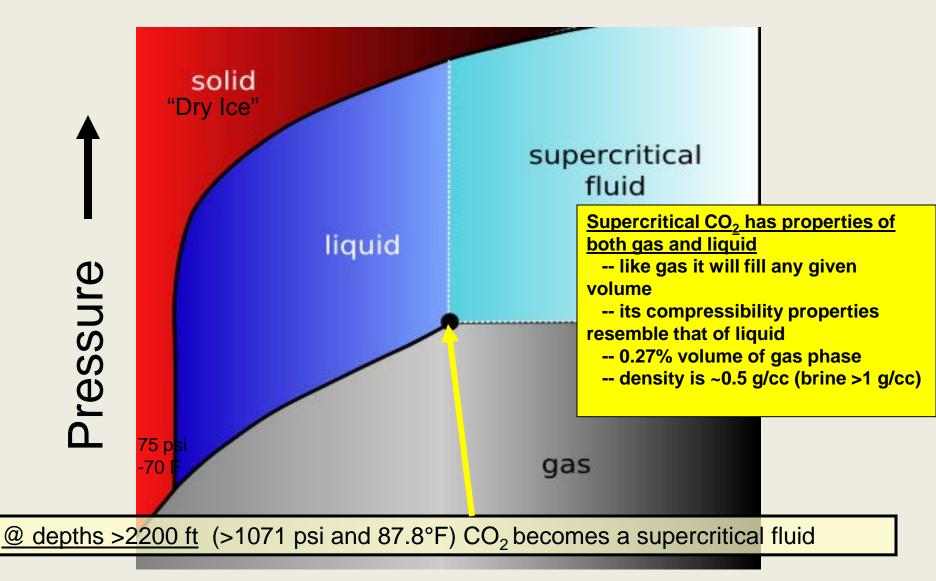
Industry participation in infrastructure development possible if CO₂-EOR is viable

Global annual CO₂ emissions ≈ 8 * 10⁹ tons Earth Policy Institute

>400 yrs	Formation Type	10 ⁹ Metric Tons	%
Current	Saline Aquifers	3,297 – 12,618	91.8 - 97.5
Global emissions	Unmineable Coal Seams	157 – 178	4.4 - 1.4
	Mature Oil & Gas Reservoirs	138	3.8 – 1.1
	Total Capacity	3,592 - 12,934	100.0

DOE & NETL, "Carbon Sequestration Atlas of the US and Canada", 2008

Supercritical CO₂



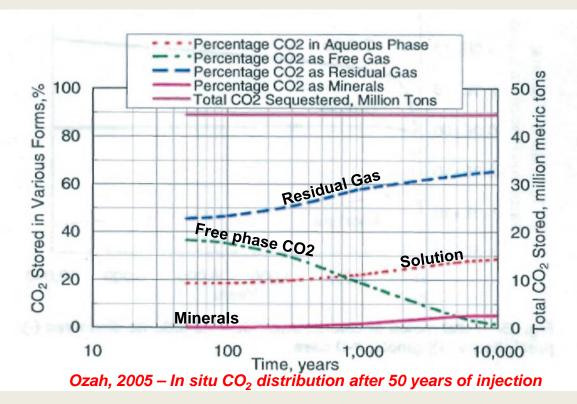


Fate and Entrapment of CO₂ in Saline Aquifers

Injected CO₂ entrapped in 4 different ways

- some dissolves in brine
- some gets locked as residual gas (saturation)
- some trapped as minerals
- Remaining CO₂ resides as free phase
 - Sub- or super-critical as per in situ conditions

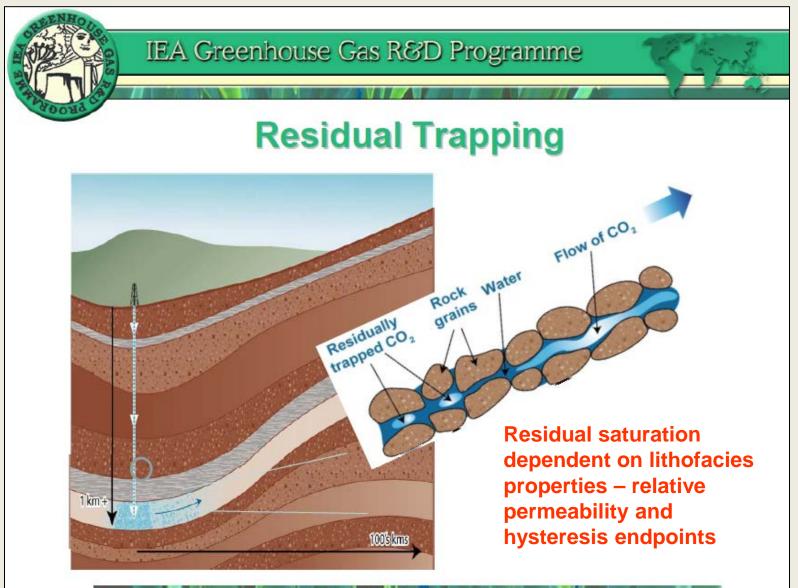
(depth/pressure and temperature)



CO₂ Entrapment Audit:

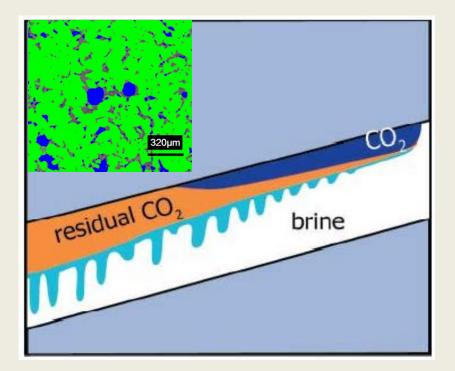
- 1. Residual gas
 - Start 45% to End 65%
- 2. Solution
 - Start 18% to End 28%
- 3. Minerals
 - Start negligible to End 5%
- 4. Free Phase
 - Start 37% to End 2%

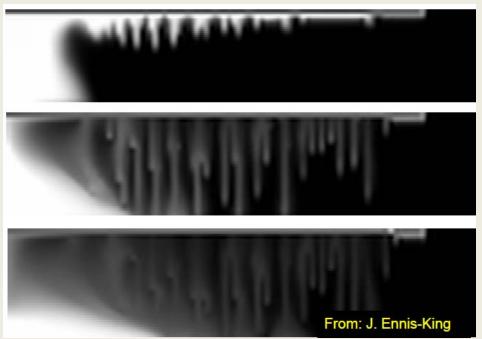
CO₂ Entrapment as Residual Gas



www.ieagreen.org.uk

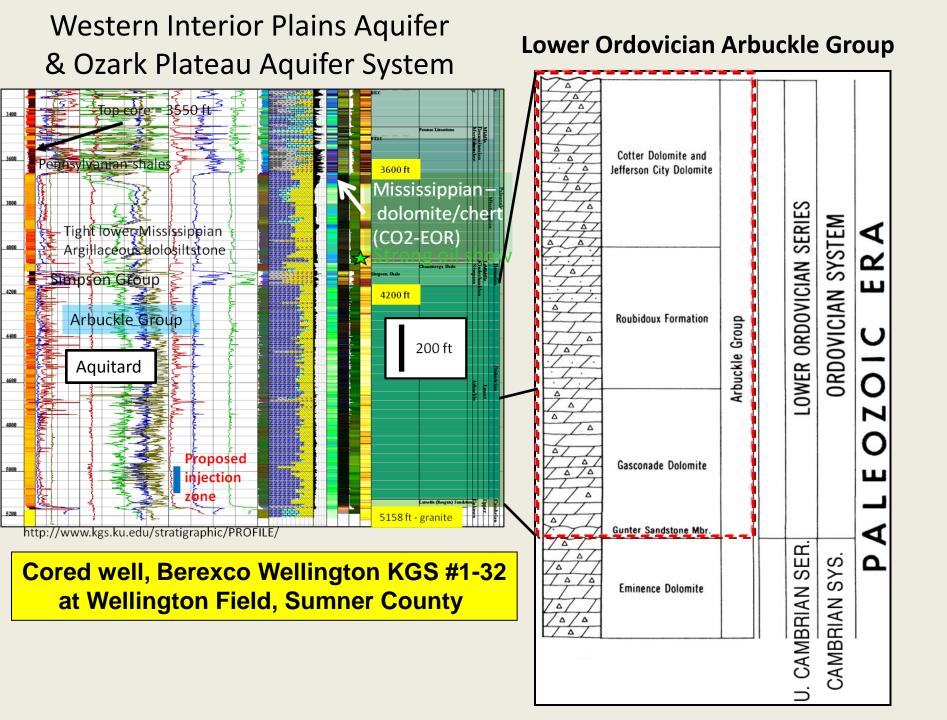
Dissolution of CO₂ in Brine Convection Cycle Increases Entrapment



