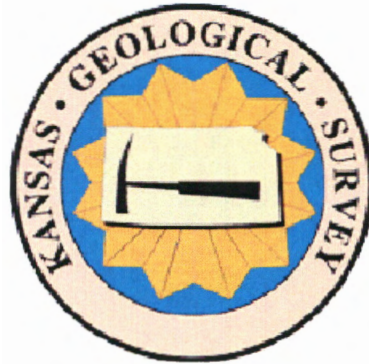


ANALYSIS OF MARMATON AND CHEROKEE GROUP CUTTINGS SAMPLES
FOR GAS CONTENT -- SUNWEST #6-1 JABBEN WELL
(NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E.), MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KANSAS



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SUMMARY

Eight cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Marmaton and Cherokee Group were collected from the SunWest #6-1 Jabben well in NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E. in Montgomery County, KS. Three samples (Summit; upper and lower Mulky) did not have any coal present. For the samples with coal, and assuming the dark shale that is usually admixed with the coal cuttings has approximately 3 scf/ton gas content, the coals calculate as having the following gas contents:

- Summit "coal" at 873' to 875' depth¹ (2.7 scf/ton)
- Mulky "coal" (upper part) at 904' to 909' depth² (31.1 scf/ton)
- Mulky "coal" (lower part) at 904' to 909' depth² (35.3 scf/ton)
- Iron Post coal at 934' to 936' depth (110.0 scf/ton)
- Mineral coal at 1008' to 1010' depth (131.8 scf/ton)
- Weir-Pittsburg coal at 1084' to 1086' depth (136.4 scf/ton)
- Riverton coal at 1331' to 1334' depth (301.8 scf/ton)
- unnamed coal at 1355' to 1356' depth³ (143.6 scf/ton)

¹no coal in sample; sample is better identified as Little Osage Shale

²no coal in sample; sample is better identified as Excello Shale

³reliability of result is unclear, due to small amount of coal in the sample

The most reliable results (largely controlled by the amount of coal in the cuttings) is from the Iron Post and Weir-Pittsburg coal samples. The least constrained results are from the unnamed coal sample from 1355'-1356', which had only 1.4% coal. This also may have represented cavings from coals higher in the section. Although the samples from the Summit and upper and lower parts of the Mulky had no coal in them, they nevertheless contained over 90% dark shale, thus confidence in their results is high.

BACKGROUND

The SunWest #6-1 Jabben well in NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E. well (Montgomery County, KS) was selected for cuttings desorption tests in association with an on-going coalbed gas research project at the Kansas Geological Survey. The samples were gathered April 23, 2003 by K. David Newell of the Kansas Geological Survey, with well site collection aided by Cindy Van Dyke (consultant for SunWest). Samples were obtained during normal drilling of the well, with no cessation of drilling before zones of interest (i.e., coals in the Marmaton and Cherokee Group) were penetrated. The well was drilled using an air rotary rig owned by L&S Drilling. Lag times for samples to reach the surface (important for assessing lost gas) were determined by periodically noting the time it took for cuttings to reach the surface following resumption of drilling after new pipe was added to the drill string.

Eight cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Marmaton and Cherokee Groups were collected:

- Summit "coal" at 873' to 875' depth (2879 grams dry wt.)

- Mulky coal (upper part) at 904' to 909' depth (1524 grams dry wt.)
- Mulky coal (lower part) at 904' to 909' depth (1762 grams dry wt.)
- Iron Post coal at 934' to 936' depth (1489 grams dry wt.)
- Mineral coal at 1008' to 1010' depth (1600 grams dry wt.)
- Weir-Pittsburg coal at 1084' to 1086' depth (1981 grams dry wt.)
- Riverton coal at 1331' to 1334' depth (2360 grams dry wt.)
- unnamed coal at 1355' to 1356' depth (1862 grams dry wt.)

The cuttings were caught in a large plastic bucket. The bucket, constructed by Jim Lorenz of L&S Drilling, had several holes drilled in it and its interior was lined with cloth. The holes let water out of the sample whereas the cloth retained the fine-grained cuttings within the bucket. A large amount of sample could thus be obtained once coal cuttings were detected reaching the surface. The cuttings were obtained directly from the exit of the air-stream pipe exit next to the mud pit. The samples were then washed in a kitchen strainer to rid them of drilling mud before they were placed in desorption canisters. A temperature bath for the desorption canisters was on site, with temperatures kept at approximately 90 °F for the Weir-Pittsburg and shallower samples, and 95 °F for the Riverton and deeper sample. The canistered samples were later that day transported to the laboratory at the Kansas Geological Survey and desorption measurements were continued at approximately these respective temperatures. Desorption measurements were periodically made until the canisters produced negligible gas upon testing for at least two successive days.

DESORPTION MEASUREMENTS

The equipment and method for measuring desorption gas is that prescribed by McLennan and others (1995). The volumetric displacement apparatus is a set of connected dispensing burettes, one of which measures the gas evolved from the desorption canister. The other burette compensates for the compression that occurs when the desorbed gas displaces the water in the measuring burette. This compensation is performed by adjusting the cylinders so that their water levels are identical, then figuring the amount of gas that evolved by simply reading the difference in water level using the volumetric scale on the side of the burette.

The desorption canisters were made in-house at the Kansas Geological Survey and also obtained from PEL-I-CANS (by J.R. Levine) in Richardson, TX. On average, the canisters were approximately 11.2 inches high (28.5 cm), 3.8 inches (9.7 cm) in diameter, and enclosed a volume of approximately 127 cubic inches (2082 cm³). In case of small sample size (generally sample weighing less than 300 grams dry wt.), a concrete plug was placed in the desorption canister to decrease the volume of free space within the canister. This volume of this plug was 77 cubic inches (1262 cm³).

The desorbed gas that collected in the desorption canisters was periodically released into the volumetric displacement apparatus and measured as a function of time, temperature and atmospheric pressure.

The time and atmospheric pressure were measured in the field using a portable weather station (model BA928) marketed by Oregon Scientific (Tualatin, OR). The atmospheric pressure was displayed in millibars on this instrument, however, this measurement was not the actual barometric pressure, but rather an altitude-compensated barometric pressure automatically converted to a sea-level-equivalent pressure. In order to translate this measurement to actual atmospheric pressure, a regression correlation was determined over several weeks by comparing readings from the Oregon Scientific instrument to that from a pressure transducer in the Petrophysics Laboratory in the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence, Kansas (Figure 1). The regression equation shown graphically in Figure 1 was entered into a spreadsheet and was used to automatically convert the millibar measurement to barometric pressure in psi.

A spreadsheet program written by K.D. Newell (Kansas Geological Survey) was used to convert all gas volumes at standard temperature and pressure. Conversion of gas volumes to standard temperature and pressure was by application of the perfect-gas equation, obtainable from basic college chemistry texts:

$$n = PV/RT$$

where n is moles of gas, T is degrees Kelvin (i.e., absolute temperature), V is in liters, and R is the universal gas constant, which has a numerical value depending on the units in which it is measured (for example, in the metric system $R = 0.0820$ liter atmosphere per degree mole). The number of moles of gas (i.e., the value n) is constant in a volumetric conversion, therefore the conversion equation, derived from the ideal gas equation, is:

$$(P_{\text{stp}}V_{\text{stp}})/(RT_{\text{stp}}) = (P_{\text{rig}}V_{\text{rig}})/(RT_{\text{rig}})$$

Customarily, standard temperature and pressure for gas volumetric measurements in the oil industry are 60 °F and 14.7 psi (see Dake, 1978, p. 13), therefore P_{stp} , V_{stp} , and T_{stp} , respectively, are pressure, volume and temperature at standard temperature and pressure, where standard temperature is degrees Rankine ($^{\circ}\text{R} = 460 + ^{\circ}\text{F}$). P_{rig} , V_{rig} , and T_{rig} , respectively, are ambient pressure, volume and temperature measurements taken at the rig site or in the desorption laboratory.

The universal gas constant R drops out as this equation is simplified and the determination of V_{stp} becomes:

$$V_{\text{stp}} = (T_{\text{stp}}/T_{\text{rig}}) (P_{\text{rig}}/P_{\text{stp}}) V_{\text{rig}}$$

The conversion calculations in the spreadsheet were carried out in the English metric system, as this is the customary measure system used in American coal and oil industry. V is therefore converted to cubic feet; P is psia; T is °R.

The desorbed gas was summed over the time period for which the coal samples evolved all of their gas. In the case of well cuttings from SunWest #6-1 Jabben well, the maximum time of desorption was 28 days.

Lost gas (i.e., the gas lost from the sample from the time it was drilled, brought to the surface, to the time it was canistered) was determined using the direct method (Kissel and others, 1975; also see McLennan and others, 1995, p. 6.1-6.14) in which the cumulative gas evolved is plotted against the square root of elapsed time. Time zero is assumed to be instant the cuttings sample is lifted from the bottom of the hole, or in the case of cuttings, when the drilled rock is cut and circulated off bottom. Characteristically, the cumulative gas evolved from the sample, when plotted against the square root of time, is linear for a short time period after the sample reaches ambient pressure conditions, therefore lost gas is determined by a line projected back to time zero. The period of linearity generally is about an hour for cuttings samples.

LITHOLOGIC ANALYSIS

Upon removal from the canisters, the cuttings were washed of drilling mud, and dried in an oven at 150 °F for 1 to 3 days. After drying, the cuttings were weighed and then dry sieved into 5 size fractions: >0.0930", >0.0661", >0.0460", >0.0331", and <0.0331". For large sample sizes, the cuttings were ran through a sample splitter and a lesser portion (approximately 75 grams) were sieved and weighed, and the derived size-fraction ratios were applied to the entire sample.

The size fractions were then inspected and sorted by hand under a dissecting microscope. Three major lithologic categories were differentiated: coal, dark shales (generally Munsell rock colors N3 (dark gray), N2 (grayish black), and N1 (black) on dry surface), and lighter-colored lithologies and/or dark and light-colored carbonates. After sorting, and for every size class, each of these three lithologic categories was weighed and the proportion of coal dark shale and light-colored lithologies were determined for the entire cuttings sample based on the weight percentages.

DATA PRESENTATION

Data and analyses accompanying this report are presented in the following order: 1) lag time to surface for the well cuttings, 2) data tables for the desorption analyses, 3) lost-gas graphs, 4) "lithologic component sensitivity analyses" showing the interdependence of gas evolved from dark shale versus coal in each sample, 5) a summary component analysis for all samples showing relative reliability of the data from all the samples, and 6) a desorption graph for all the samples.

Graph of Lag-time to Surface for Well Cuttings (Figure 2)

Lag time to surface varied, but there is a general trend of longer lag times for greater depth. The lag times accepted for cuttings were taken to be a visual average of the trend

(defined by the scatter of data points on this graph) at the depth at which the samples were taken.

Data Tables of the Desorption Analyses (Table 1)

These are the basic data used for lost-gas analysis and determination of total gas desorbed from the cuttings samples. Basic temperature, volume, and barometric measurements are listed at left. Farther to the right, these are converted to standard temperature, pressure and volumes. The volumes are cumulatively summed, and converted to scf/ton based on the total weight of coal and dark shale in the sample. At the right of the table, the time of the measurements are listed and converted to hours (and square root of hours) since the sample was drilled.

Lost-Gas Graphs (Figures 3-10)

Gas lost prior to the canistering of the sample was estimated by extrapolation of the first few data points after the sample was canistered. The linear characteristic of the initial desorption measurements was usually lost within the first hour after canistering, thus data are presented in the lost-gas graphs for only up to one hour after canistering. Lost-gas volumes derived from this analysis are incorporated in the data tables described above.

