

ANALYSIS OF KANSAS CITY GROUP CUTTINGS SAMPLES FOR GAS  
CONTENT  
-- MERITAGE KCM  
#34-41 LANKARD WELL; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E.; ANDERSON COUNTY,  
KANSAS

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OCTOBER 30, 2003  
(to be held proprietary to October 8, 2005)

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## SUMMARY

Two cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Kansas City Group were collected from the Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard well, NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., in Anderson County, KS. The samples calculate as having the following gas contents:

- Stark Shale at 386' to 391' depth (14.2 scf/ton)
- Hushpuckney Shale at 427' to 432' depth (19.2 scf/ton)

## BACKGROUND

The Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard well, NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., in Anderson 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 October 8, 2003 by K.D. Newell and T.A. Johnson of the Kansas Geological Survey with well site collection aided by Lawrence A. Weis (consultant for Meritage KCM). Samples were obtained during normal drilling of the well, with no cessation of drilling before zones of interest (i.e., shales in the Kansas City Group) were penetrated. The well was drilled using an air rotary rig owned by MOKAT 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.

Two cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Kansas City Group were collected

- Stark Shale at 386' to 391' depth (1534 grams dry wt.)
- Hushpuckney Shale at 427' to 432' depth (2243 grams dry wt.)

The cuttings were caught in kitchen strainers as they exited the air-stream pipe emptying to the mud pit. The samples were then washed in water while in the kitchen strainers to rid them of as much drilling mud as possible before the cuttings were placed in desorption canisters.

Temperature baths for the desorption canisters were on site, with temperature kept at 70 °F. The canistered samples at the end of the day were transported to the laboratory at the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence, KS and desorption measurements were continued at approximately the same temperature. Desorption measurements were periodically made until the canisters produced negligible gas with daily 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 reading the difference in water level using the volumetric scale on the side of the burette.

The desorption canisters used were commercial canisters from SSD, Inc. in Grand Junction, CO were also used. These canisters are 12.5 inches high (32 cm), 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) in diameter, and enclose a volume of approximately 150 cubic inches (2450 cm<sup>3</sup>).

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 pounds per square inch (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  $P_{\text{stp}}$ ,  $V_{\text{stp}}$ , and  $T_{\text{stp}}$ , respectively, are pressure, volume and temperature at standard temperature and pressure, where standard temperature is degrees Rankine ( $^{\circ}R = 460 + ^{\circ}F$ ).  $P_{\text{rig}}$ ,  $V_{\text{rig}}$ , and  $T_{\text{rig}}$ ,



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:

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

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 Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard well, the maximum time of desorption was 16 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 the moment that the rock is cut and its cuttings 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 surface 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 run 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. The lighter-colored lithologies are considered to be incapable of generating significant amounts of gas. 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, and 5) a desorption graph for all the samples.

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

Lag time of cuttings 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 3-4)*

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 is usually lost within the first hour after the cuttings leave the bottom of the hole, thus data are presented in the lost-gas graphs for only up to one hour after cuttings are off bottom. Lost-gas volumes derived from this analysis are incorporated in the data tables described above.

### *"Lithologic Component Sensitivity Analyses" (Figures 5-6)*

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. In the "lithologic component sensitivity analysis" diagrams, each sample is described in terms of its admixed lithologies for both the entire sample and its sieved fractions.

### *Desorption Graph (Figure 7)*

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 represents the standard cubic feet of gas per ton (scf/ton)



calculated for the sample, using the combined weight of the coal and dark shale in the sample.

## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Both the Stark Shale and Hushpuckney are very similar in that they are dark gray and grayish black shales. Rarely, conodonts can be observed in the cuttings. Admixed non-gas-generating lithologies (light-colored shale and limestones) were not present in significant quantity in either sample due to these Stark and Hushpuckney Shales being relatively near the surface, at depths of less than 450 feet. Sample quantity was good with both shales, and thus desorption canisters were filled to near capacity by these cuttings.

Two deeper samples (Little Osage Shale/Summit coal at 746' to 751' and Excello Shale at 774' to 779') were attempted to be obtained for cuttings analyses, but excessive water entering the hole caused erratic sample return. Coals, in particular, could possibly be milled to powder by the coal not being effectively lifted from the vicinity of the percussion bit. Judging by the poor desorption results for the Little Osage Shale/Summit coal and Excello samples (see Table 1), no gas generating lithologies were obtained.

## REFERENCES

- Dake, L.P., 1978, *Fundamentals of Reservoir Engineering*, Elsevier Scientific Publishing, New York, NY, 443 p.
- Kissel, F.N., McCulloch, C.M., and Elder, C.H., 1975, *The direct method of determining methane content of coals for ventilation design*: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigations, RI7767.
- 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 Stark Shale at 386' to 391' depth.

FIGURE 4. Lost-gas graph for Hushpuckney Shale 427' to 432' depth.

FIGURE 5. Sensitivity analysis for Stark Shale at 386' to 391' depth.