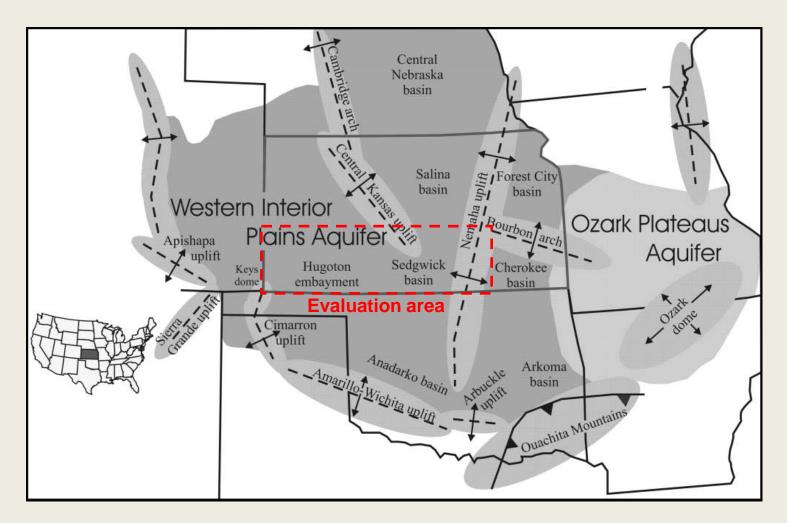


-- Convection included in simulators





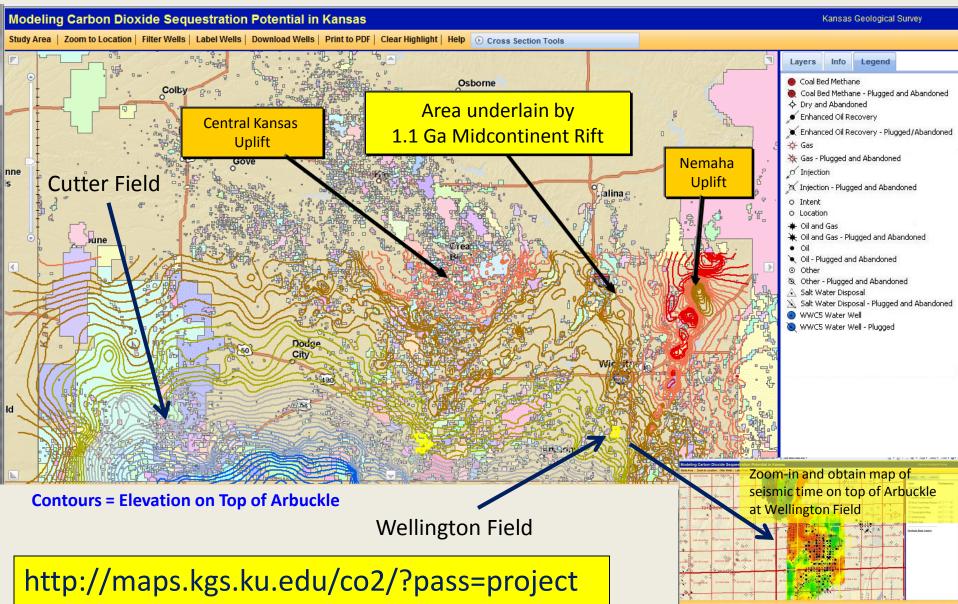
Structural features and Paleozoic aquifer systems of the mid-continent



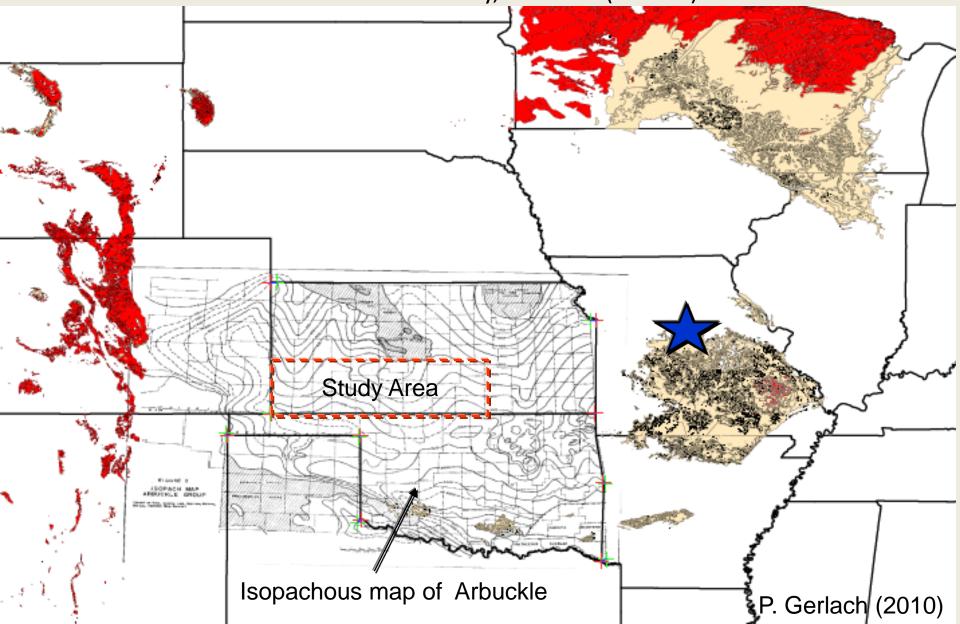
modified from Merriam, 1963; from Jorgensen et al. (1993). Carr et al., AAPG Bulletin, v. 89, no. 12 (December 2005), pp. 1607–1627

Web-based Interactive DOE-CO2 Project Mapper

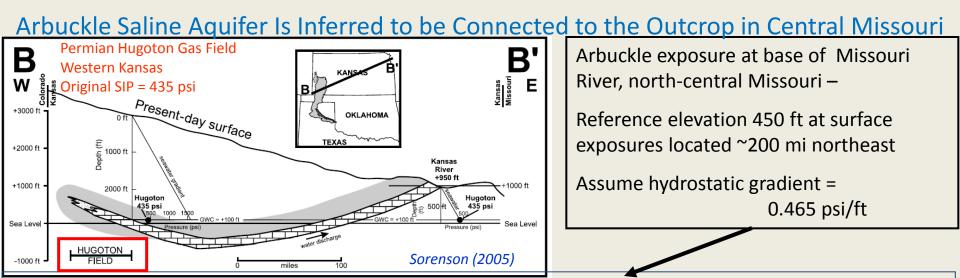
Overlay of Oil and gas field outlines and Top Arbuckle Group in study area of southern Kansas



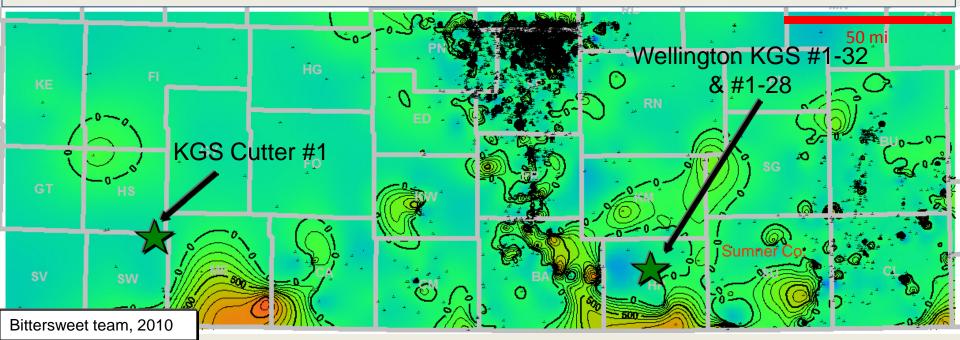
Outcrops of Arbuckle Strata and Isopachous Map of Arbuckle lowest elevation of surface exposures on west flank of Ozark Uplift along Missouri River at Jefferson City, Missouri (~450 ft)



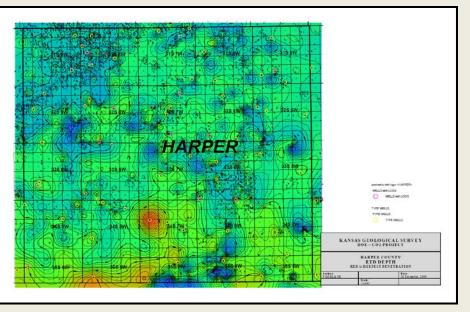
Arbuckle saline aquifer is an open system



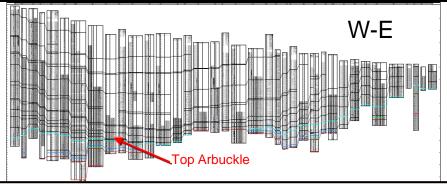
Map below represents difference between 1) estimated hydraulic head at base of Arbuckle test intervals assuming Arbuckle is connected to surface exposures at 450 ft above sea level and 2) measured shut-in pressure



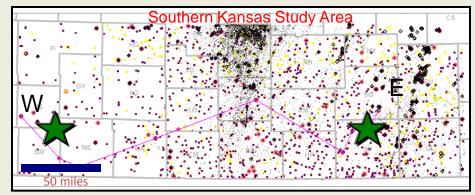
Selection and Correlation of Digital Type Wells for DOE-CO2 project



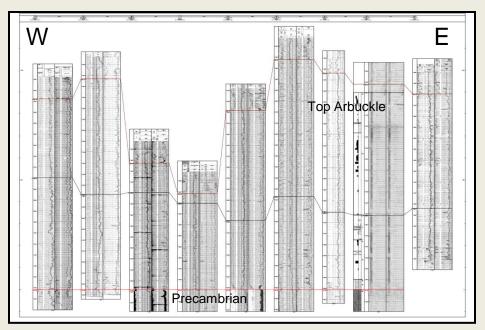
Regional stratigraphic correlation



Bittersweet team (Gerlach, Nicholson, Hansen)



Internal Arbuckle correlations of hydrostratigraphic units and petrophysical properties with digital (LAS) logs