"Lithologic Component Sensitivity Analyses" (Figures 11-17)

The rapidity of penetration of an air-drilled well makes collection of pure lithologies from relatively thin-bedded strata rather difficult. Mixed lithologies are more the norm rather than the exception. Some of this mixing is due to cavings from strata farther up hole. The mixing may also be due to collection of two or more successively drilled lithologies in the kitchen sieve at the exit line, or differential lifting of relatively less-dense coal compared to other lithologies, all of which are more dense than coal.

The total gas evolved from the sample is due to gas being desorbed from both the coal and dark shale. Both lithologies are capable of generating gas, albeit the coal will be richer in gas than the dark-colored shale. Even though dark-colored shale is less rich in sorbed gas than coal, if a sample has a large proportion of dark, organic-rich shale and only a minor amount of coal, the total volume of gas evolved from the dark-shale component may be considerable.

The total amount of gas evolved from a cuttings sample can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{Total gas (cm}^3\text{)} = [\text{weight}_{\text{coal}} \text{ (grams)} \times \text{gas content}_{\text{coal}} \text{ (cm}^3\text{/gram)}] + [\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}} \text{ (grams)} \times \text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}} \text{ (cm}^3\text{/gram)}]$$

A unique solution for $\text{gas content}_{\text{coal}}$ in this equation is not possible because $\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}$ is not known exactly. An answer can only be expressed as a linear solution to the above equation. The richer in gas the dark shales are, the poorer in gas the admixed coal has to be, and visa versa. If there is little dark shale in a sample, a relatively well constrained answer for $\text{gas content}_{\text{coal}}$ can be obtained. Conversely, if

considerable dark shale is in a sample, the gas content of a coal will be hard to precisely determine.

The lithologic-component-sensitivity-analysis diagram therefore expresses the bivariant nature inherent in the determination of gas content in mixed cuttings. The gas content of dark shales in Kansas can vary greatly. Proprietary desorption analyses of dark shales in cores from southeastern Kansas have registered as much as 50 scf/ton, but can be as low as 2-4 scf/ton. For a general understanding of the lithologic-component-sensitivity-analyses diagrams, the calculated $gas\ content_{coal}$ is given for assumed $gas\ content_{dark\ shale}$ at 30 scf/ton and 50 scf/ton. For most samples gathered in east-central and northeastern Kansas, the resultant $gas\ content_{coal}$ is a negative number for 30 scf/ton and 50 scf/ton $gas\ content_{dark\ shale}$. The only conclusion is that the $gas\ content_{dark\ shale}$ or most samples taken from this region has to be lower than 30-50 scf/ton. Conversely though, to assume that all the gas evolved from a cuttings sample is derived solely from the coal would result in an erroneously high gas content for the coal.

In all the lithologic-component-sensitivity-analysis diagrams, a "break-even" point is noted where the gas content of the coal is equal to that of the dark shale. This "break-even" point corresponds to the minimum gas content assignable to the coal and maximum gas content assignable to the dark shale. It can also be thought of the scf/ton gas content of the cuttings sample minus the weight of any of the lighter-colored lithologies, which are assumed to have no inherent gas content.

Summary Component Analysis for all Samples (Figure 18)

This diagram is a summary of the individual "lithologic component sensitivity analyses" for each sample, all set at a common scale. The steeper the angle of the line for a sample, the more uncertainty is attached to the results (i.e., $gas\ content_{coal}$) for that sample. If the coal content is miniscule (i.e., < approximately 5%), the results are a better reflection of the $gas\ content_{dark\ shale}$.

Desorption Graph (Figure 19)

This is a desorption graph (gas content per weight vs. square root of time) for all the samples. The rate at which gas is evolved from the samples is thus comparable at a common scale. The final value represent the minimum estimate of gas evolved from the sample (i.e., implicitly assuming the shale and coal in the sample evolve identical amounts of gas per ton).

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The Summit "coal" sample was actually a shale without any coal. Colors of the shale were gradational between very dark gray (N1) and light gray (N7), thus it was impossible to pick out any single, distinct shale in this sample that could have been representative of the Summit interval. Nearby cores of the Summit are not dominated by coal, but rather this zone is a carbonaceous shale having varying amounts of carbonaceous material, thus the sample is probably reflective of the Summit zone at this locality. The sample may be

best identified as Little Osage Shale, which is the shale closely associated with the Summit coal.

The upper and lower parts of the Mulky sample did not contain any coal. These samples were dominated by a very dark to black shale (N1, N2). This shale was a marine shale (most likely the Excello Shale overlying the Mulky coal), which commonly contained conodonts and fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

Dark shale associated with the Riverton sample was only marginally gray (N3), had a granular appearance under the microscope, and broke into blocky-shaped cuttings. A slightly lighter colored shale (N4) also contained in the sample had a silky appearance and broke concoidally into lens-shaped fragments. The former shale is interpreted to be overlying marine shale, whereas the latter shale is interpreted to be the underclay to the Riverton coal.

Maximum gas content (gas content calculated assuming no gas contribution by admixed dark shale), minimum gas content (gas content calculated assuming equal gas content for coal and admixed dark shale) and "most likely" gas content (gas content calculated with admixed dark shales desorbing 3 scf/ton) for all the coal samples are presented on Figure 18. According to this diagram, the Weir-Pittsburg and Iron Post samples have the most tightly constrained results, which corresponds to the high percentages of coal (approximately 45% to 66%) captured in these samples. The least constrained results are for the unnamed coal sample (1355'-1356'), which contained 1.4% coal. This zone is not readily seen on wireline logs from this well, thus it is either a very thin coal, or even cavings from coal above.

The value of 3 scf/ton for the dark shales is based on the assay of the gas content of the dark shale in nearby wells. Core desorption analyses of shale in the stratigraphic vicinity of Riverton coal elsewhere in Kansas also yield comparable gas contents.

REFERENCES

- Dake, L.P., 1978, *Fundamentals of Reservoir Engineering*, Elsevier Scientific Publishing, New York, NY, 443 p.
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- McLennan, J.D., Schafer, P.S., and Pratt, T.J., 1995, *A guide to determining coalbed gas content*: Gas Research Institute, Chicago, IL, Reference No. GRI-94/0396, 180 p.

FIGURES and TABLES

FIGURE 1. Correlation of field barometer to Petrophysics Lab pressure transducer.

FIGURE 2. Lag-time to surface for well cuttings.

TABLE 1. Desorption measurements for samples.

FIGURE 3. Lost-gas graph for Summit "coal" at 873' to 875' depth.

FIGURE 4. Lost-gas graph for Mulky coal (upper part) at 904' to 909' depth.

FIGURE 5. Lost-gas graph for Mulky coal (lower part) at 904' to 909' depth.

FIGURE 6. Lost-gas graph for Iron Post coal at 934' to 936' depth.

FIGURE 7. Lost-gas graph for Mineral coal at 1008' to 1010' depth.

FIGURE 8. Lost-gas graph for Weir-Pittsburg coal at 1084' to 1086' depth.

FIGURE 9. Lost-gas graph for Riverton coal at 1331' to 1334' depth.

FIGURE 10. Lost-gas graph for unnamed coal at 1355' to 1356' depth.

FIGURE 11. Sensitivity analysis for Summit "coal" at 873' to 875' depth.

FIGURE 12. Sensitivity analysis for Mulky coal (upper & lower part) at 904' to 909' depth.

FIGURE 13. Sensitivity analysis for Iron Post coal at 934' to 936' depth.

FIGURE 14. Sensitivity analysis for Mineral coal at 1008' to 1010' depth.

FIGURE 15. Sensitivity analysis for Weir-Pittsburg coal at 1084' to 1086' depth.

FIGURE 16. Sensitivity analysis for Riverton coal at 1331' to 1334' depth.

FIGURE 17. Sensitivity analysis for unnamed coal at 1355' to 1356' depth.

FIGURE 18. Lithologic component sensitivity analyses for all samples.

FIGURE 19. Desorption graph for all samples.

Correlation of Field Barometer to KGS Petrophysics Lab Barometer

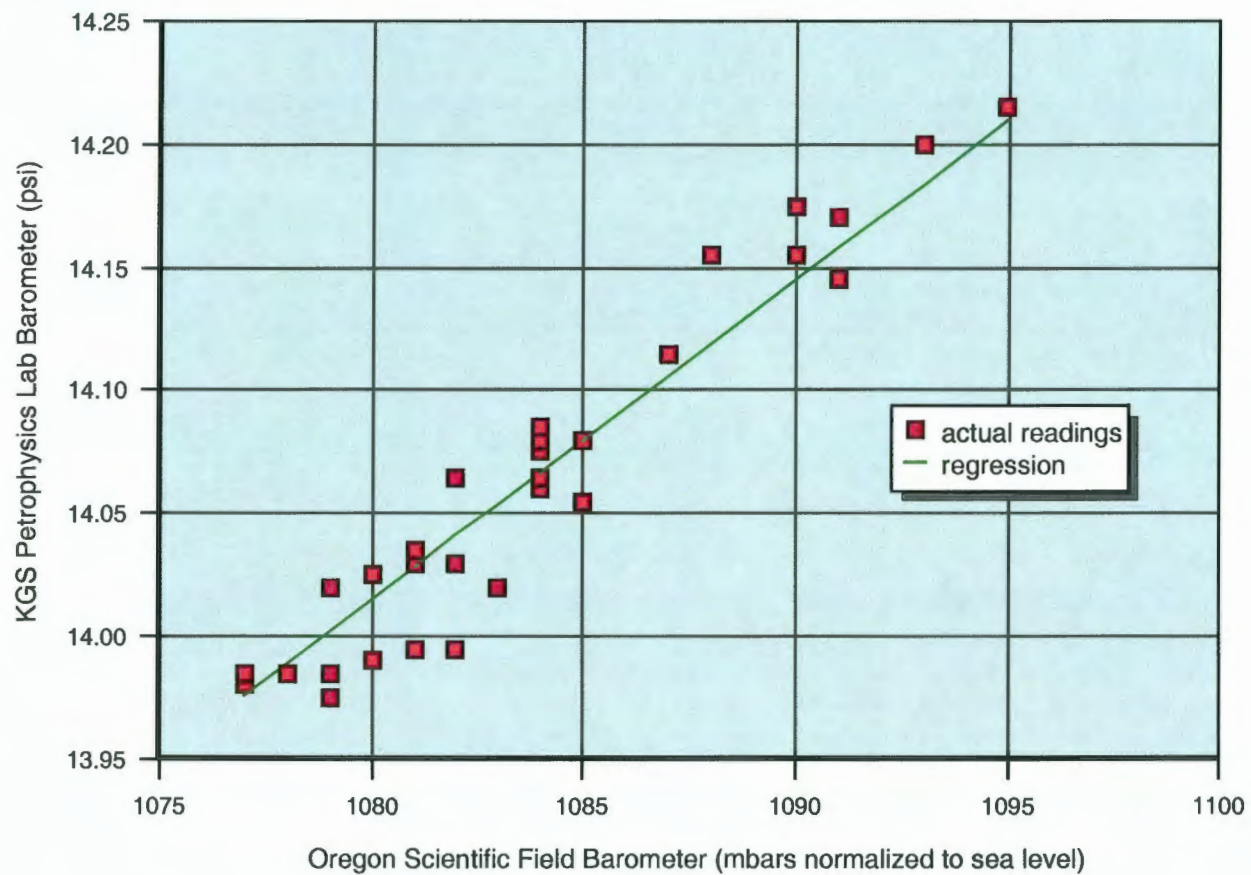


FIGURE 1.