FIGURE 6. Sensitivity analysis for Hushpuckney Shale at 427' to 432' depth.

FIGURE 7. Desorption graph for all samples.

## Correlation of Field Barometer to KGS Petrophysics Lab Barometer

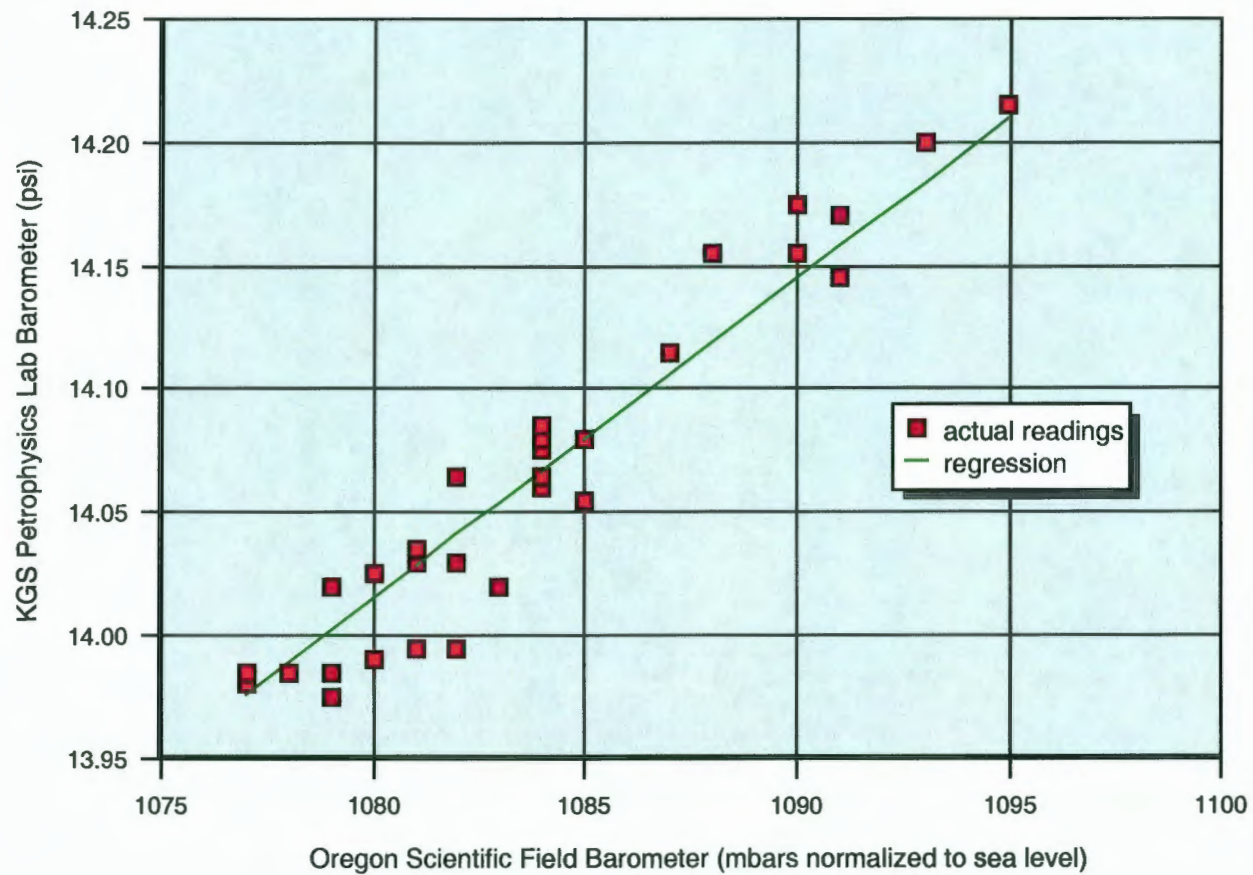


FIGURE 1.



Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS  
lag-time to surface for well cuttings