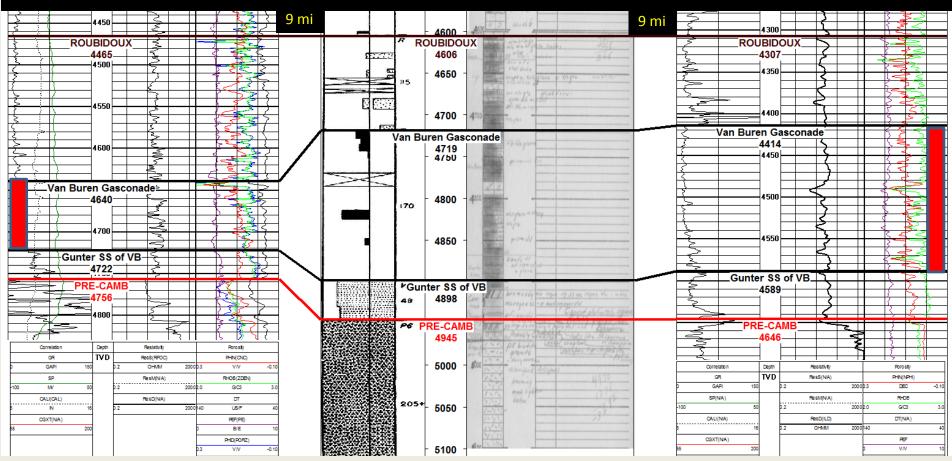


Quantifying Rock Properties of the Arbuckle in Southern Kansas

Quantitative Reservoir Characteristics

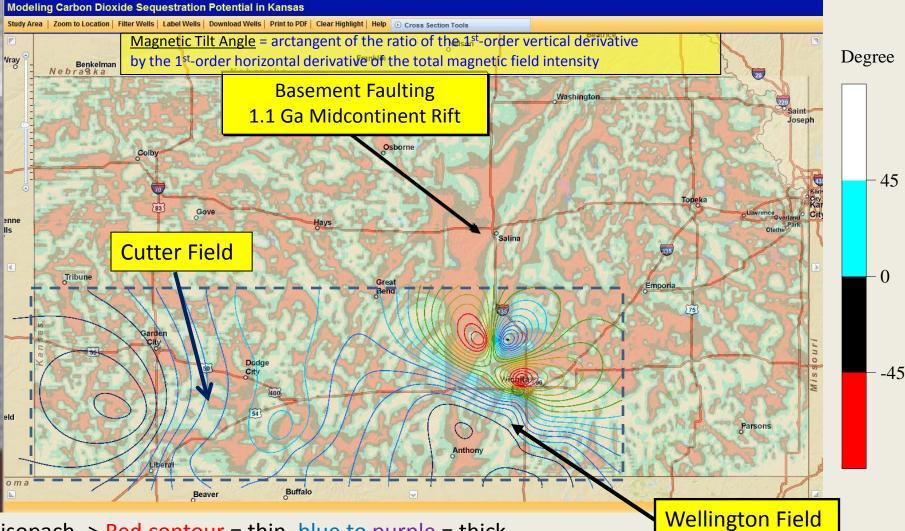
Correlated to

Internal Arbuckle Stratigraphy



Example cross section of lower Arbuckle from top Roubidoux (datum) to basement including new and old well data (insoluble residue logs, georeports, and modern suite of logs managed as LAS files) – Bittersweet (Gerlach et al.)

Tilt angle map of the total magnetic field intensity in Kansas overlain with isopachous contours of <u>Gasconade to Gunter Sandstone interval</u>

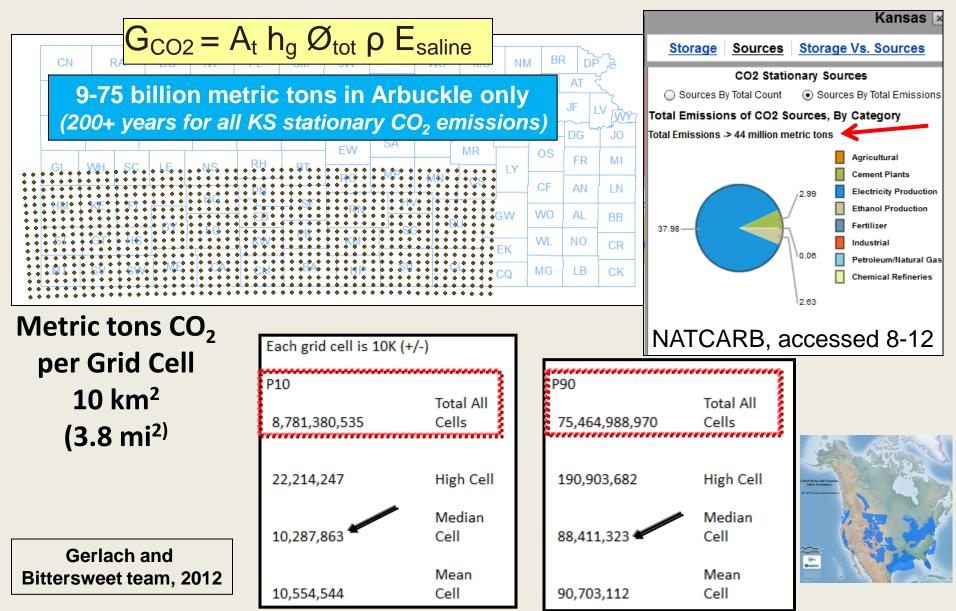


isopach -> Red contour = thin, blue to purple = thick

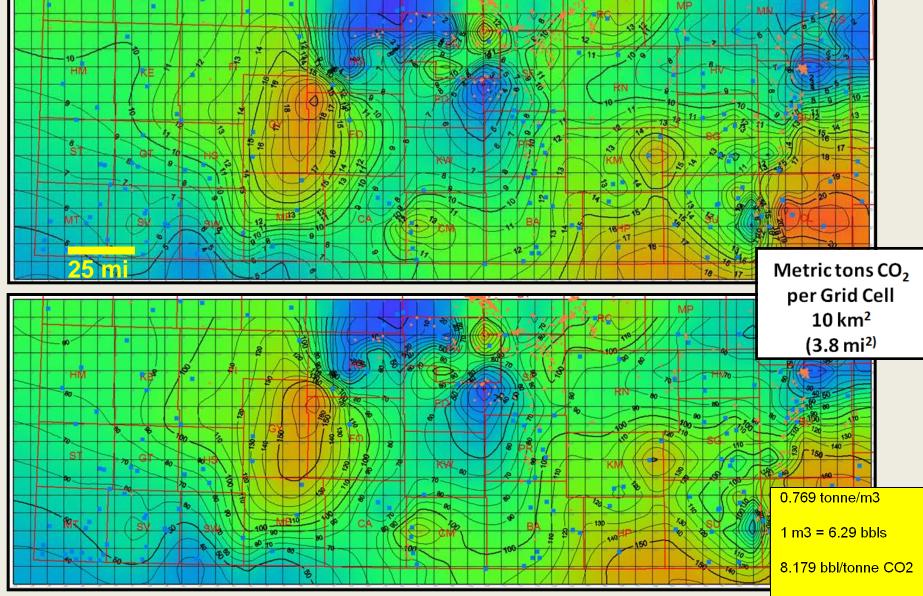
Snapshot from project's interactive mapper -- http://maps.kgs.ku.edu/co2/?pass=project

Initial CO₂ Storage Capacity Estimate

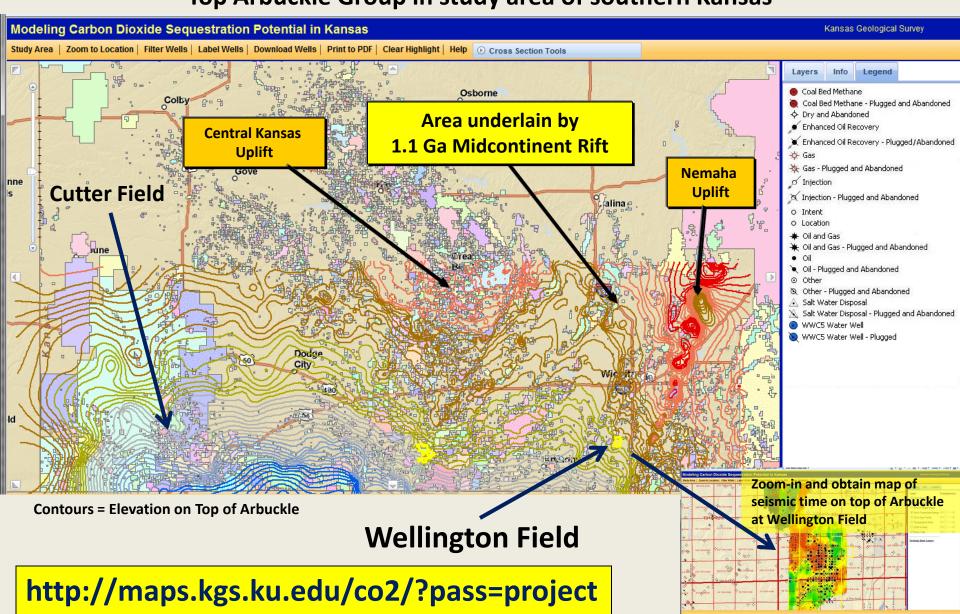
Deep Arbuckle Saline Formation (reported April 2011 for NATCARB)



P10 (top) and P90 (bottom) Storage Volume CO₂ (million metric tons)