SunWest Petroleum #6-1 Jabben; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS
lag-time to surface for well cuttings

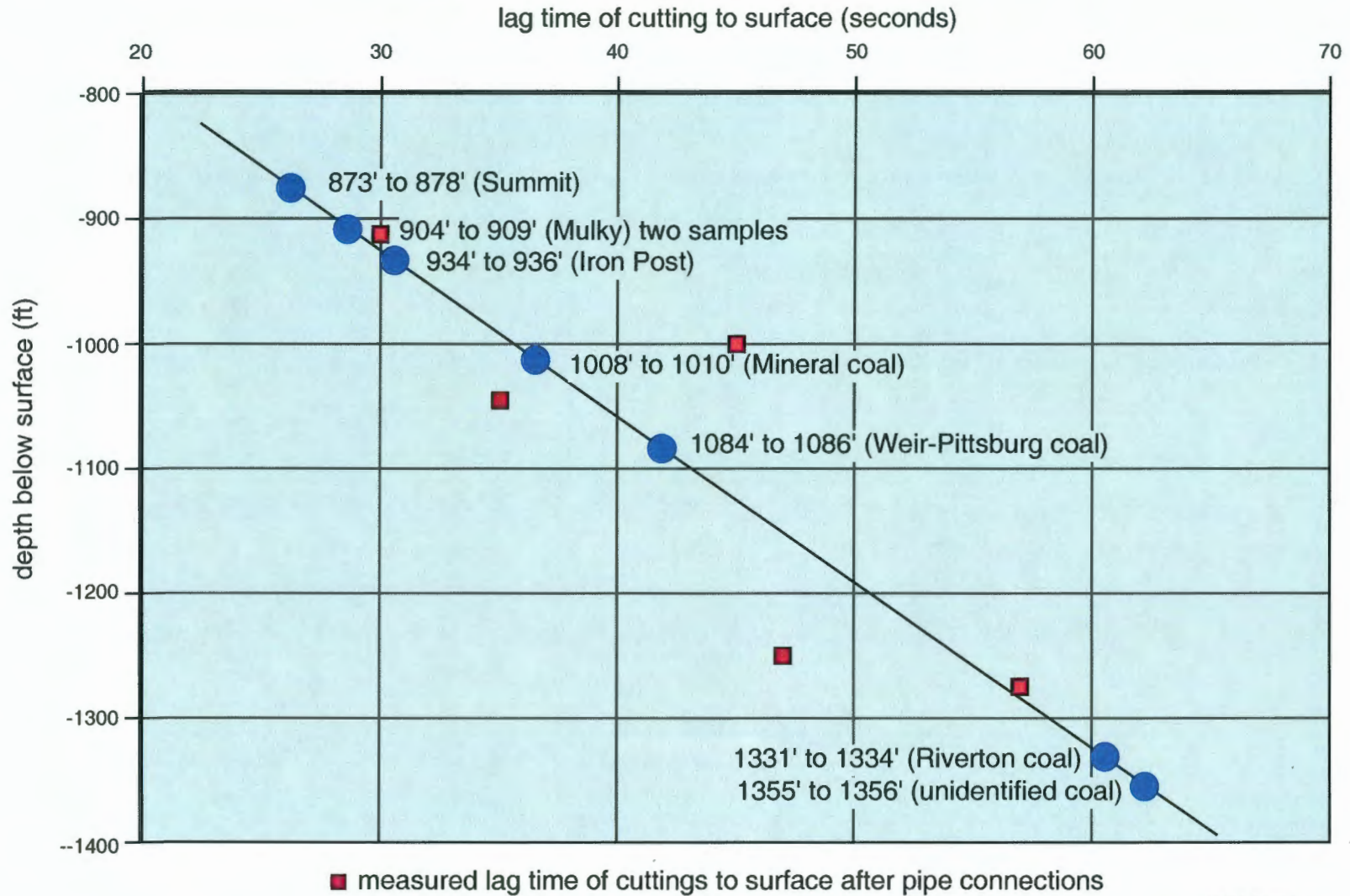


FIGURE 2.

TABLE 1 -- Description data for SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E.

SAMPLE: 873 to 878 (Summit 'coal' -- Little Osage Shale) in canister Maggy 1

Table with columns: DRY WEIGHT (lbs., grams), sample weight (6.1598, 2794.02), est. lost gas (cc) = 85, TIME OF: off bottom (4/23/03 6:26), in canister (4/23/03 6:44), at surface (4/23/03 8:29), elapsed time (18.2 minutes), SRT (0.270 hours), and RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP and CUMULATIVE VOLUMES.

DECANISTERED 4/26/03

SAMPLE: 904 to 909 (upper part of Mulky 'coal' -- Excello Shale) in canister Brady 27

Table with columns: DRY WEIGHT (lbs., grams), sample weight (3.2577, 1477.65), est. lost gas (cc) = 115, TIME OF: off bottom (4/23/03 8:53), in canister (4/23/03 8:59), at surface (4/23/03 8:53), elapsed time (6.2 minutes), SRT (0.104 hours), and RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP and CUMULATIVE VOLUMES.

- 7	92	1067	-0.0002472	552	13.849	-0.00021939	-6.2125	0.003005358	65.1019	12.97409351	19.96695749	4/24/03	19:07	30:26:02	30:15:45	5.516691843
-34	93	1074	-0.0012007	553	13.940	-0.00107088	-30.318	0.001934674	54.7637	8.351984046	15.36462802	4/25/03	10:26	45:45:02	45:34:45	6.763915897
-22	93	1060	-0.0007769	553	14.016	-0.00069667	-19.727	0.001236008	35.0564	5.344466066	12.35733004	4/26/03	12:37	71:56:02	71:45:45	8.481384845

DECANISTERED 4/28/03

873' to 878' (Summit coal) in canister Maggy 1

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

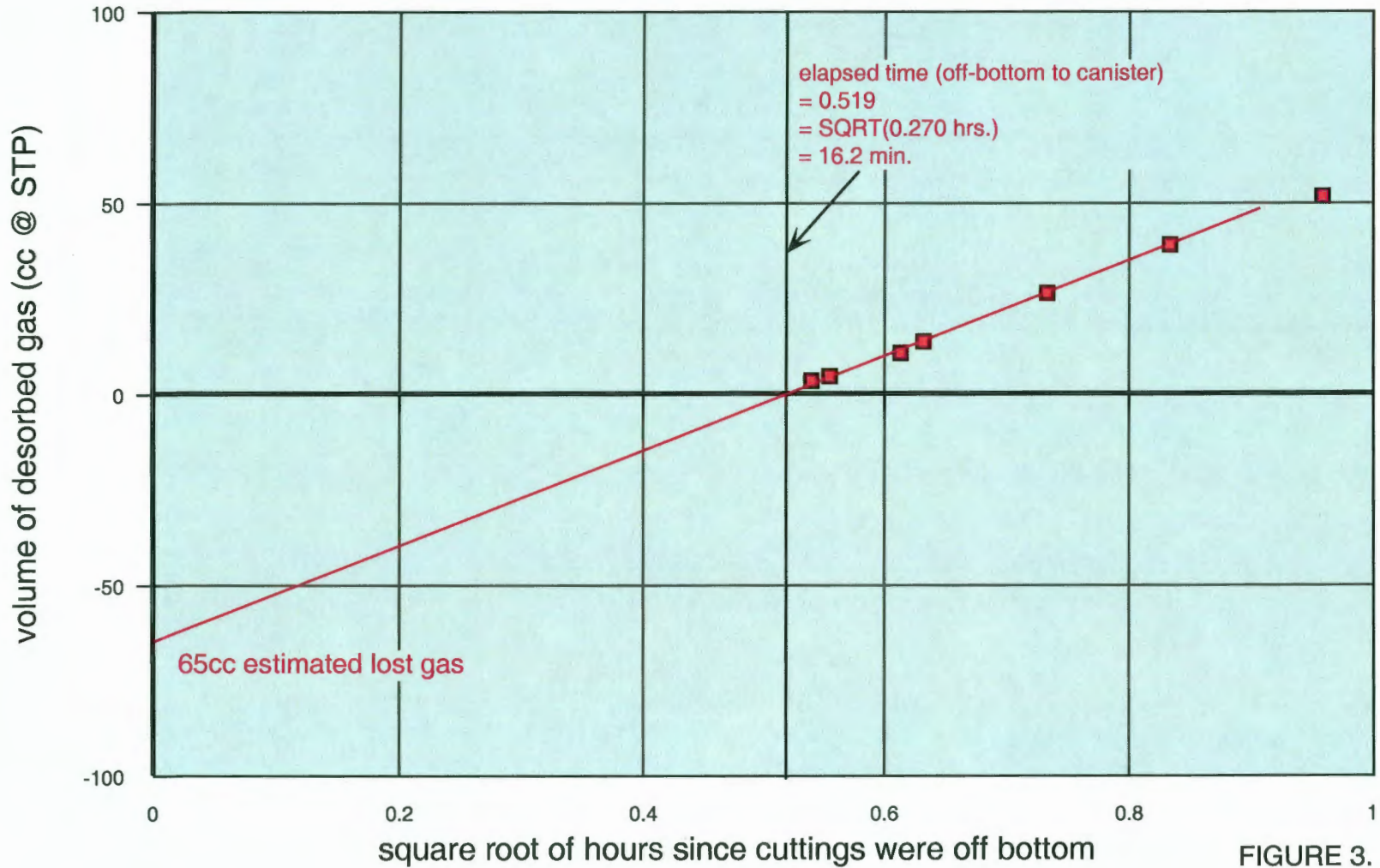


FIGURE 3.

904' to 909' (upper part of Mulky coal) in canister Brady 27
 SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