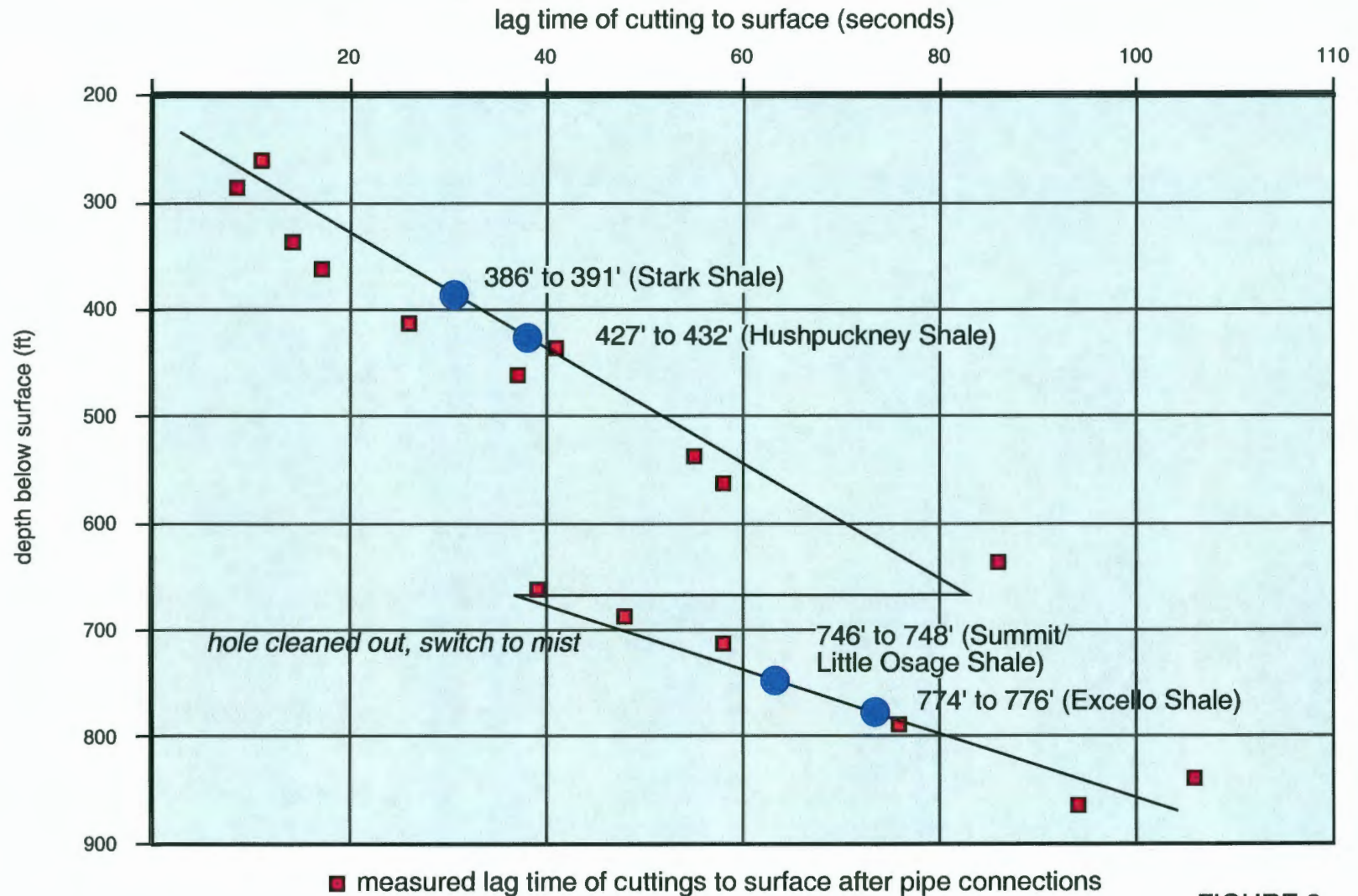


FIGURE 2.

TABLE 1 - Description Measurements for Heritage KCM Lankard #94-41, NE NE 34-T.19S.-R.19E.