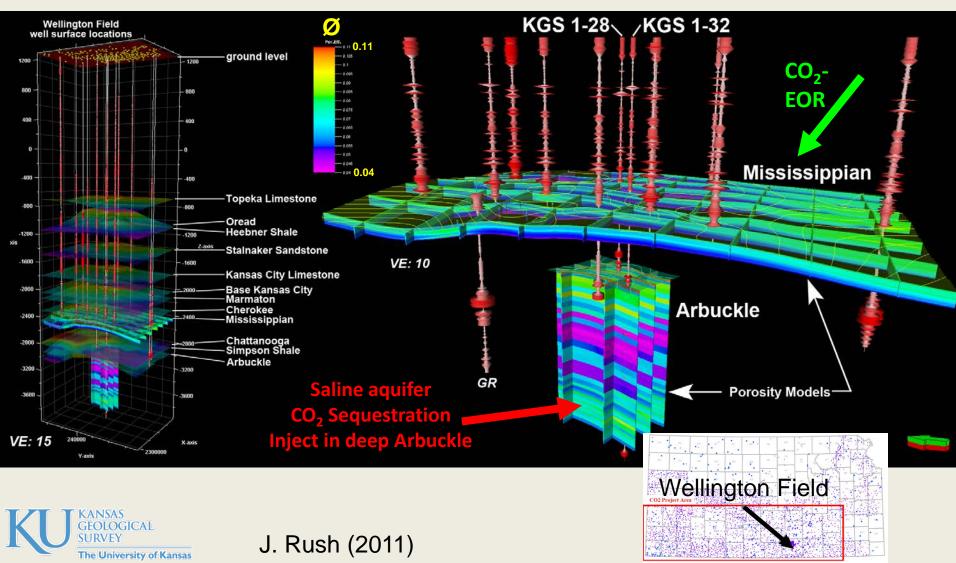


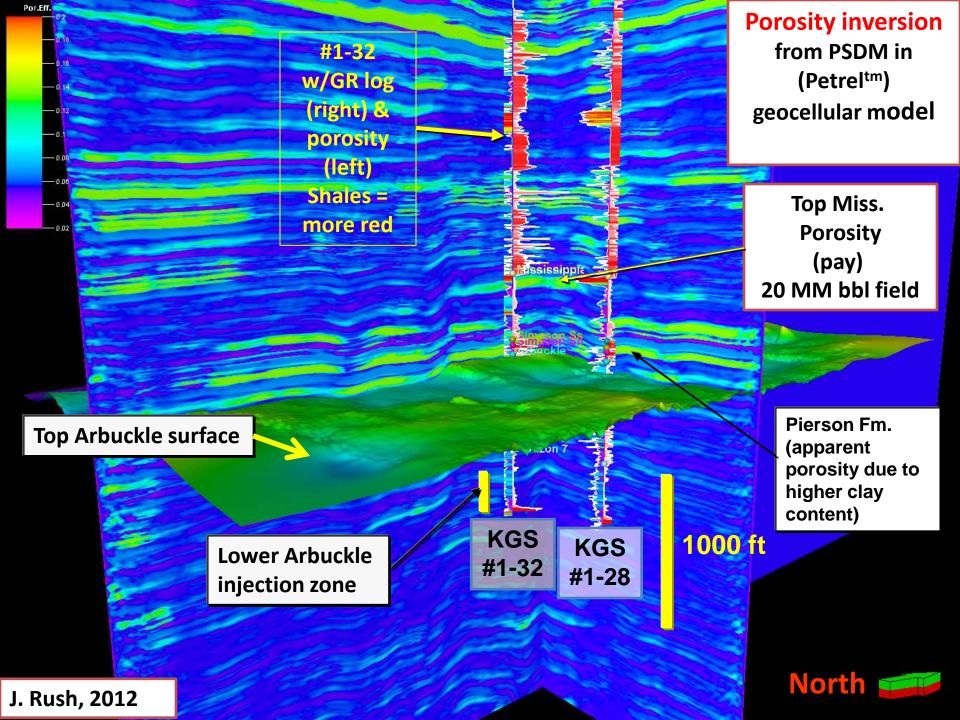
Web-based Interactive DOE-CO2 Project Mapper Overlay of Oil and gas field outlines and Top Arbuckle Group in study area of southern Kansas



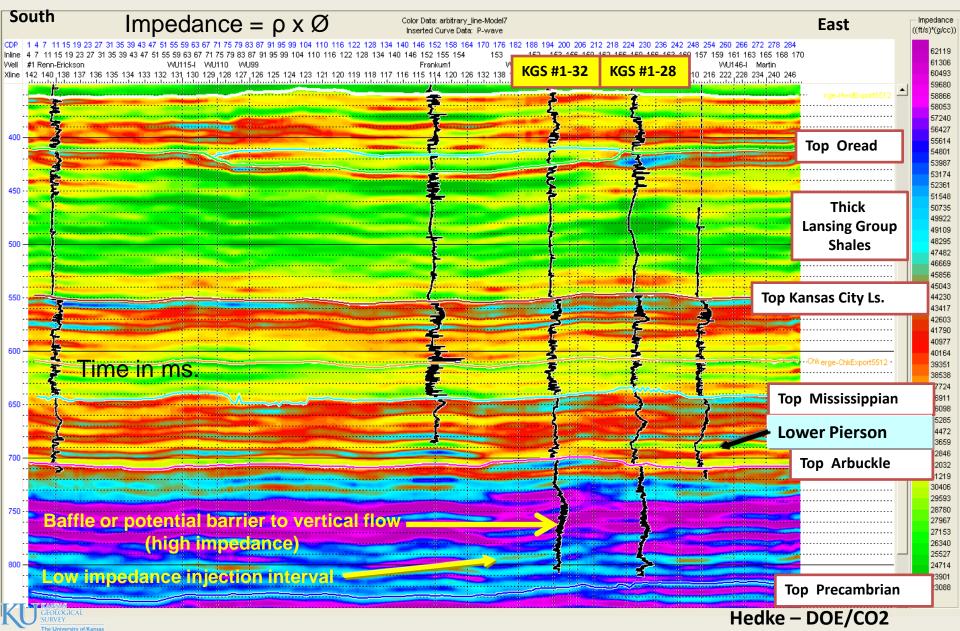
Wellington Field – Eastern Calibration Site

Mississippian siliceous dolomite reservoir & Arbuckle aquifer saline aquifer





Arbitrary seismic impedance profile – Wellington Field distinct caprock, mid-Arbuckle tight, lower Arbuckle injection zone



CO₂ Injection Zones in Arbuckle and Mississippian

Wellington Field KGS #1-28 --- Synthetic seismogram and seismic impedance

	GR/CGR/						Reflection	Synthetic				
Time	SP/Cal	Microresistivity	Neutron-Den-Pe	Sonic		Impeda	ance Coefficient	Synthetic		_		
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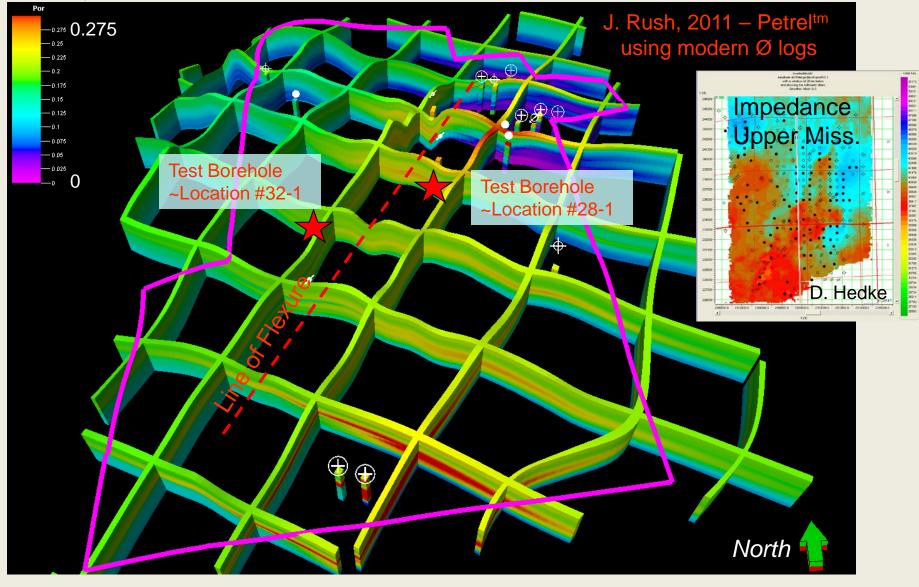
Precambrian granite – bottom of core = 5174 ft

http://www.kgs.ku.edu/software/SS/

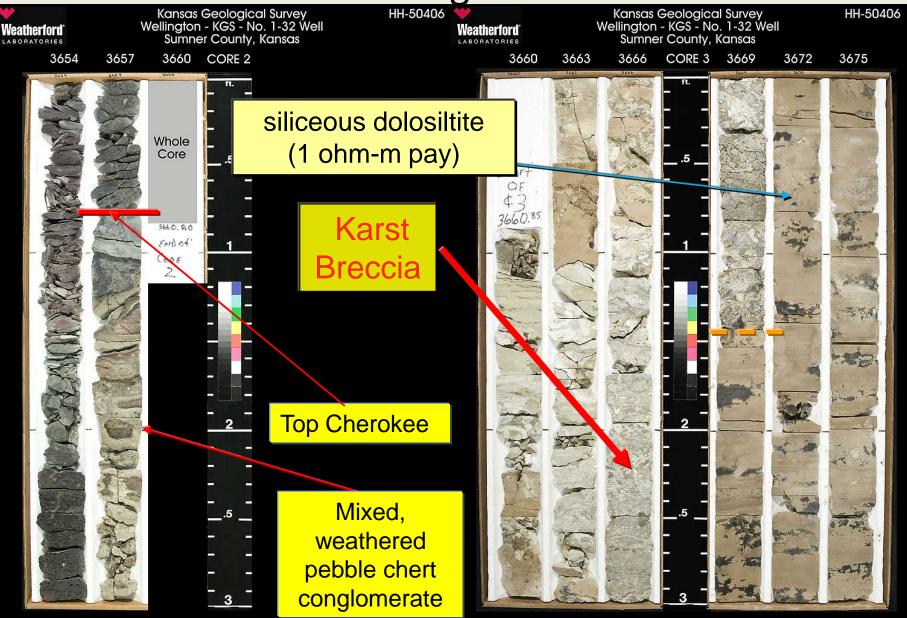
Wellington Field – 30,000 metric ton CO₂ pilot for EOR