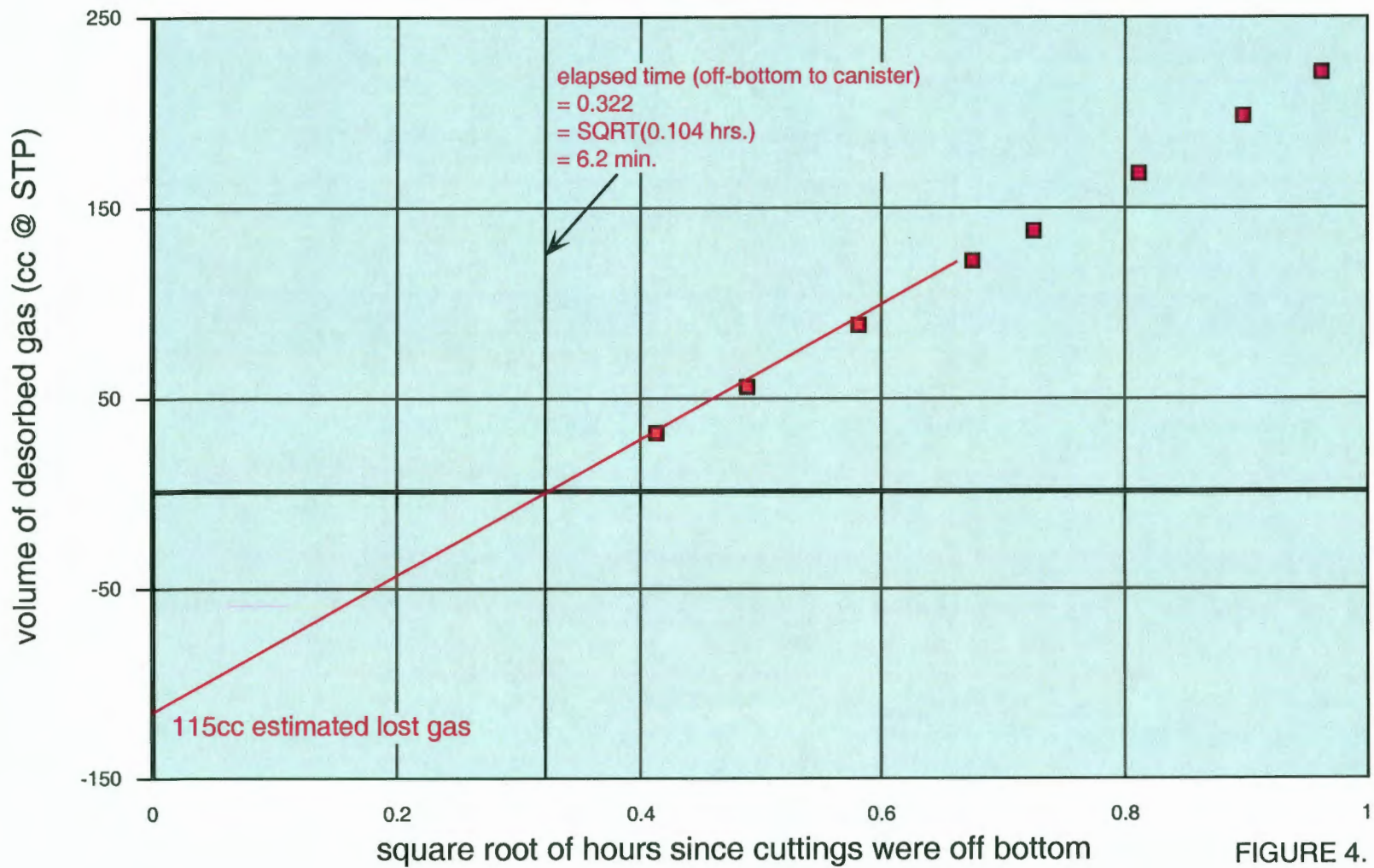
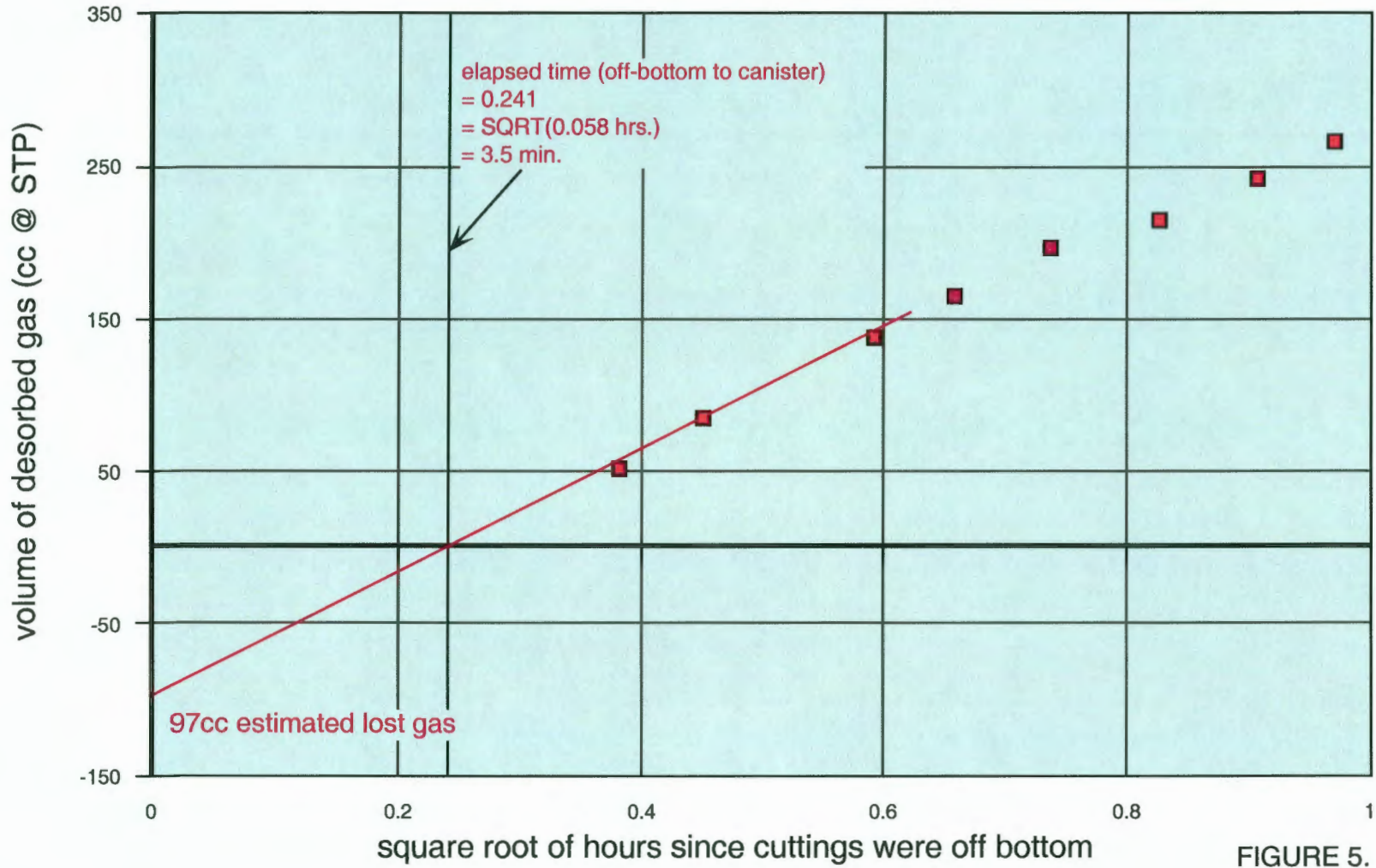


FIGURE 4.

904' to 909' (lower part of Mulky coal) in canister Brady 27
SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS



934' to 936' (Iron Post coal) in canister Brady 31

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

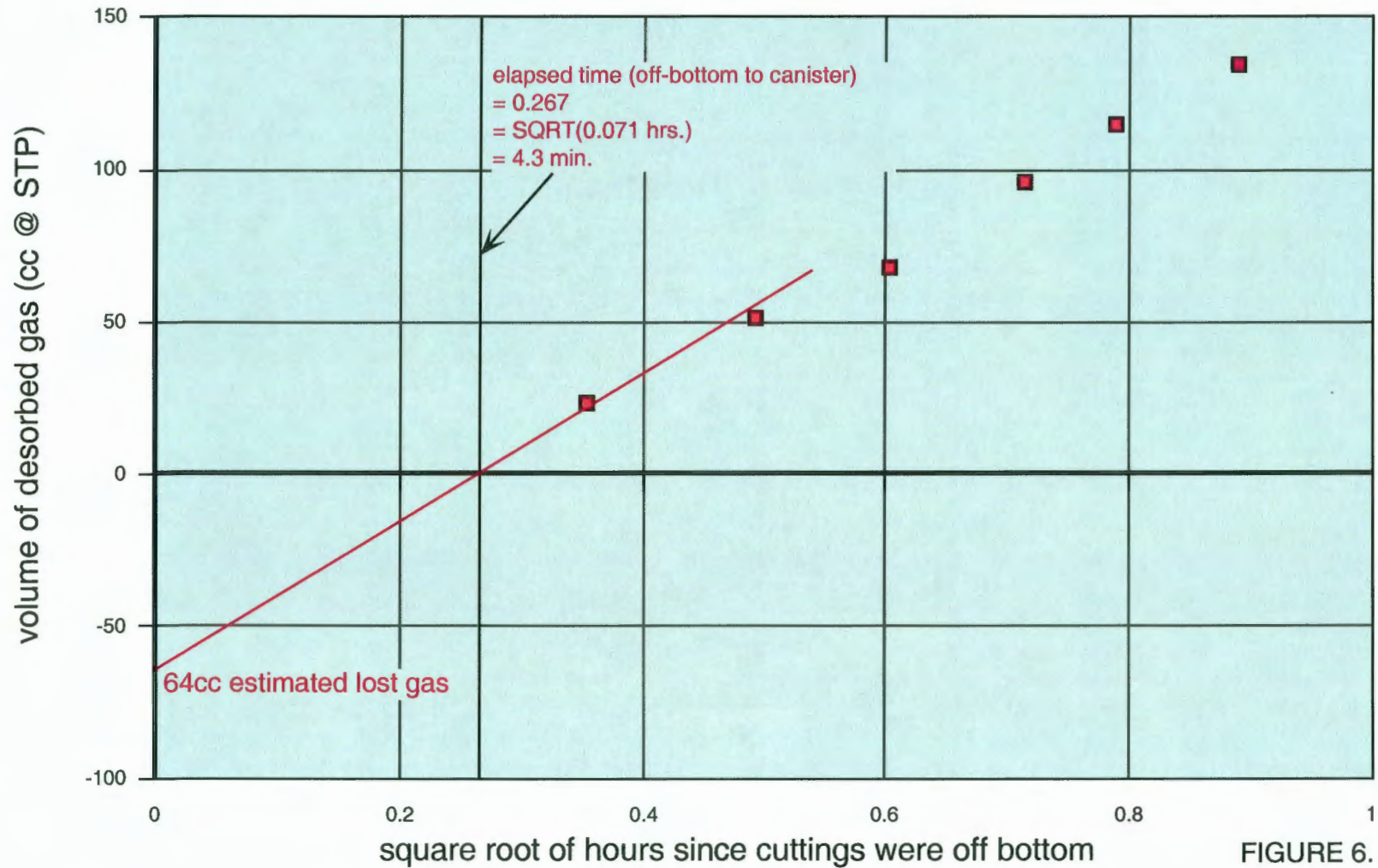


FIGURE 6.

1008' to 1010' (Mineral coal) in canister MER 2

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

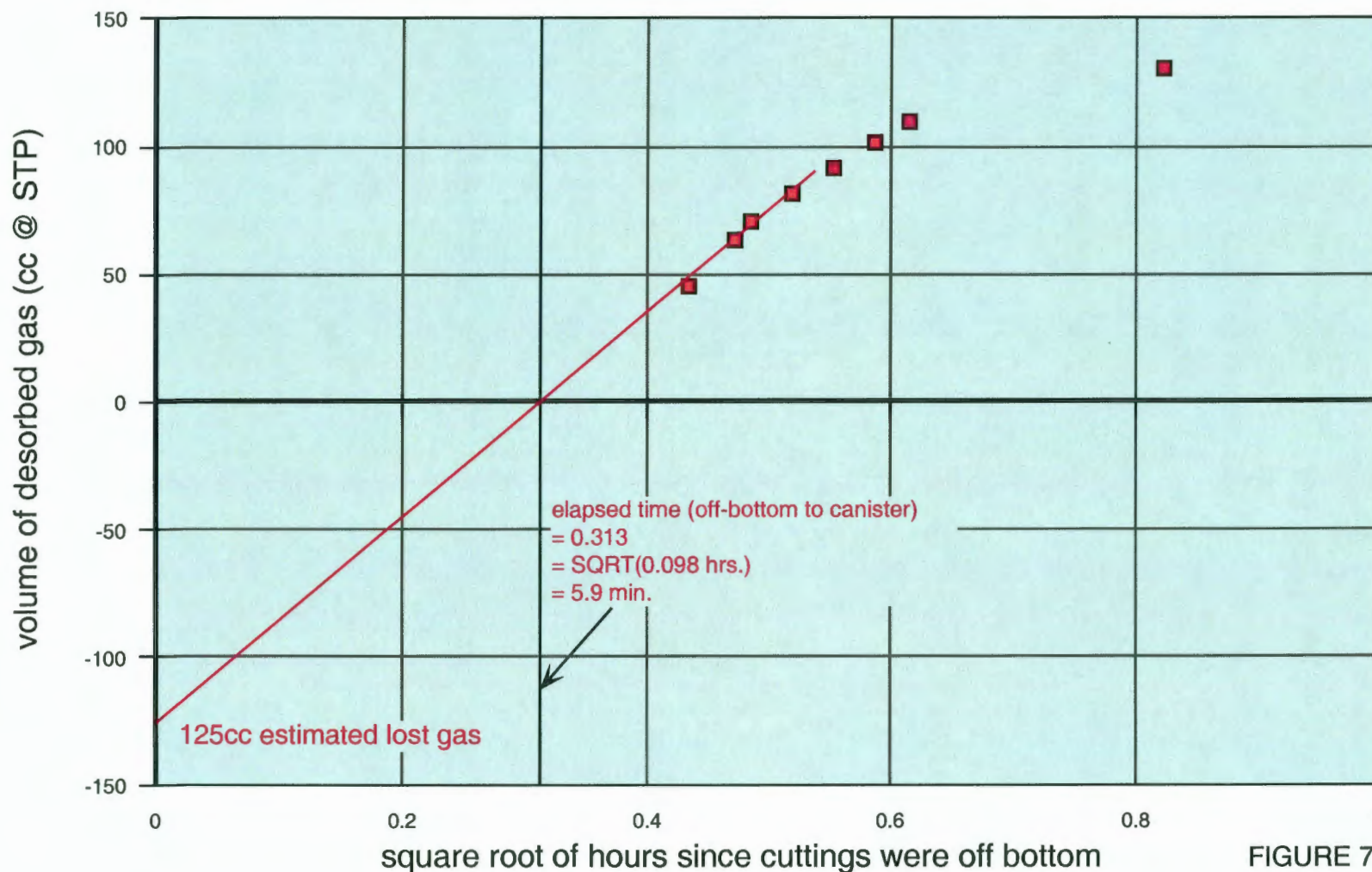


FIGURE 7.