SAMPLE: 386° to 391° (Stark Shale) in canister E

DRY WEIGHT		lbs.	grams	est. lost gas (cc) =		TIME OF:		at surface		elapsed time (off bottom to canistering)				
sample weight:		3.2840	1489.58	53		off bottom	10/8/03	10/8/03	10/8/03	9:26	4.3 minutes			
CONVERSION OF VOLUMES TO STP		CONVERSION OF RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP (cubic ft; @14.7 psi)		CUMULATIVE VOLUMES		SCF/TON	SCF/TON	TIME SINCE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)			
measured cc	measured T (F)	measured P	cubic ft (@rig)	ABSOLUTE T (F) (@rig)	psia (@rig)	cubic ft (@STP)	cc (@STP)	without lost gas	with lost gas	TIME OF MEASURE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)	
9	75	1083	0.000317833		535	14.057	0.000295407	8.364956	0.000295407	10/8/03	9:33	0:05:48	0:01:30	0.310017921
4	75	1083	0.000141259		535	14.057	0.000131292	3.717758	0.000426899	10/8/03	9:34	0:08:31	0:02:15	0.329561999
8	75	1083	0.000282518		535	14.057	0.000282584	7.435516	0.000689282	10/8/03	9:38	0:08:18	0:04:00	0.371184291
38	75	1083	0.001341982		535	14.057	0.001247273	35.3187	0.001936555	10/8/03	9:48	0:18:48	0:14:30	0.559265391
25	75	1083	0.00086287		535	14.057	0.000820574	23.23599	0.00275713	10/8/03	9:58	0:28:31	0:24:15	0.669403929
11	75	1083	0.000386483		535	14.057	0.000361053	10.22383	0.003118182	10/8/03	10:00	0:32:31	0:28:15	0.736168761
18	75	1083	0.000423778		535	14.057	0.000525198	14.87103	0.00384335	10/8/03	10:09	0:41:01	0:36:45	0.826807784
4	75	1083	0.000141259		535	14.057	0.000131292	3.717758	0.003774842	10/8/03	10:11	0:43:01	0:38:45	0.84672572
6	75	1083	0.000211889		535	14.057	0.000198938	5.576837	0.003971579	10/8/03	10:14	0:48:31	0:42:15	0.880498598
20	75	1083	0.000708298		535	14.057	0.000686459	18.58879	0.004828039	10/8/03	10:28	0:58:31	0:54:15	0.987581531
11	75	1083	0.000388483		535	14.057	0.000361053	10.22383	0.004989092	10/8/03	10:30	1:02:01	0:57:45	1.016606867
22	75	1083	0.000778928		535	14.057	0.000722105	20.44767	0.005711197	10/8/03	10:45	1:17:01	1:12:45	1.132985827
12	75	1083	0.000423778		535	14.057	0.000393876	11.15327	0.008105072	10/8/03	10:53	1:25:01	1:20:45	1.190354756
24	75	1083	0.000847555		535	14.057	0.000787751	22.30655	0.008892824	10/8/03	11:14	1:46:01	1:41:45	1.329264825
28	75	1083	0.000918185		535	14.057	0.000853397	24.18543	0.007746221	10/8/03	11:39	2:11:01	2:08:45	1.477704677
24	75	1083	0.000847555		535	14.057	0.000787751	22.30655	0.008533972	10/8/03	12:14	2:46:01	2:41:45	1.683413492
50	76	1082	0.00178574		538	14.044	0.001838574	48.34244	0.010170548	10/8/03	13:07	3:39:01	3:34:45	1.910570014
8	78	1082	0.000261852		538	14.044	0.000261852	7.414791	0.010432398	10/8/03	13:18	3:50:01	3:45:45	1.957980958
54	78	1082	0.001908999		538	14.044	0.0017675	50.04984	0.012198988	10/8/03	15:33	8:05:01	8:00:45	2.466497742
34	75	1082	0.001200703		535	14.044	0.001114951	31.57178	0.013314849	10/8/03	20:24	10:56:01	10:51:45	3.306801142
25	76	1082	0.00089287		538	14.044	0.000818287	23.17122	0.014133138	10/8/03	11:20	25:52:01	25:47:45	5.085955608
38	78	1082	0.001271333		538	14.044	0.001173953	33.24252	0.015307089	10/10/03	11:07	49:39:01	49:34:45	7.048229523
52	82	1079	0.00183837		542	14.005	0.001879528	47.53045	0.018985817	10/11/03	11:31	74:03:01	73:58:45	8.605247107
17	80	1087	0.000800352		540	14.109	0.000554886	15.71199	0.017540483	10/12/03	13:22	99:54:01	99:49:45	9.995012845
53	80	1084	0.001871884		540	14.070	0.001725101	48.84924	0.019285584	10/14/03	22:54	157:26:01	157:21:45	12.54725512
21	77	1083	0.000741811		537	14.057	0.000680715	19.44554	0.0199523	10/18/03	10:02	192:34:01	192:29:45	13.87684923
-13	75	1091	-0.00045909		535	14.181	-0.000428951	-12.172	0.019522449	10/17/03	12:49	219:21:01	219:16:45	14.81047885
28	75	1085	0.000988814		535	14.083	0.00092074	28.07237	0.020443189	10/19/03	2:31	257:03:01	256:58:45	18.03278759
18	73	1084	0.000835886		533	14.070	0.000593578	18.80819	0.021038787	10/19/03	21:10	275:42:01	275:37:45	16.8042247
12	78	1081	0.000423778		538	14.031	0.000390956	11.0706	0.021427723	10/20/03	18:01	294:33:01	294:28:45	17.18246712
0	78	1085	0		538	14.083	0	0	0.021427723	10/21/03	11:52	314:24:01	314:19:45	17.73133604
-4	75	1081	-0.00014128		535	14.031	-0.000131049	-3.71089	0.021298674	10/23/03	11:07	381:39:01	381:34:45	19.01710487