Porosity Fence Diagram Pay zone at top of the Mississippian

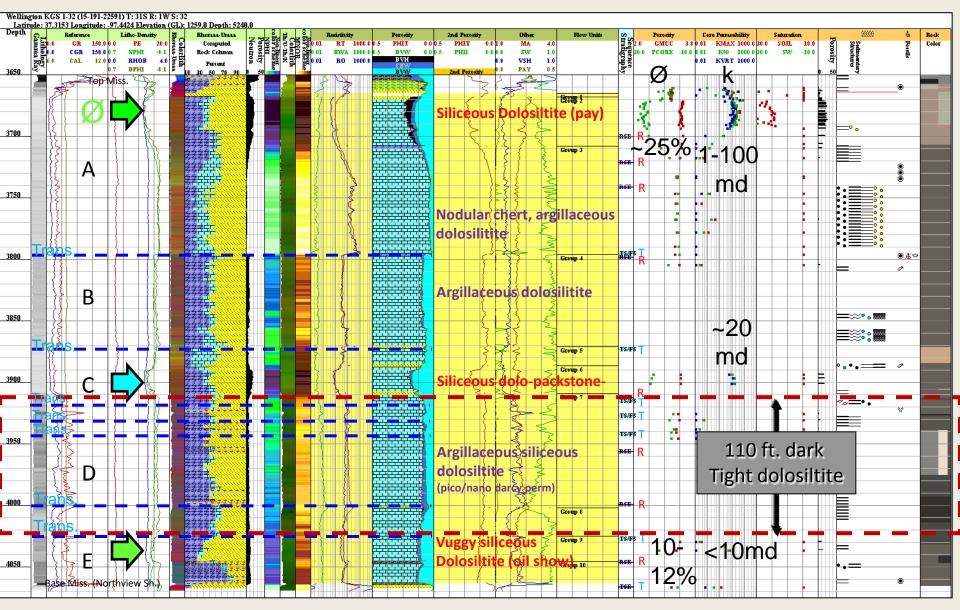
Porosity



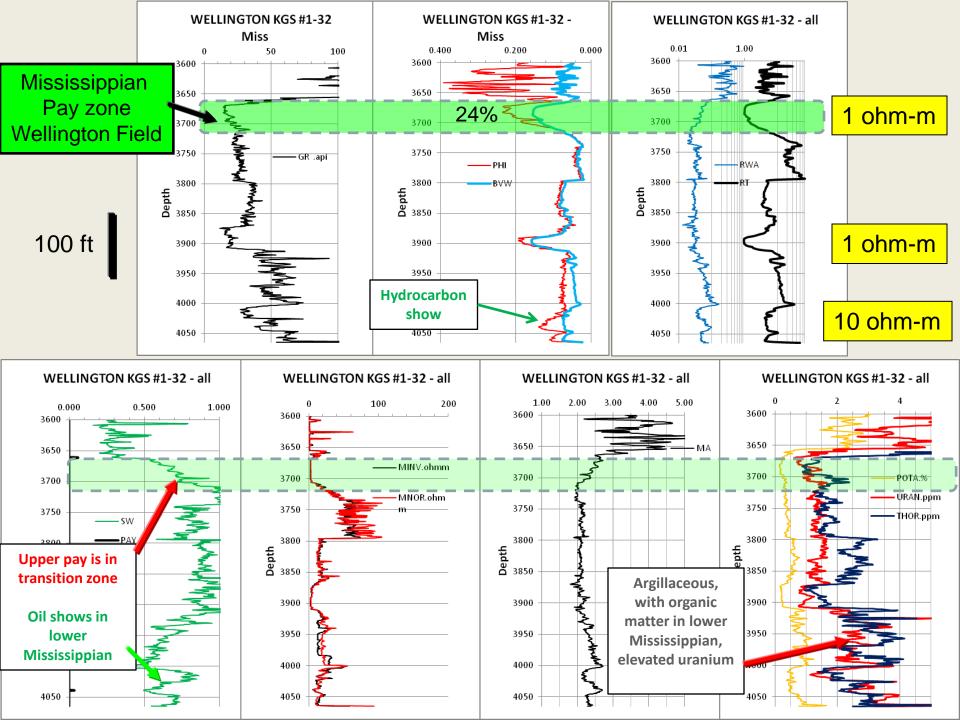
Mississippian Pay Zone in Berexco Wellington KGS #1-32



Cored Well, Berexco Wellington KGS #1-32 Top Mississippian to Kinderhook Shale (410 ft)



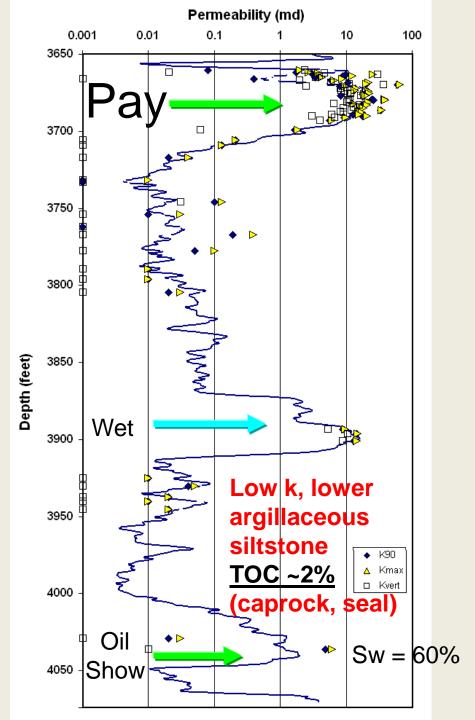
Freeware:http://www.kgs.ku.edu/stratigraphic/PROFILE/



Permeability profile entire Mississippian

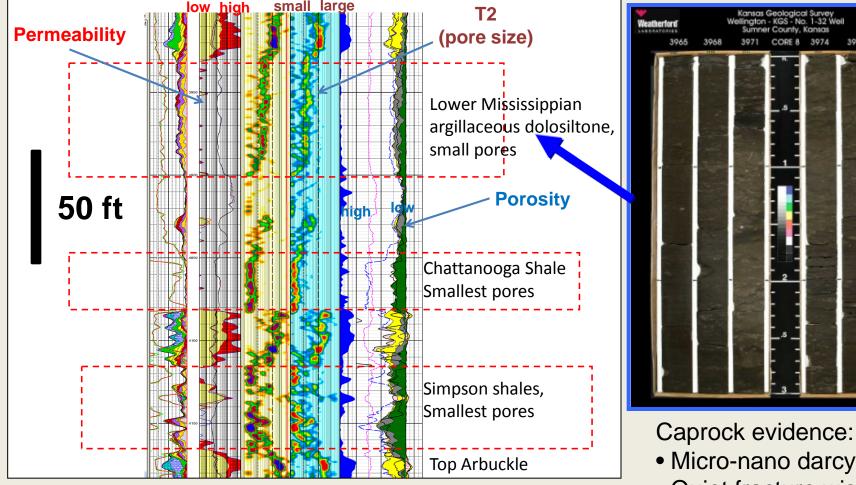
KGS #1-32 Wellington : Estimation of permeability based on *magnetic resonance imaging (MRILtm)* using porosity and T2 center-ofgravity versus core Kmax, K90, and Kvert core permeabilities

Doveton & Fazelalavi, July 2012



230 ft Gross Thickness of Primary Caprock above Arbuckle in KGS #1-28 (injection well) –