1084' to 1086' (Weir-Pittsburg coal) in canister Maggy 4
SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

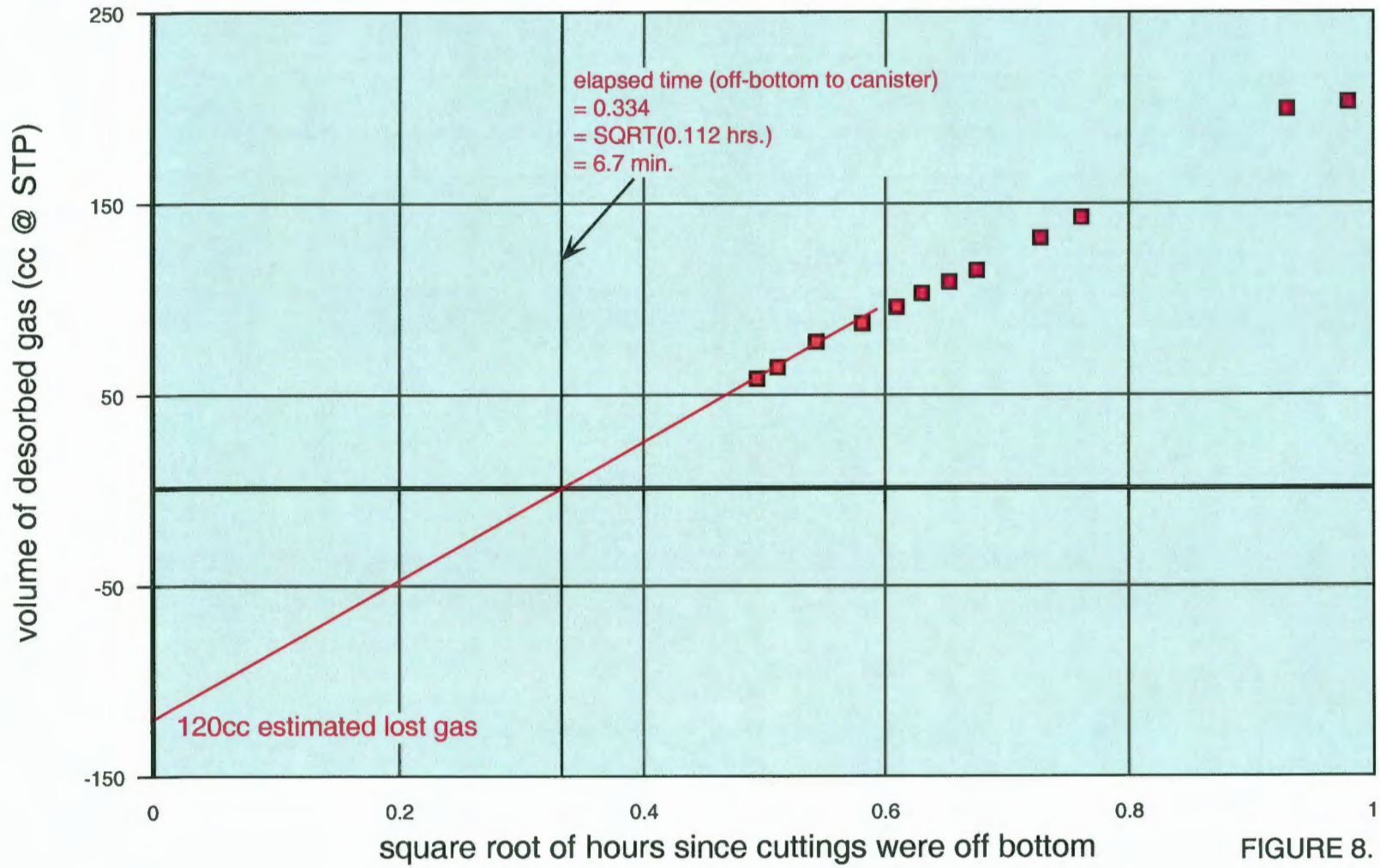


FIGURE 8.

1331' to 1334' (Riverton coal) in MER H

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

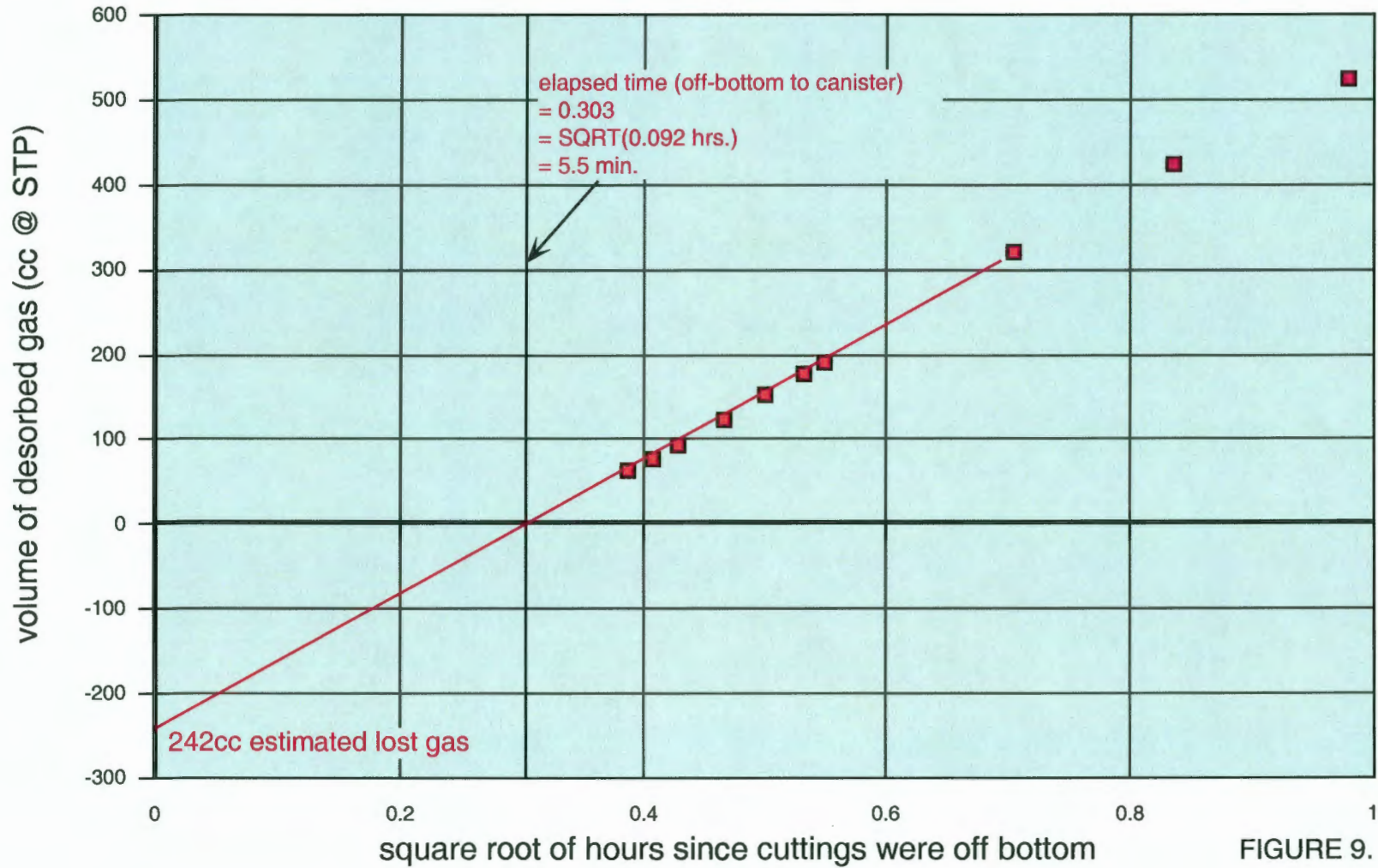


FIGURE 9.

1355' to 1356' (unnamed coal) in canister MER C

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #1-6; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

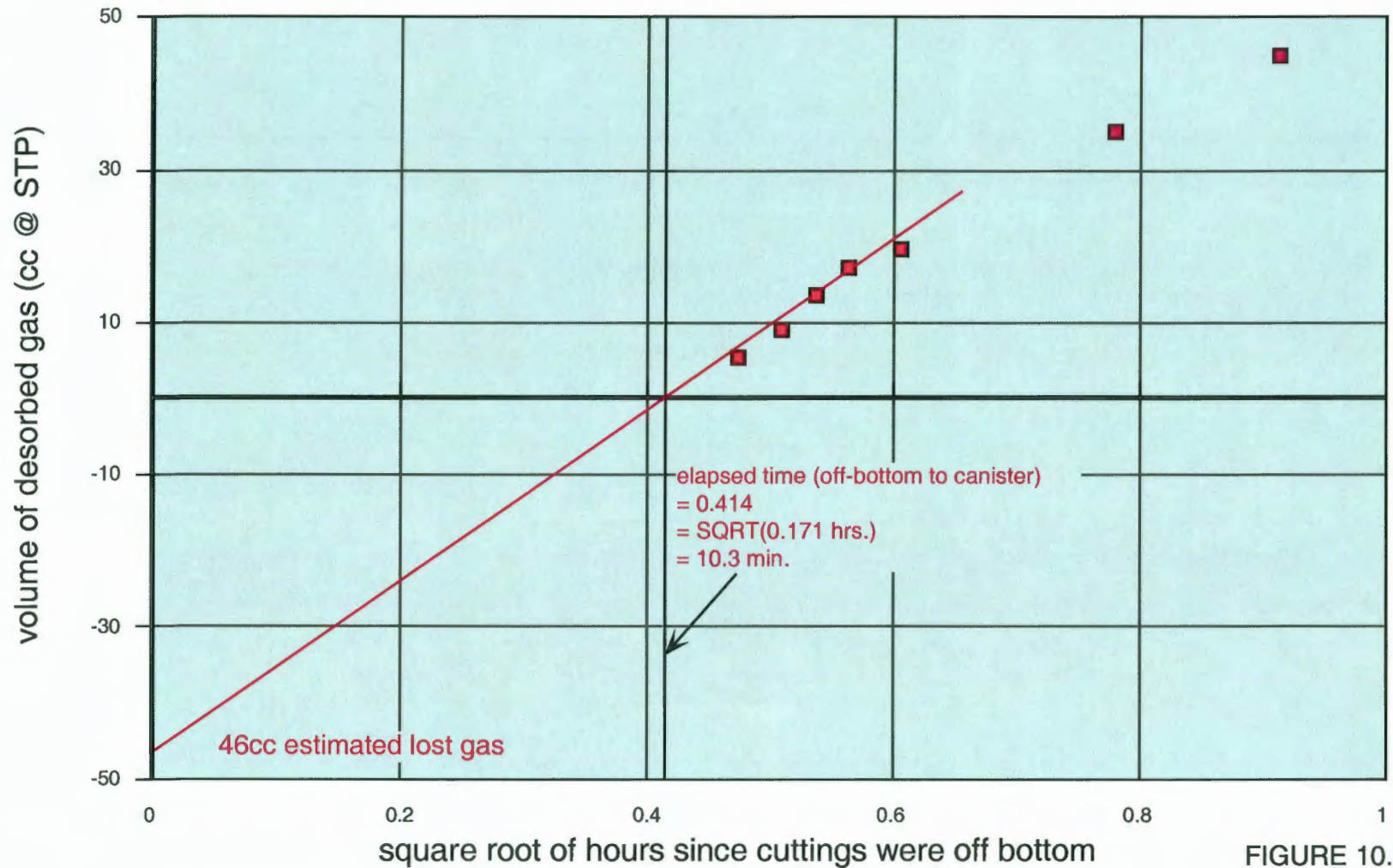


FIGURE 10.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Summit "shale" at 873-878'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} =$$