DECANISTERED 10/23/03

SAMPLE: 427° to 432° (Hushpuckney Shale) in canister B

DRY WEIGHT		lbs.	grams	est. lost gas (cc) =		TIME OF:		at surface		elapsed time (off bottom to canistering)				
sample weight:		4.7924	2173.78	91		off bottom	10/8/03	10/8/03	10/8/03	9:42	4.6 minutes			
CONVERSION OF VOLUMES TO STP		CONVERSION OF RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP (cubic ft; @14.7 psi)		CUMULATIVE VOLUMES		SCF/TON	SCF/TON	TIME SINCE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)			
measured cc	measured T (F)	measured P	cubic ft (@rig)	ABSOLUTE T (F) (@rig)	psia (@rig)	cubic ft (@STP)	cc (@STP)	without lost gas	with lost gas	TIME OF MEASURE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)	
36	75	1083	0.001271333		535	14.057	0.001181827	33.45982	0.001181827	10/8/03	9:49	0:06:23	0:03:45	0.373794358
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.001411388	10/8/03	9:50	0:09:23	0:04:45	0.395460351
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.001841149	10/8/03	9:51	0:10:23	0:05:45	0.415999486
8	75	1083	0.000282518		535	14.057	0.000282584	7.435518	0.001903732	10/8/03	9:52	0:11:23	0:06:45	0.435571145
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.002133493	10/8/03	9:54	0:12:36	0:08:00	0.45866333
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.002363254	10/8/03	9:55	0:13:53	0:09:15	0.48102899
38	75	1083	0.001341982		535	14.057	0.001247273	35.3187	0.003810527	10/8/03	10:02	0:20:53	0:16:15	0.589982334
9	75	1083	0.000317833		535	14.057	0.000295407	8.364956	0.003905933	10/8/03	10:04	0:22:53	0:18:15	0.617568911
8	75	1083	0.000282518		535	14.057	0.000282584	7.435518	0.004188517	10/8/03	10:08	0:24:53	0:20:15	0.643988303
44	75	1083	0.001553851		535	14.057	0.001444211	40.89534	0.005812728	10/8/03	10:17	0:36:08	0:31:30	0.778029782
6	75	1083	0.000211889		535	14.057	0.000198938	5.576837	0.005809886	10/8/03	10:19	0:36:08	0:33:30	0.797217383
11	75	1083	0.000388483		535	14.057	0.000361053	10.22383	0.008170718	10/8/03	10:22	0:41:23	0:36:45	0.830495187
5	75	1083	0.000178574		535	14.057	0.000164115	4.647198	0.008334833	10/8/03	10:24	0:43:08	0:38:30	0.847873156
23	75	1083	0.00081224		535	14.057	0.000754928	20.7589	0.007089782	10/8/03	10:32	0:50:38	0:46:00	0.918834252
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.007319522	10/8/03	10:34	0:53:23	0:48:45	0.94325088
7	75	1083	0.000247204		535	14.057	0.000229781	8.508077	0.007549283	10/8/03	10:37	0:55:38	0:51:00	0.962923788
5	75	1083	0.000178574		535	14.057	0.000164115	4.647198	0.007713398	10/8/03	10:39	0:57:53	0:53:15	0.98220274



4	75	1083	0.000141259	535	14.057	0.000131292	3.717758	0.00784489	222.136	3.273828716	4.614981684	10/8/03	10:41	0:59:38	0:55:00	0.996939762
35	75	1083	0.001238018	535	14.057	0.001148804	32.53038	0.008993494	254.8664	3.7532597	5.094412686	10/8/03	10:58	1:14:38	1:10:00	1.115297668
33	75	1083	0.001185388	535	14.057	0.001083158	30.8715	0.010076952	265.3379	4.205294627	5.546447595	10/8/03	11:12	1:30:38	1:26:00	1.229046804
49	75	1083	0.001730425	535	14.057	0.001806326	45.54254	0.011684977	330.8905	4.076498004	6.217850972	10/8/03	11:41	1:59:38	1:55:00	1.412051305
41	75	1083	0.001447907	535	14.057	0.001345742	36.10702	0.013030719	368.9675	5.438117157	6.779270124	10/8/03	12:12	2:30:38	2:26:00	1.584473274
88	76	1082	0.002401406	536	14.044	0.002225741	83.02572	0.01525646	432.0132	6.368986783	7.708139751	10/8/03	13:05	3:23:38	3:19:00	1.842251039
18	76	1082	0.000935868	536	14.044	0.000589167	18.88328	0.015845827	448.8995	6.812864037	7.954017005	10/8/03	13:19	3:37:38	3:33:00	1.904528771
73	76	1082	0.00257798	536	14.044	0.002389398	67.95997	0.018235025	516.3595	7.810032901	8.951185899	10/8/03	15:38	5:54:38	5:50:00	2.431183416
116	75	1082	0.004098517	535	14.044	0.003803326	107.7154	0.022038974	824.0719	9.197538967	10.53888993	10/8/03	20:25	10:43:38	10:39:00	3.275243842
173	76	1082	0.00610948	536	14.044	0.005862548	180.3449	0.02770152	764.4187	11.56099058	12.90184354	10/8/03	11:21	25:39:38	25:35:00	5.085624893
156	78	1082	0.005509109	538	14.044	0.005087129	144.0509	0.03278685	928.4677	13.88370508	15.02485805	10/10/03	11:08	49:28:38	49:22:00	7.031634886
113	82	1079	0.003990572	542	14.005	0.003647571	103.2873	0.038436221	1031.755	15.20594808	18.54710103	10/11/03	11:31	73:49:38	73:45:00	8.592276894
50	80	1087	0.00178574	540	14.109	0.001631958	48.21173	0.038068179	1077.967	15.88701401	17.22818698	10/12/03	13:23	99:41:38	99:37:00	9.864682713
49	80	1084	0.001730425	540	14.070	0.001594905	45.16251	0.039683084	1123.129	16.55261657	17.89379953	10/15/03	8:41	184:59:38	184:55:00	12.8449947
35	77	1083	0.001238018	537	14.057	0.001144525	32.40923	0.04080761	1155.538	17.03026198	18.37141493	10/16/03	10:04	192:22:38	192:18:00	13.87001182
-3	75	1091	-0.00010594	535	14.181	-9.91963E-05	-2.80892	0.040708413	1152.73	16.98898432	18.33001729	10/17/03	12:50	219:08:38	219:04:00	14.80350934
28	75	1085	0.000988814	535	14.083	0.00092074	26.07237	0.041829154	1178.802	17.37311774	18.71427037	10/19/03	2:32	258:50:38	258:46:00	16.02634983
18	73	1084	0.000635866	533	14.070	0.000593578	18.80819	0.042222732	1195.81	17.82083583	18.9819886	10/19/03	21:12	275:30:38	275:28:00	18.59851084
13	78	1081	0.000459092	538	14.031	0.000423536	11.99315	0.042846267	1207.803	17.79758999	19.13874296	10/20/03	16:02	294:20:38	294:18:00	17.15645327
5	78	1085	0.000178574	536	14.083	0.000164111	4.847093	0.042810379	1212.25	17.8680788	19.20723157	10/21/03	11:52	314:10:38	314:08:00	17.72504506
-2	75	1081	-7.083E-05	535	14.031	-8.55247E-05	-1.85545	0.042744854	1210.395	17.83673314	19.1798681	10/23/03	11:07	381:25:38	381:21:00	19.01123937