illustrated by nuclear magnetic resonance log

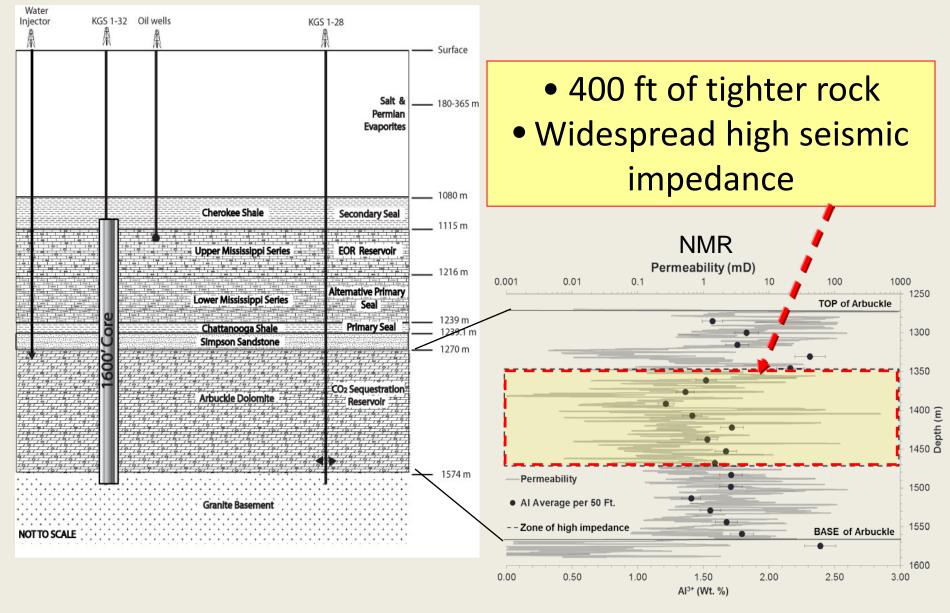




Micro-nano darcy perm
Quiet fracture wise
Organic matter 1%

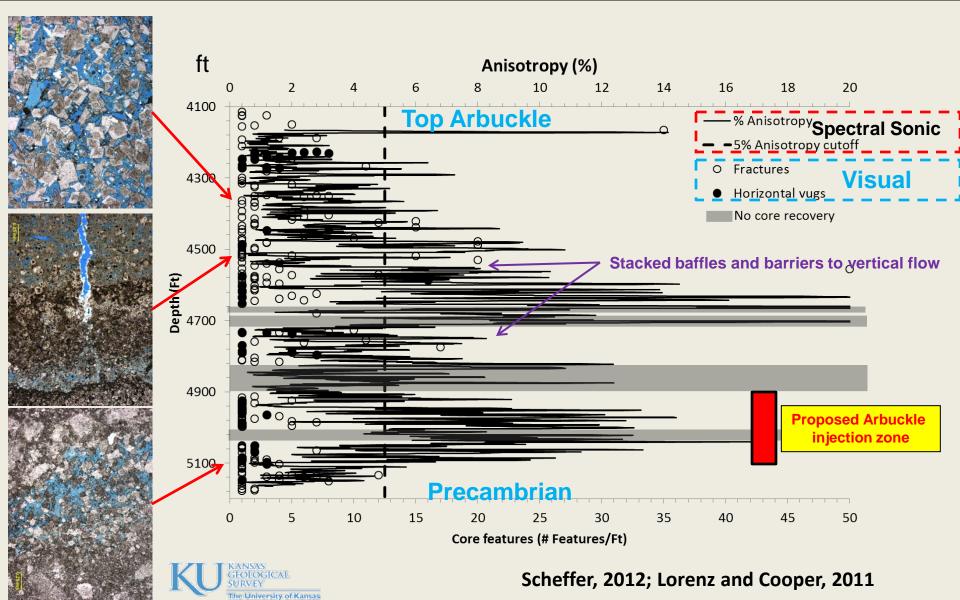
3977

Mid-Arbuckle Flow Barrier KGS #1-32

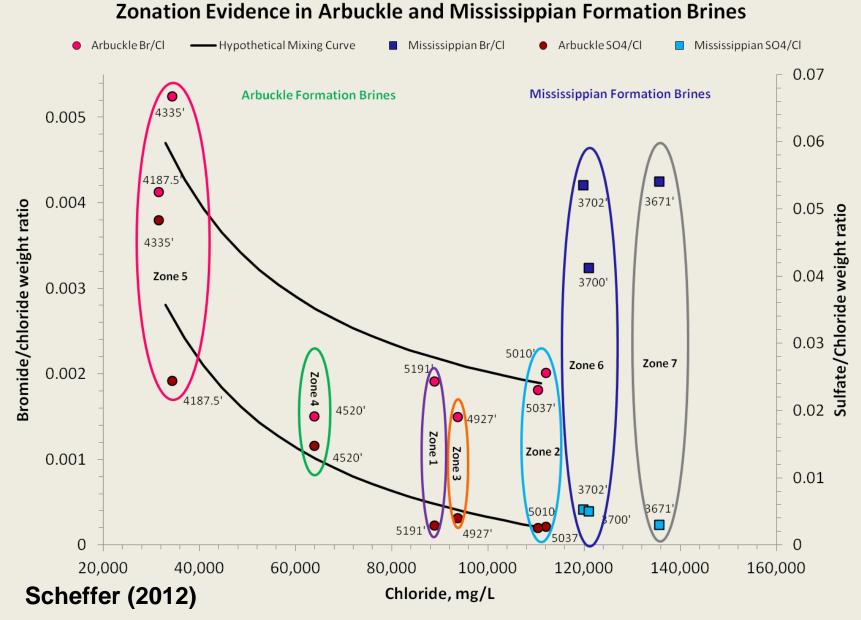


KOU GEOLOGICAL SURVEY The University of Kansas Scheffer, 2012

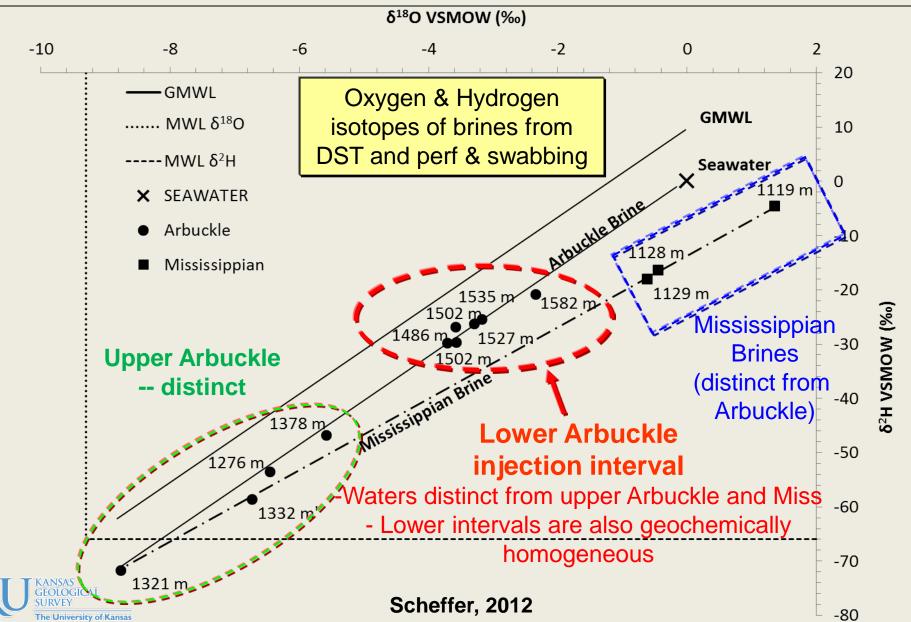
Zonal Fracturing in Arbuckle, KGS #1-32 Spectral acoustic log, core, microresistivity imaging



Arbuckle Hydrostratigraphy at Wellington Field obtained from DST and perf & swab test



Lower and Upper Arbuckle are Not in Hydraulic Communication



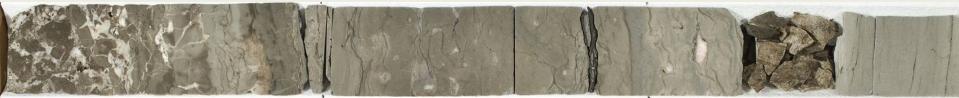
Selected Core from Lower Arbuckle

5089-92 ft Proposed Injection Interval



5080-83

Vug and interparticle Ø



Crackle breccia w/Ø

5053-56



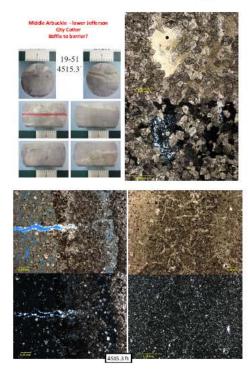


Vugs and interparticle Ø

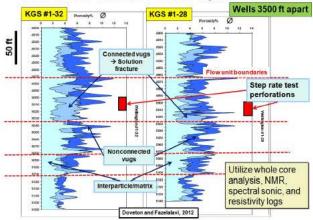


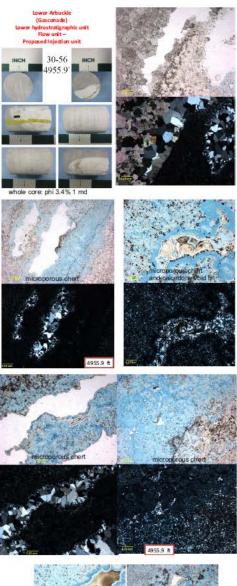
Fine interparticle Ø

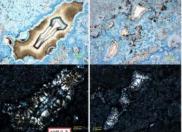
Thin Sections - Baffle Zone (Mid Arb.)



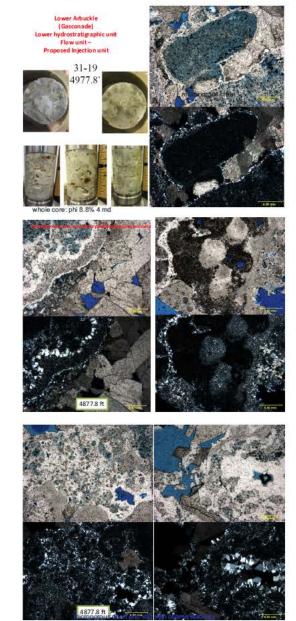
Flow units in the lower Arbuckle injection zone





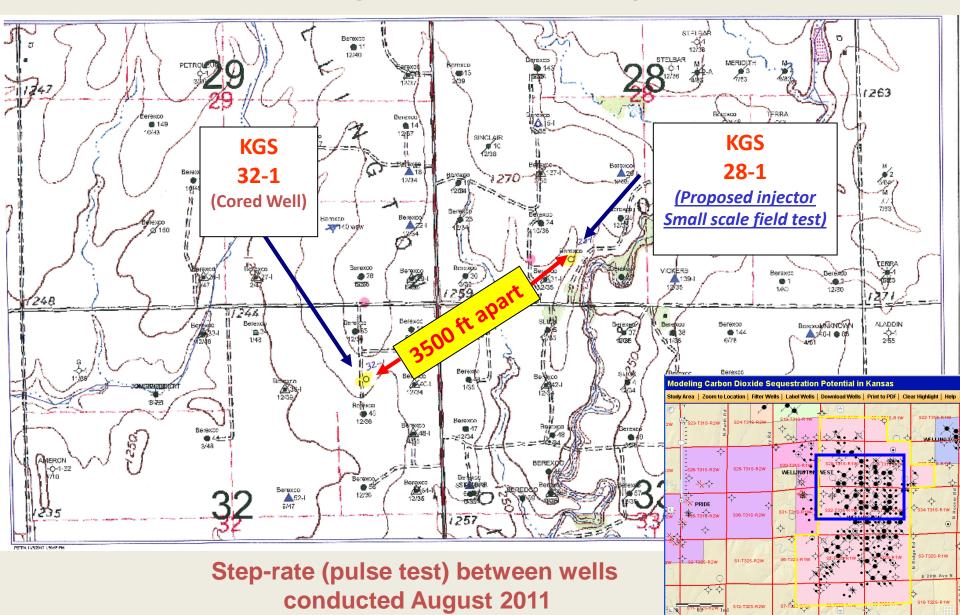


Lower Arbuckle Injection Zone

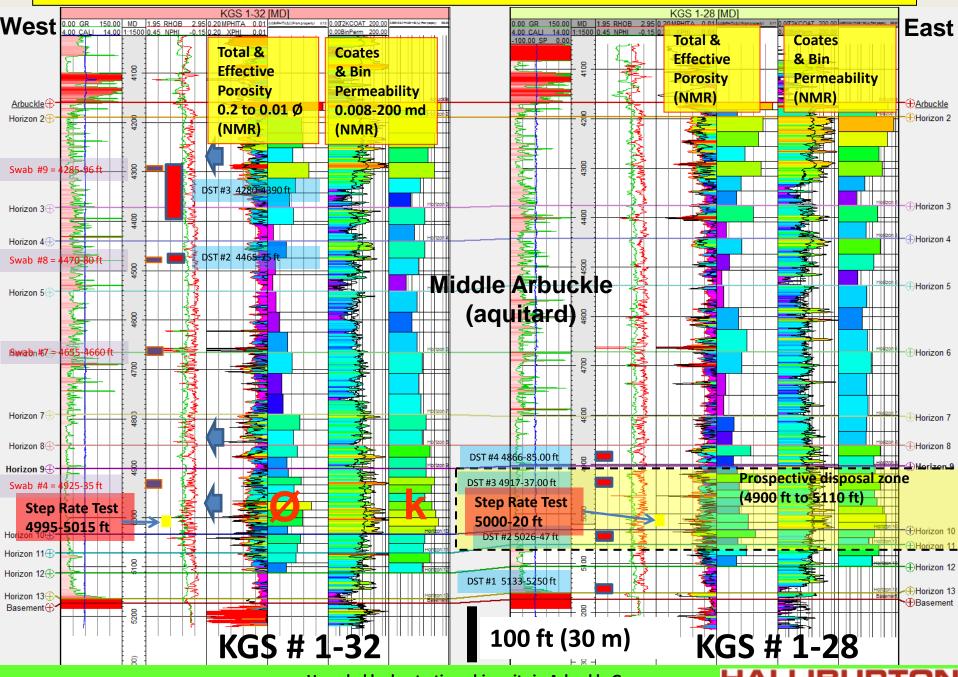


Pairs of photomicrographs Plane light and crossed nichols

Surface Location of Basement Test (#1-32 & 31-28) Drilled in Wellington Field During Jan-Feb 2011