$$\frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 236 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 2878.60 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 84.58 grams (2.9%)

weight_{dark shale} = 2794.02 grams (97.1%)

weight_{coal} = 0.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	1624.29	0.00% / 97.09% / 2.91%
>0.0661"	446.04	0.00% / 95.27% / 4.73%
>0.0460"	385.12	0.00% / 98.29% / 1.71%
>0.0331"	224.87	0.00% / 98.21% / 1.79%
<0.0331"	198.28	0.00% / 97.21% / 2.79%
2878.60 TOTAL		

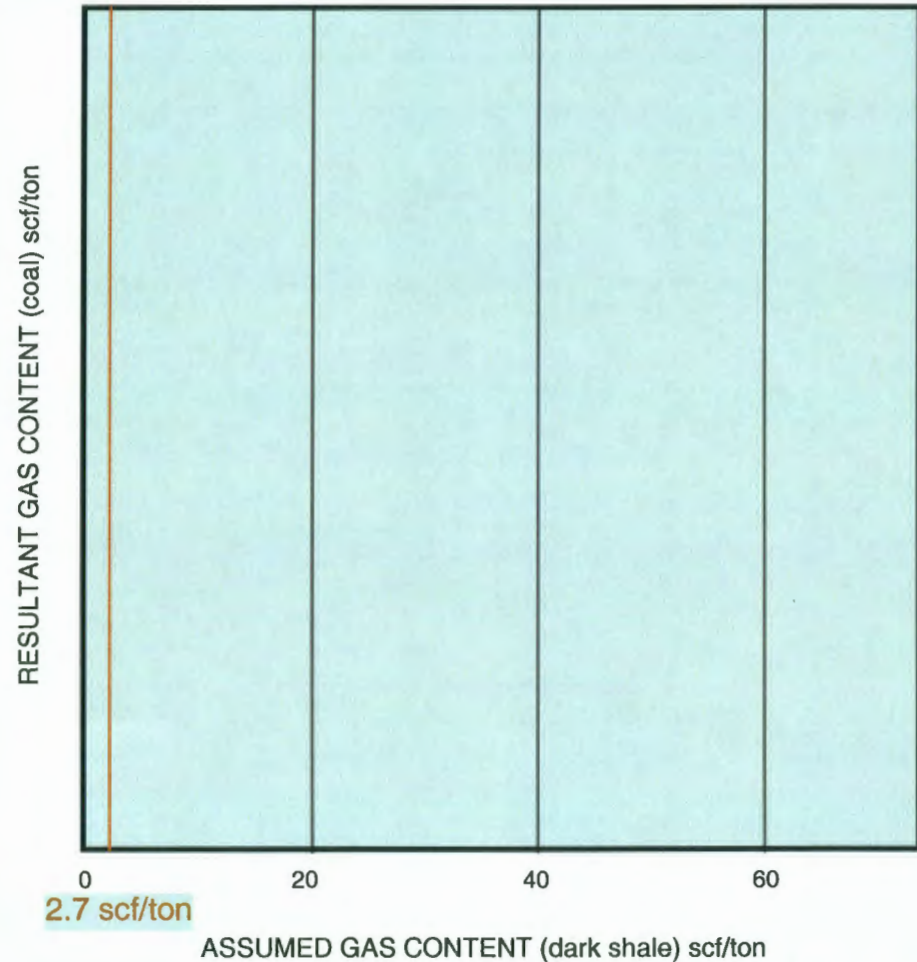


FIGURE 11.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of upper and lower part of Mulky "coal" at 904-909'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

UPPER PART of MULKY

total gas desorbed = 1434 ccs
TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 1523.66 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 46.01 grams (3.0%)

weight_{dark shale} = 1477.65 grams (97.0%)

weight_{coal} = 0.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	999.53	0.00% / 99.81% / 0.19%
>0.0661"	240.37	0.00% / 99.21% / 0.79%
>0.0460"	160.35	0.00% / 95.47% / 14.53%
>0.0331"	64.37	0.00% / 82.46% / 17.54%
<0.0331"	59.04	0.00% / 60.00% / 40.00%

1523.66 TOTAL

LOWER PART of MULKY

total gas desorbed = 1723 ccs
TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 1762.08 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 199.60 grams (11.3%)

weight_{dark shale} = 1562.48 grams (88.7%)

weight_{coal} = 0.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	1024.55	0.00% / 86.27% / 13.73%
>0.0661"	313.41	0.00% / 90.02% / 9.98%
>0.0460"	238.10	0.00% / 94.13% / 5.87%
>0.0331"	114.99	0.00% / 93.65% / 6.35%
<0.0331"	71.02	0.00% / 91.02% / 8.98%

1762.08 TOTAL

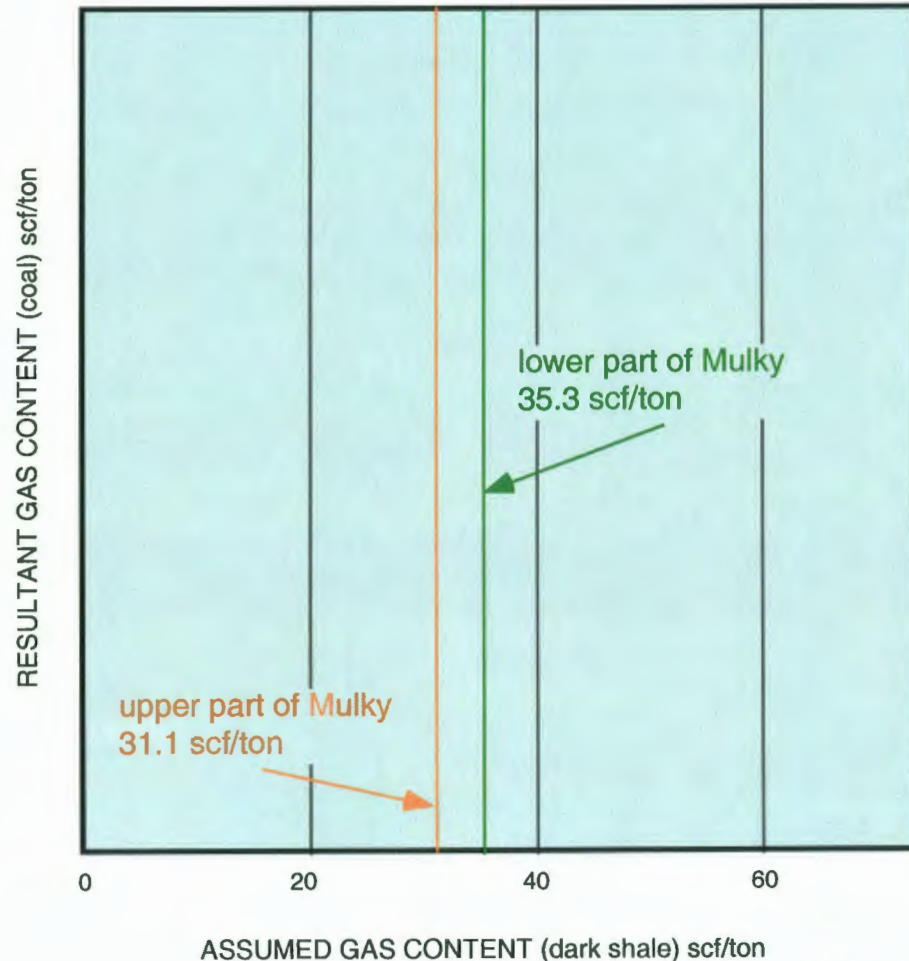


FIGURE 12.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Iron Post coal from 934-936'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 1489 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 956.18 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 447.13 grams (46.8%)

weight_{dark shale} = 77.68 grams (8.1%)

weight_{coal} = 431.36 grams (45.1%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	359.87	22.15% / 4.34% / 73.50%
>0.0661"	237.24	61.01% / 7.11% / 31.87%
>0.0460"	212.27	59.72% / 11.37% / 28.91%
>0.0331"	85.00	57.80% / 17.43% / 24.77%
<0.0331"	61.79	50.17% / 10.07% / 39.76%
956.18 TOTAL		

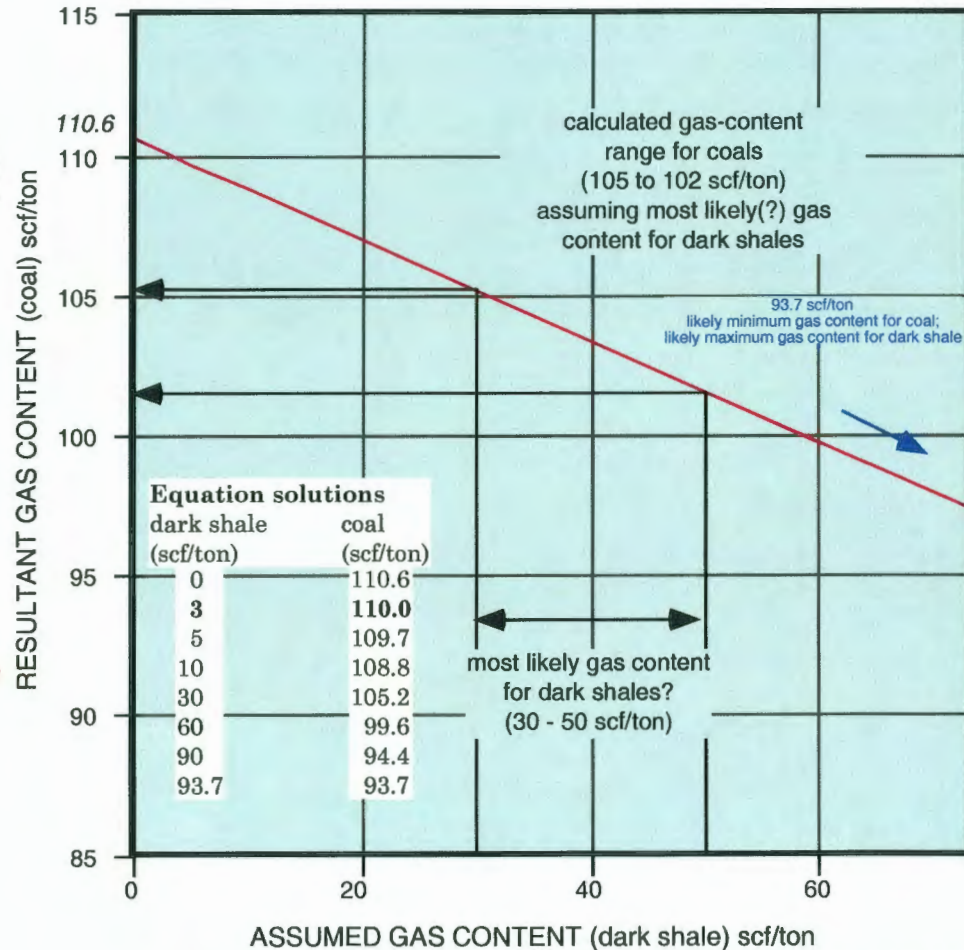


FIGURE 13.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Mineral coal from 1008-1010'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 805 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 1600.00 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 170.27 grams (10.6%)

weight_{dark shale} = 1116.40 grams (69.8%)

weight_{coal} = 313.33 grams (10.6%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	795.27	9.54% / 68.77% / 21.68%
>0.0661"	366.18	12.80% / 69.00% / 18.20%
>0.0460"	259.44	11.73% / 76.06% / 12.21%
>0.0331"	96.35	8.57% / 64.29% / 27.14%
<0.0331"	82.76	10.66% / 69.53% / 19.81%