DECANISTERED 10/23/03

SAMPLE: 746' to 751' (Little Osage Shale/Summit coal) in canister E

DRY WEIGHT	lbs.	grams											est. lost gas (cc) =	at surface				
sample weight:	0.0000	0											0	TIME OF:	10/8/03	11:53	elapsed time (off bottom to canistering)	
CONVERSION OF VOLUMES TO STP														off bottom	in canister	138.0 minutes		
RIG MEASUREMENTS														10/8/03	9:42	10/8/03	11:58	2.287 hours
CONVERSION OF RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP (cubic ft. @ 60 degrees; @ 14.7 psi)													SCF/TON	TIME SINCE				1.505545305 SQRT (hrs)
measured cc	measured T (F)	measured P	cubic ft. (@rig)	ABSOLUTE T (F) (@rig)	psia (@rig)	cubic ft. (@STP)	cc (@STP)	cubic ft. (@STP)	cc (@STP)	without lost gas	with lost gas	TIME OF MEASURE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)			
2	75	1083	7.08298E-05	535	14.057	8.58459E-05	1.858879	8.58459E-05	1.858879	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	11:58	2:18:30	0:00:30	1.508310313		
1	75	1083	3.53148E-05	535	14.057	3.2823E-05	0.92944	9.84689E-05	2.788319	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	12:15	2:33:00	0:17:00	1.598871942		
23	76	1082	0.00081224	536	14.044	0.000752824	21.31752	0.000851293	24.10584	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	13:03	3:21:00	1:05:00	1.830300522		
2	76	1082	7.08298E-05	536	14.044	8.5483E-05	1.853898	0.000918750	25.95954	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	13:20	3:38:00	1:22:00	1.906130481		
-23	78	1082	-0.00081224	536	14.044	-0.000752824	-21.3175	0.000183932	4.842018	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	15:38	5:58:00	3:40:00	2.435843454		

DECANISTERED 10/08/03 due to no gas being evolved

SAMPLE: 774' to 779' (Excellio Shale) in canister 1

DRY WEIGHT	lbs.	grams											est. lost gas (cc) =	at surface				
sample weight:	0.0000	0											0	TIME OF:	10/8/03	12:05	elapsed time (off bottom to canistering)	
CONVERSION OF VOLUMES TO STP														off bottom	in canister	8.2 minutes		
RIG MEASUREMENTS														10/8/03	12:03	10/8/03	12:10	0.104 hours
CONVERSION OF RIG MEASUREMENTS TO STP (cubic ft. @ 60 degrees; @ 14.7 psi)													SCF/TON	TIME SINCE				0.321886799 SQRT (hrs)
measured cc	measured T (F)	measured P	cubic ft. (@rig)	ABSOLUTE T (F) (@rig)	psia (@rig)	cubic ft. (@STP)	cc (@STP)	cubic ft. (@STP)	cc (@STP)	without lost gas	with lost gas	TIME OF MEASURE	off bottom	in canister	SQRT hrs. (since off bottom)			
3	75	1083	0.000105944	535	14.057	9.84689E-05	2.788319	9.84689E-05	2.788319	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	12:18	0:14:28	0:08:15	0.491030862		
2	75	1083	7.08298E-05	535	14.057	8.56459E-05	1.858879	0.000184115	4.847198	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	12:22	0:18:43	0:12:30	0.556519889		
3	75	1083	0.000105944	535	14.057	9.84689E-05	2.788319	0.000282584	7.435516	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	12:58	0:52:13	0:46:00	0.932886798		
0	76	1082	0	536	14.044	0	0	0.000262584	7.435516	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	13:08	1:04:13	0:58:00	1.034542304		
0	76	1082	0	536	14.044	0	0	0.000262584	7.435516	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	13:21	1:17:13	1:11:00	1.134435738		
-15	78	1082	-0.00052972	536	14.044	-0.000490972	-13.9027	-0.000228388	-8.46722	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	15:40	3:38:13	3:30:00	1.898317969		
-13	73	1082	-0.000459092	533	14.044	-0.000427904	-12.1189	-0.000858293	-18.5841	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	20:27	8:23:13	8:17:00	2.896022176		
-24	72	1082	-0.00084758	532	14.044	-0.000791482	-22.4118	-0.001447755	-40.9957	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	10/8/03	11:25	23:21:13	23:15:00	4.632557409		