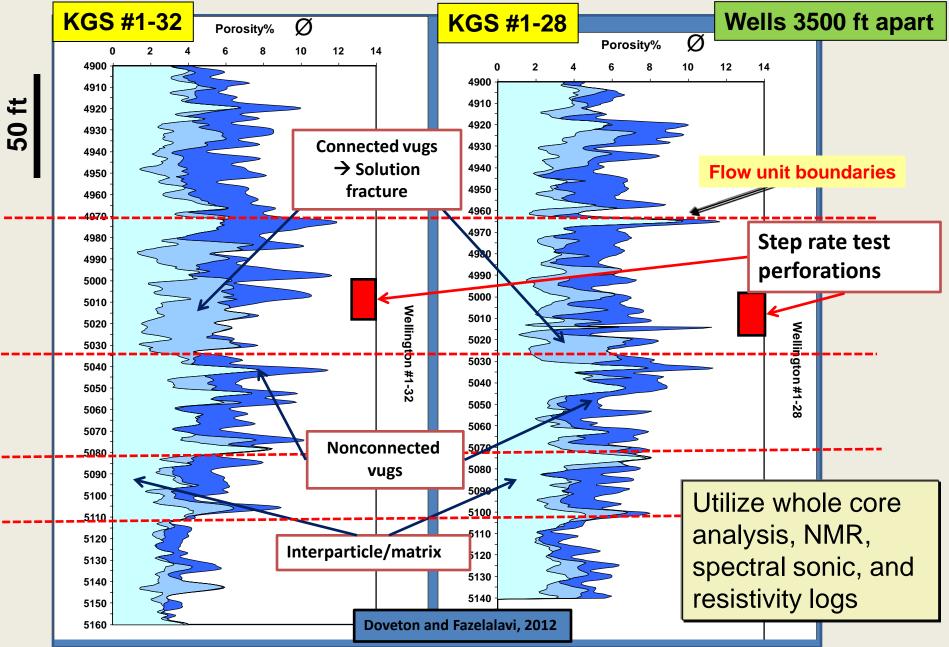
Cross section showing 20 ft interval of step rate test and proposed swab intervals in the Arbuckle



Upscaled hydrostratigraphic units in Arbuckle Group

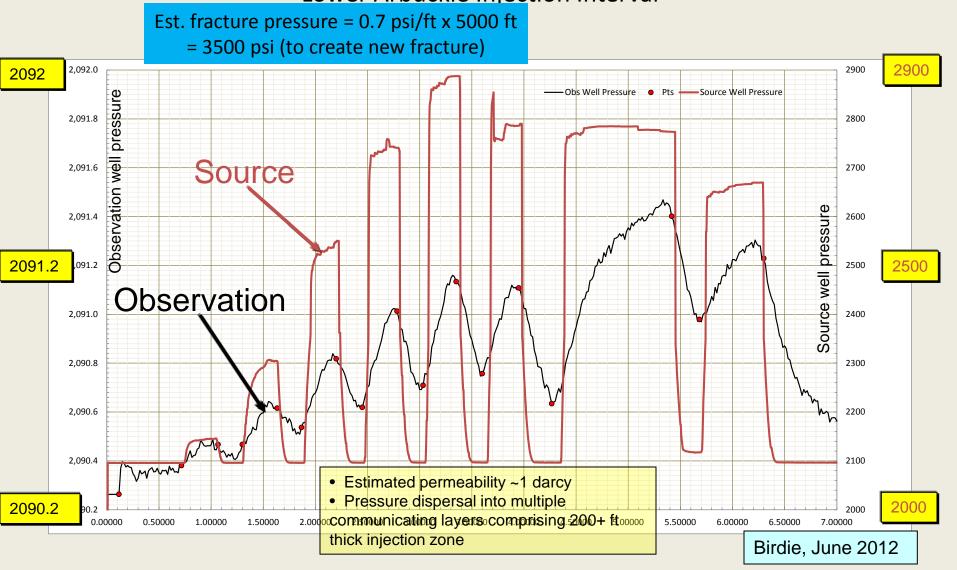
Flow Units in the Lower Arbuckle Injection Zone, ~4900-5160 ft

Gasconade Dolomite to Gunter Sandstone



Step-Rate Test Pressure-Time Plot

Source Well (#1-32) and Observation Well (#1-28) Pressures in 20 ft Perforated Zone in Lower Arbuckle Injection Interval



Time for observation well (#1-28) based on clock and start time for source well (#1-32)

SMALL SCALE FIELD TEST DEMONSTRATING CO₂ SEQUESTRATION IN ARBUCKLE SALINE AQUIFER AND BY CO₂-EOR AT WELLINGTON FIELD, SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS

Project Number DE-FE0006821

W. Lynn Watney, Jason Rush, Joint Pls Kansas Geological Survey Lawrence, KS



U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting Developing the Technologies and Building the Infrastructure for CO₂ Storage August 21-23, 2012 Fountainview Wednesday 8-21-12 1:10-1:35



Project Team

DOE-NETL Contract #FE0006821



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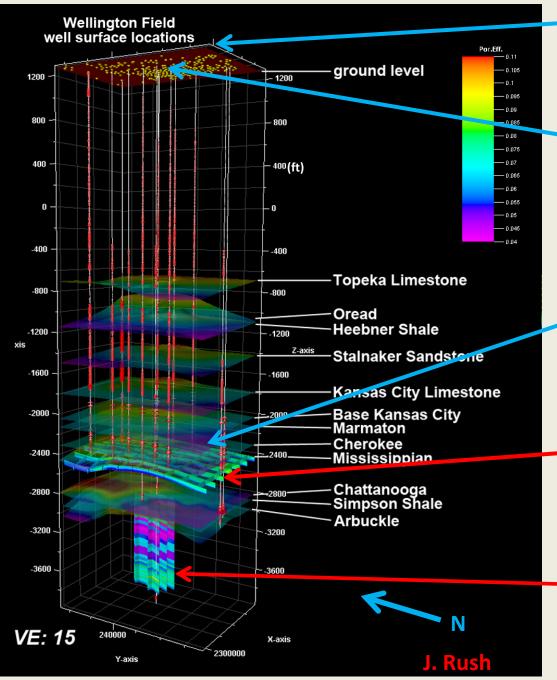


Chris Standlee, Danny Allison, Tim Frazer



Dan Collins, David Freeman

Finalize static & dynamic model for Class VI



InSAR CGPS surface deformation/IRIS seismometers
Measure soil gas flux and chemistry through series of shallow probes.

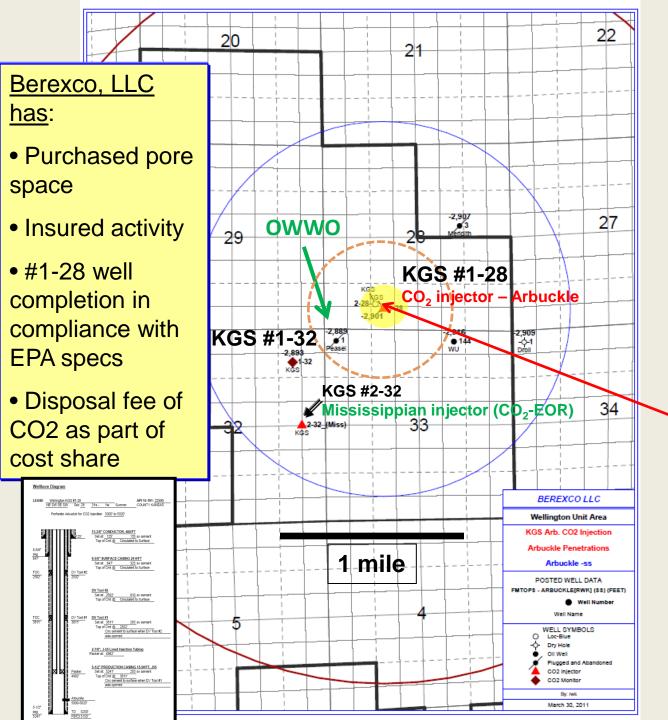
• Monitor for tracers, CO₂, inorganics and organics in 12 shallow freshwater wells (in two nests of 6 wells)

• Monitor two deeper wells ~600 ft deep below shallow evaporite cap rock

• Measure for tracers and CO₂ casing head gas and fluid samples from Mississippian wells (if positive, run 2D seismic) (Underpressured oil reservoir should trap any vertically migrating CO2)

Inject 30,000 tonnes of CO₂ into Mississippian oil reservoir to demonstrate CO2-EOR and 99% assurance of storage with MVA