1600.00 TOTAL

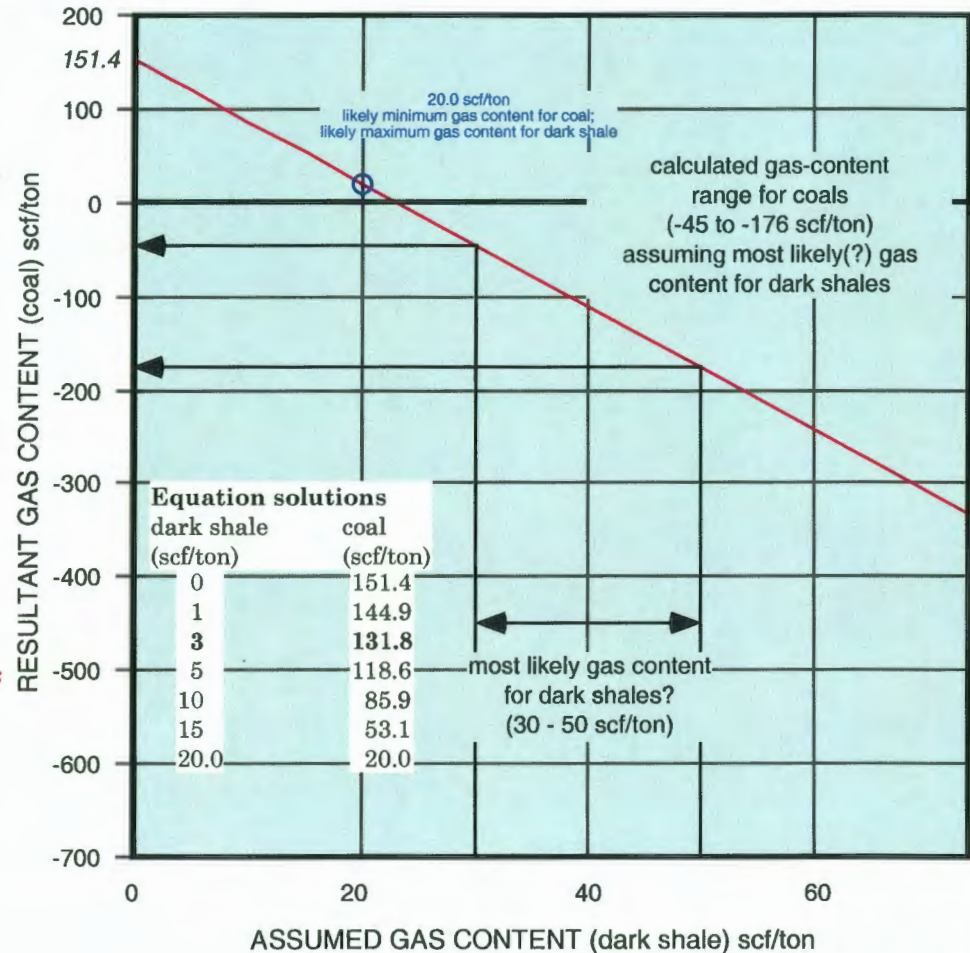


FIGURE 14.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Weir-Pittsburg coal from 1084-1086'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} =$$

$$\frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 1981 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 705.23 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 194.29 grams (27.6%)

weight_{dark shale} = 46.60 grams (6.6%)

weight_{coal} = 464.34 grams (65.8%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	222.96	83.79% / 6.99% / 9.23%
>0.0661"	245.22	70.65% / 8.41% / 20.94%
>0.0460"	157.07	49.46% / 4.09% / 46.45%
>0.0331"	53.47	21.78% / 4.46% / 73.76%
<0.0331"	26.51	56.42% / 5.99% / 37.59%
705.23 TOTAL		

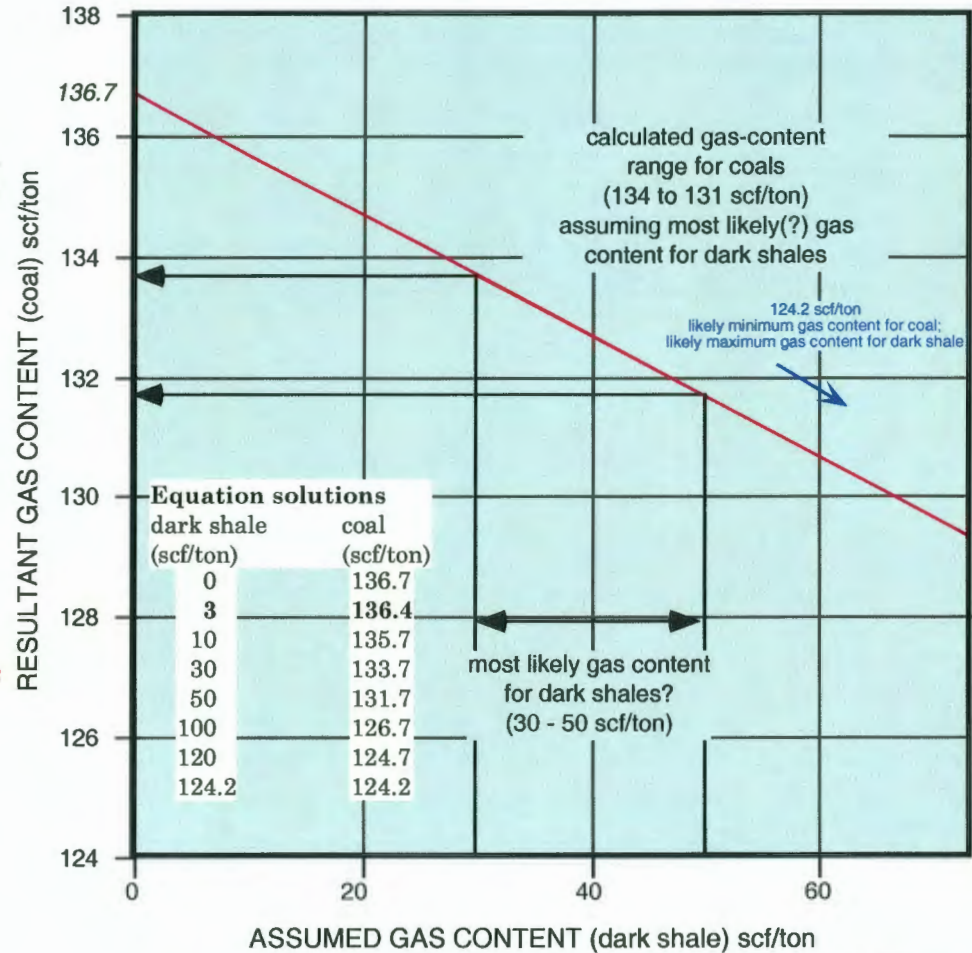


FIGURE 15.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Riverton coal from 1331-1334'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 3015 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 2360.25 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 1151.93 grams (48.8%)

weight_{dark shale} = 897.20 grams (38.0%)

weight_{coal} = 311.11 grams (13.2%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	1571.02	9.46% / 32.45% / 58.10%
>0.0661"	484.69	22.47% / 50.10% / 27.44%
>0.0460"	231.98	18.45% / 52.01% / 29.54%
>0.0331"	49.57	14.38% / 29.41% / 56.21%
<0.0331"	23.00	16.19% / 40.99% / 42.82%

2360.25 TOTAL

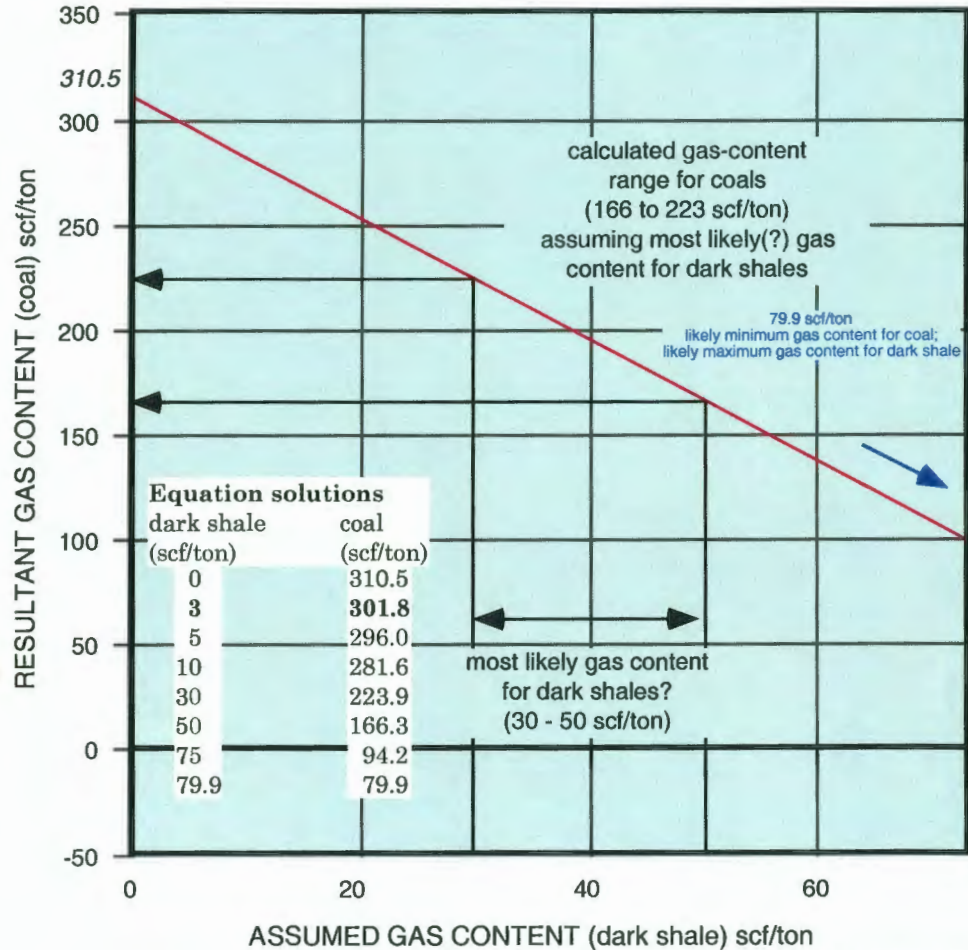


FIGURE 16.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of unidentified coal from 1355-1356'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 137 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 1861.81 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 1651.67 grams (88.7%)

weight_{dark shale} = 183.34 grams (9.9%)

weight_{coal} = 26.80 grams (1.4%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	680.07	0.00% / 0.04% / 99.96%
>0.0661"	387.16	1.83% / 6.19% / 91.98%
>0.0460"	422.53	2.84% / 22.27% / 74.89%
>0.0331"	209.40	2.33% / 21.35% / 76.32%
<0.0331"	162.66	1.75% / 12.46% / 85.79%
1861.81 TOTAL		