DECANISTERED 10/09/03 due to no gas being evolved



### 386' to 391' (Stark Shale) in canister E

Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS

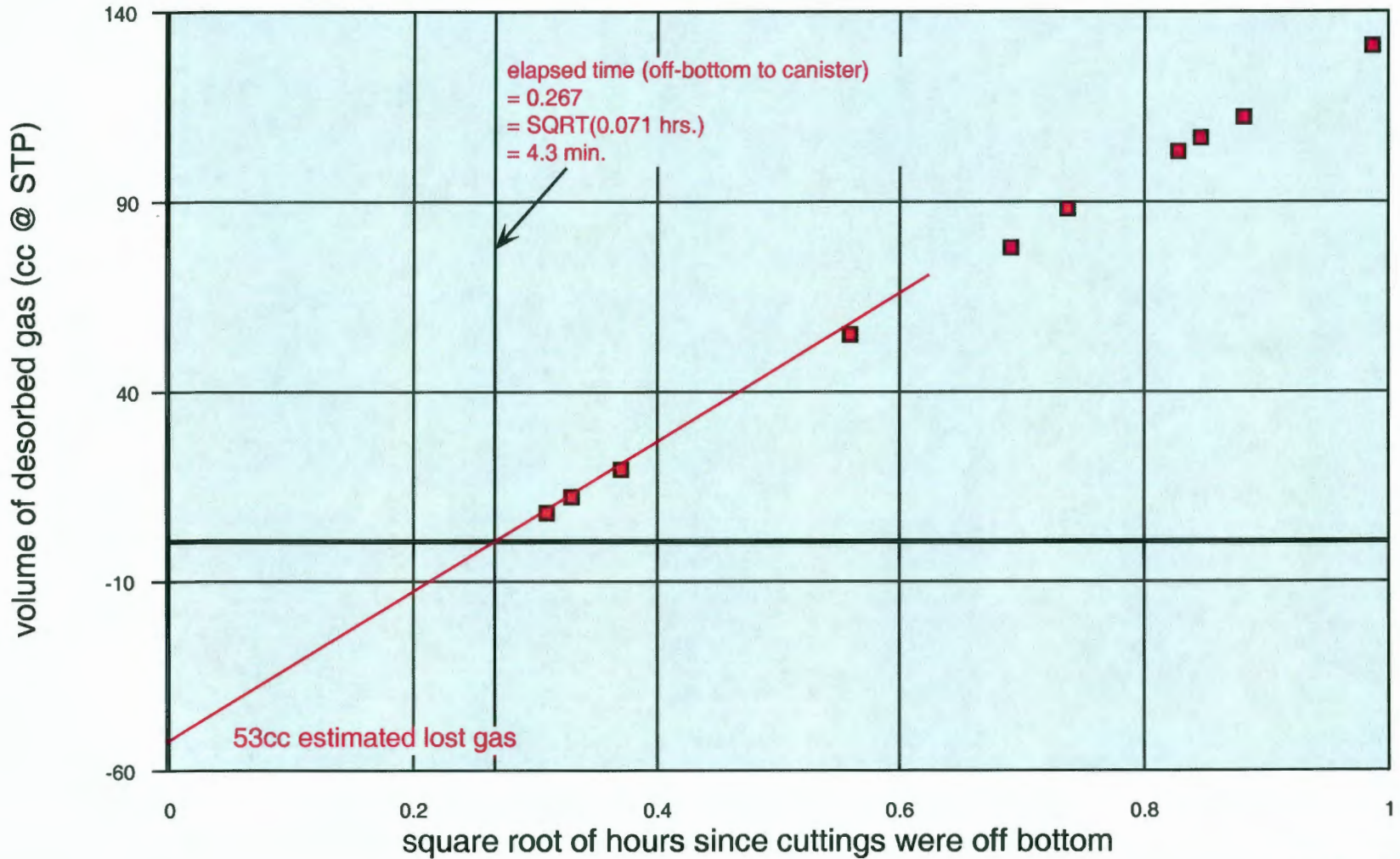


FIGURE 3.