Pending Class VI permit and DOE funding -- Inject 40,000 tonnes of <u>CO₂</u> with SF6 and krypton tracers into lower Arbuckle saline aquifer and seismically image and sample in situ CO₂ plume development to verify geomodel and simulations



Boreholes Penetrating the Arbuckle Saline Aquifer in Wellington Field

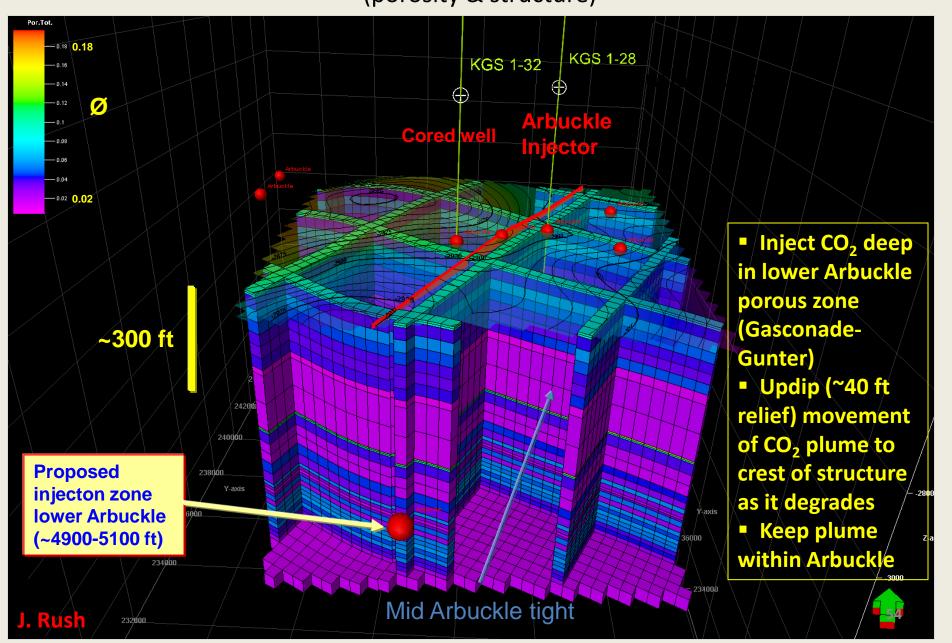
 Proposed monitoring borehole (#2-28) within
 600 ft of the existing #1-28 CO₂ injector into Arbuckle

 Yellow dot – modeled maximum size of CO₂ plume, ~600 ft radius

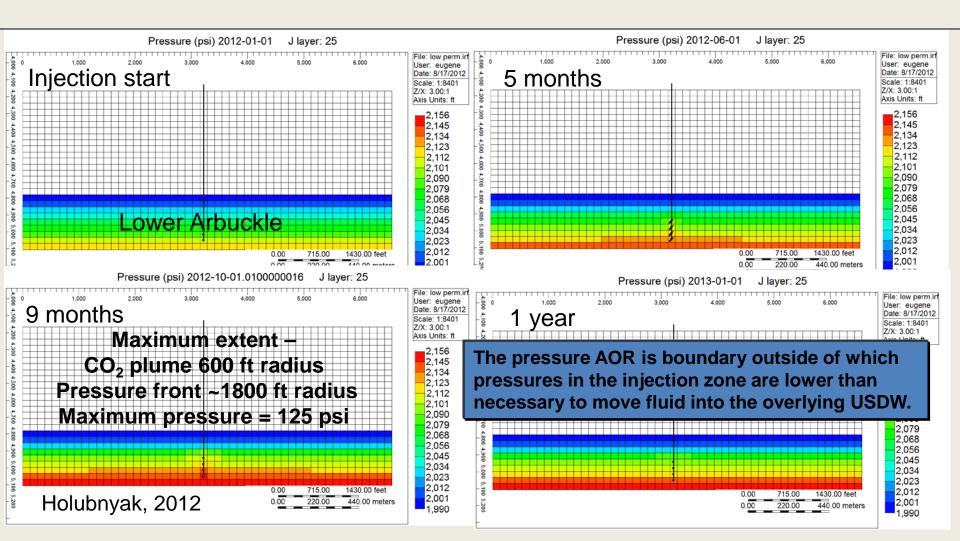
• Orange circle – extent of pressure field, 1800 radius, 125 psi max.



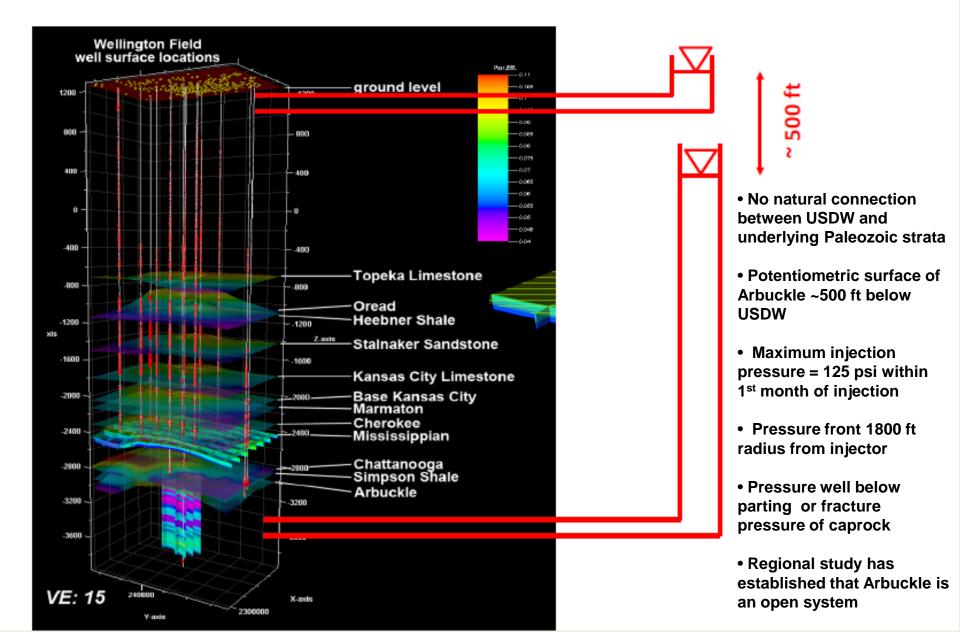
Petreltm geomodel of Arbuckle (porosity & structure)

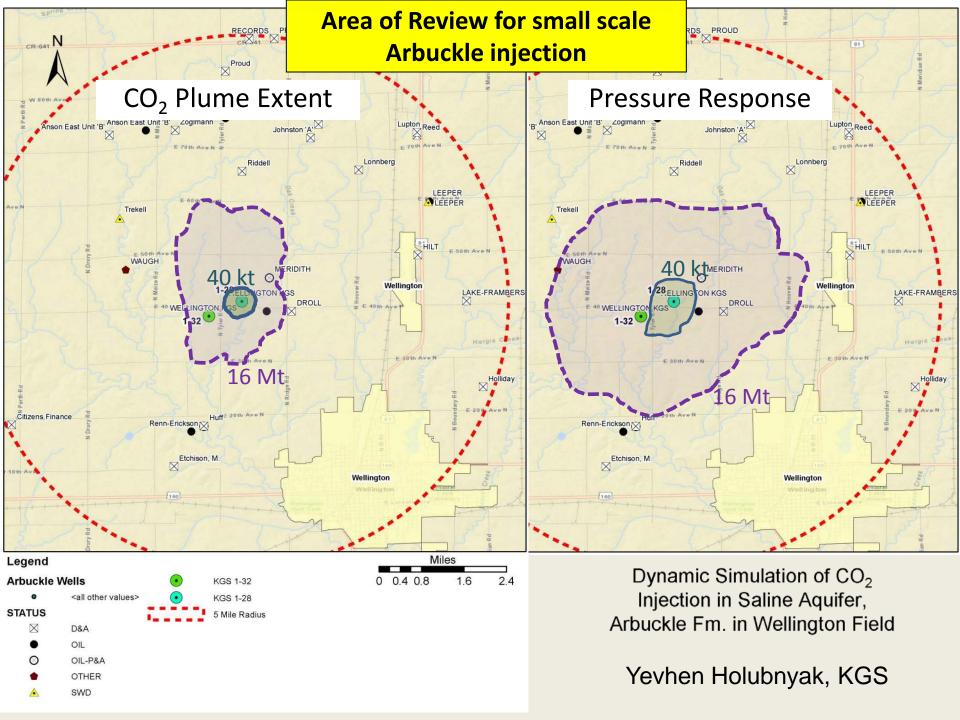


Simulated Pressure Profile around KGS #1-28 9 Months, 40 kt CO₂ injection scenario into lower Arbuckle – Low permeability case, (100-500 md), dual Ø Elevated pressure limited to lower Arbuckle injection zone



Head Difference Between Arbuckle and USDW





Presentation Summary

- Locations of studies, schedule, fundamentals
- Accomplishments
 - Regional geology & estimate of CO₂ storage capacity in the Arbuckle saline formation in southern Kansas
 - Source-sink network for CO₂ utilization and storage
 - Calibration sites for CO₂-EOR and Arbuckle saline formation
 - Wellington Field, Sumner County (2 new wells, seismic)
 - Cutter Field, Stevens County (1 new well, seismic)
 - Pleasant Prairie South, Eubank North, and Shuck fields

KSCO2

- Small scale field test at Wellington Field
 - Assessment of CO₂ injection zone, caprocks, and isolation from USDW
 - CO₂ plume management through simulation and MVA
 - 70,000 metric tons CO2 from nearby ethanol plant
- Spin-off research on the Mississippian Lime Play & lower Paleozoic hydrocarbon system
- Summary

Acknowledgements & Disclaimer

Acknowledgements

• The work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) under Grant DE-FE0002056 and DE-FE0006821, W.L. Watney and Jason Rush, Joint PIs. Project is managed and administered by the Kansas Geological Survey/KUCR at the University of Kansas and funded by DOE/NETL and cost-sharing partners.

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