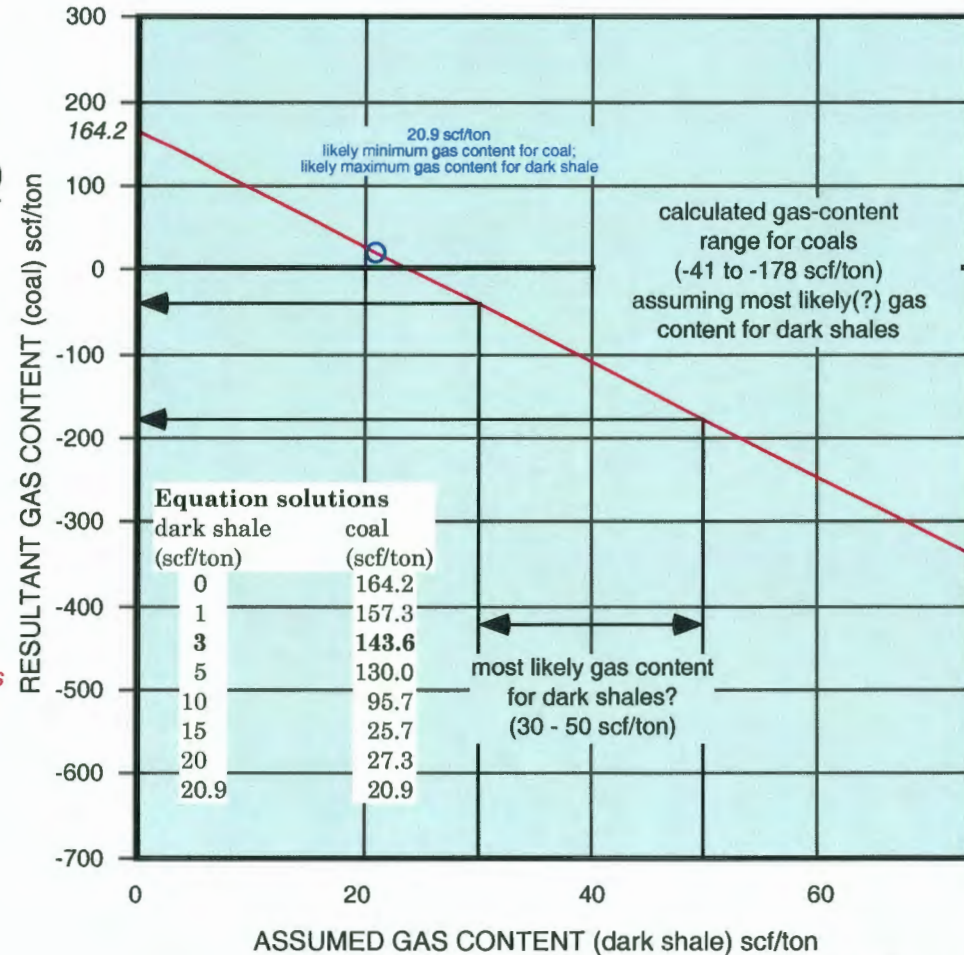


FIGURE 17.

surface

100'

200'

300'

400'

500'

600'

700'

800'

1000'

1200'

1300'

1400'

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

SunWest Petroleum Jabben #6-1, NE SE NE 6-T.34S.-R.15E.; Montgomery Co., KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for all samples

UNIT	coal in sample	maximum scf/ton	scf/ton w/ shale @ 3 scf/ton	minimum scf/ton
Summit	0%	2.7	-----	2.7
Mulky (upper)	0%	31.1	-----	31.1
Mulky (lower)	0%	35.3	-----	35.3
Iron Post	45%	110.6	110.0	93.7
Mineral	11%	151.4	131.8	20.0
Weir-Pitt	66%	136.7	136.4	124.2
Riverton	13%	310.5	301.8	79.9
1355-56' coal	1%	164.2	143.6	20.9

- 873'-878' Summit
- 904'-909' Mulky
- 934'-936' Iron Post
- 1008' to 1010' Mineral coal
- 1084'-1086' Weir-Pittsburg
- 1331'-1334' Riverton
- 1355' to 1356' unnamed coal

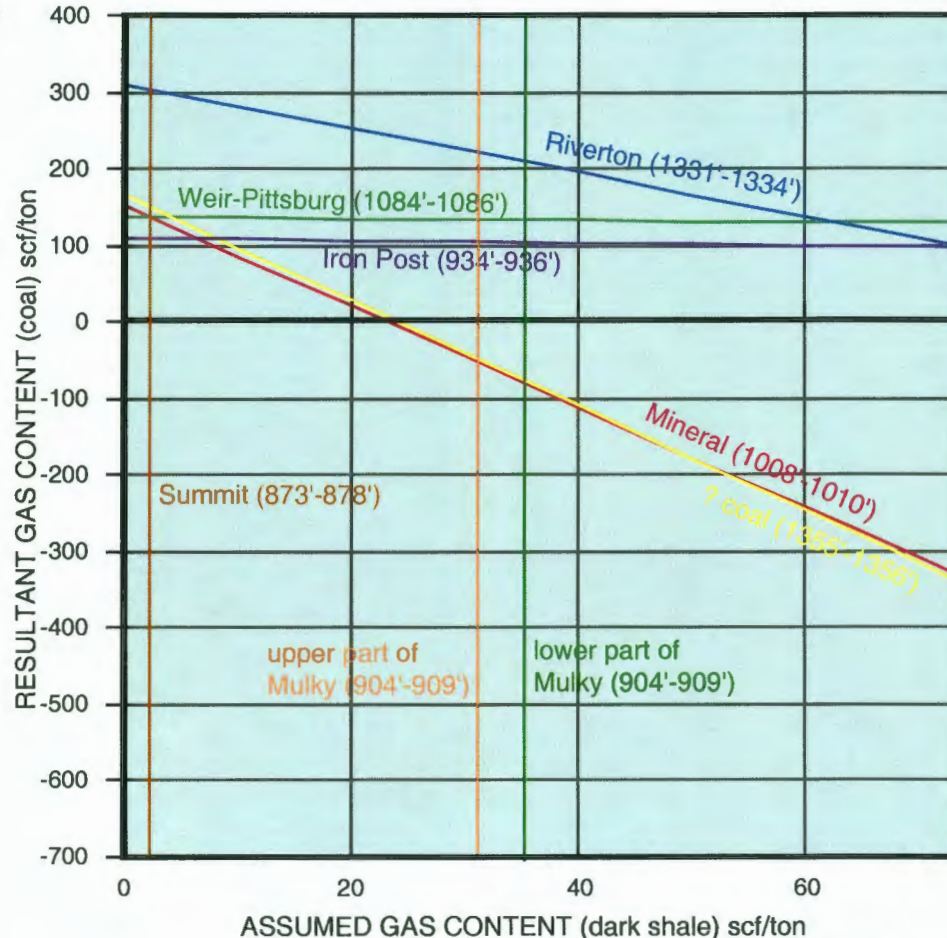


FIGURE 18.

surface

100'

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples (ie., coal & dark shale)

200'

SunWest Petroleum #6-1 Jabben; NE SE NE sec. 6-T.34S.-R.15E., Montgomery County, KS

300'

400'

500'

600'

700'

800'

1000'

1200'

1300'

1400'

- 873'-878' Summit
- 904'-909' Mulky
- 934'-936' Iron Post
- 1008' to 1010' Mineral
- 1084'-1086' Weir-Pittsburg
- 1331'-1334' Riverton
- 1355' to 1356' unnamed coal

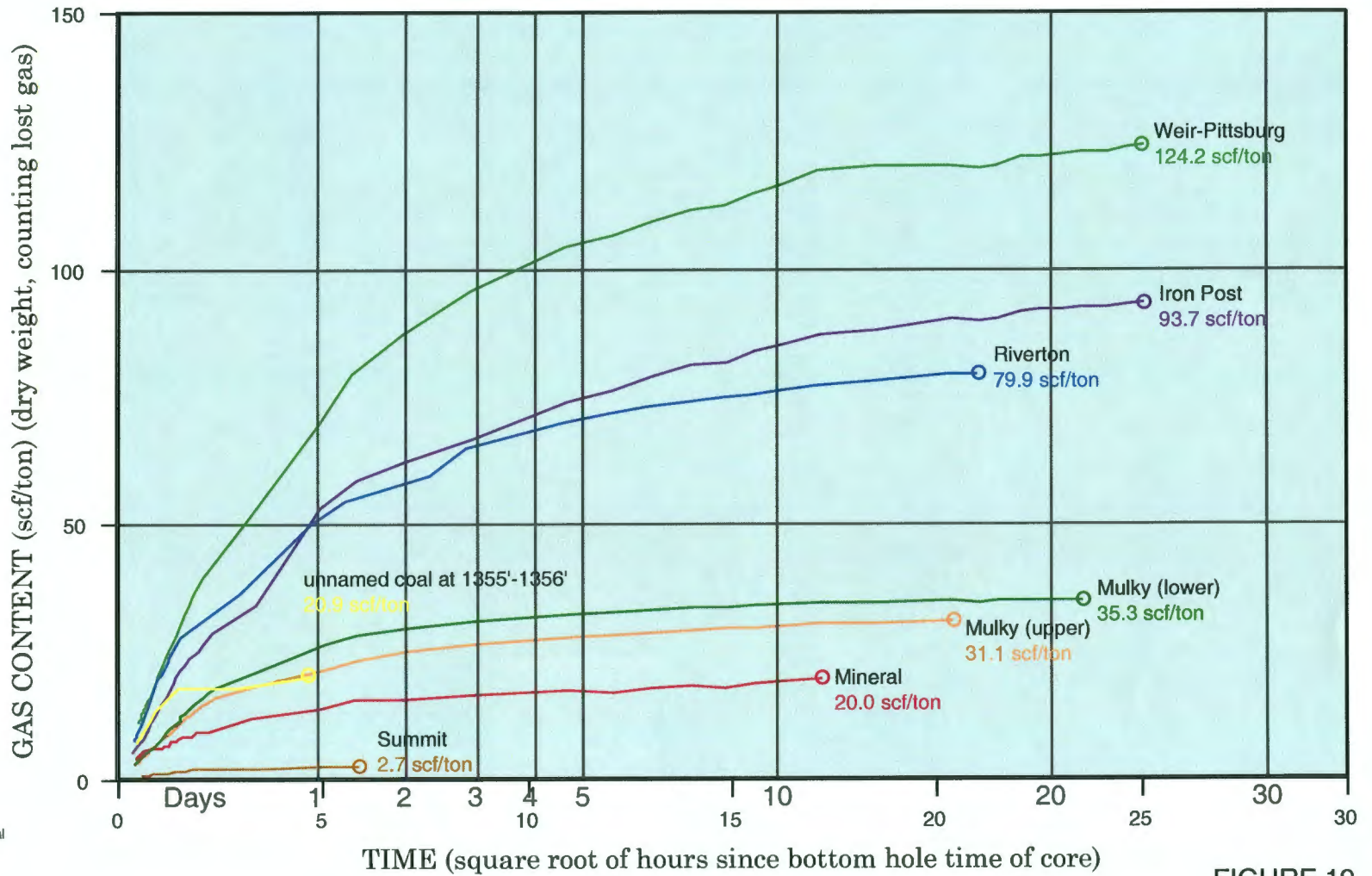


FIGURE 19.