# 427' to 432' (Hushpuckney Shale) in canister 8

Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS

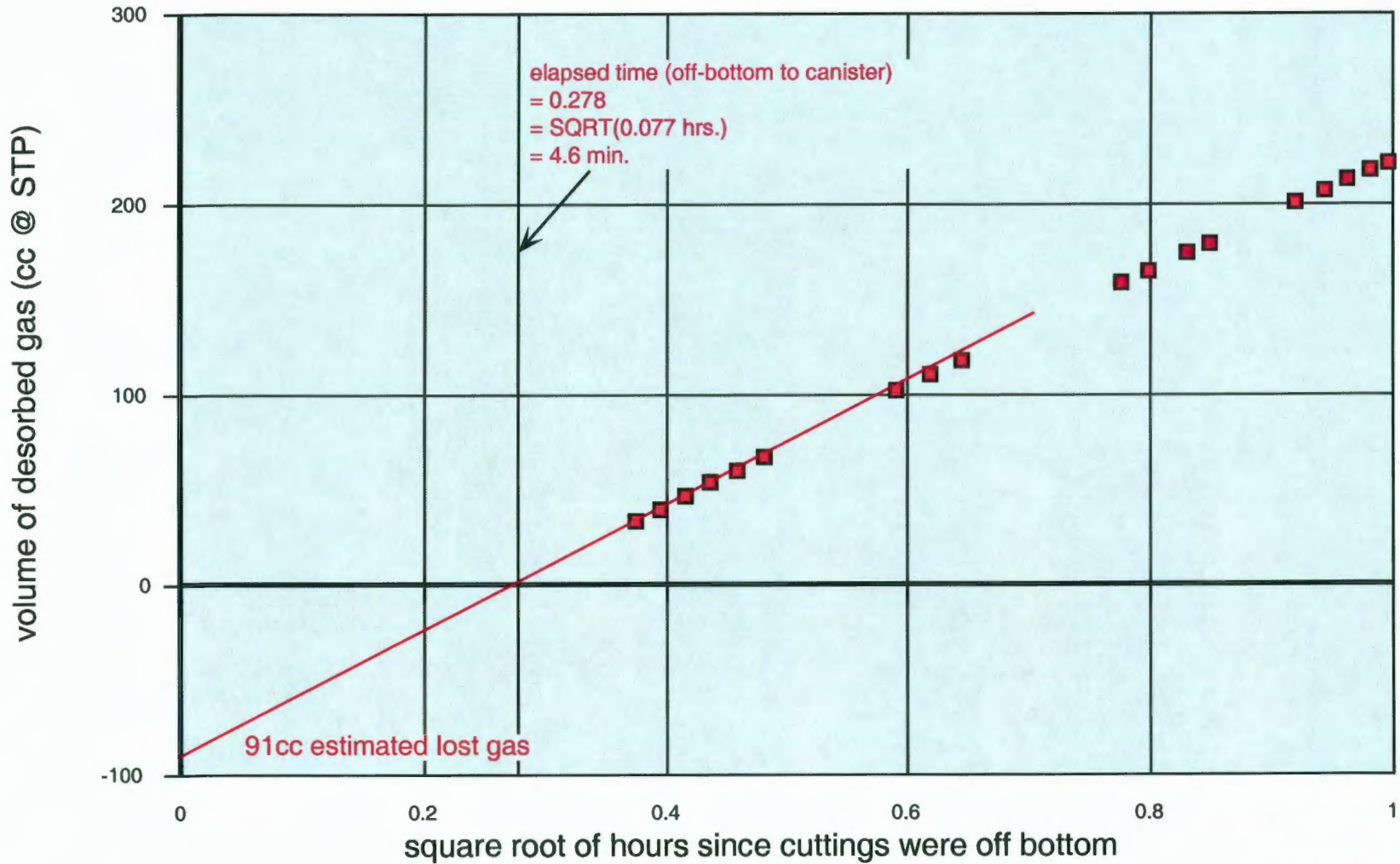


FIGURE 4.

# Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Stark Shale from 386-391'

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

total gas desorbed = 660 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 1534.30 grams

weight<sub>light-colored lithologies</sub> = 44.72 grams (2.9%)

weight<sub>dark shale</sub> = 1489.58 grams (97.1%)

weight<sub>coal</sub> = 00.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	1032.58	0.00% / 98.00% / 2.00%
>0.0661"	286.40	0.00% / 94.73% / 5.27%
>0.0460"	143.35	0.00% / 95.45% / 4.55%
>0.0331"	46.69	0.00% / 96.82% / 3.18%
<0.0331"	25.28	0.00% / 96.25% / 3.75%
<b>1534.30 TOTAL</b>		

RESULTANT GAS CONTENT (coal) scf/ton

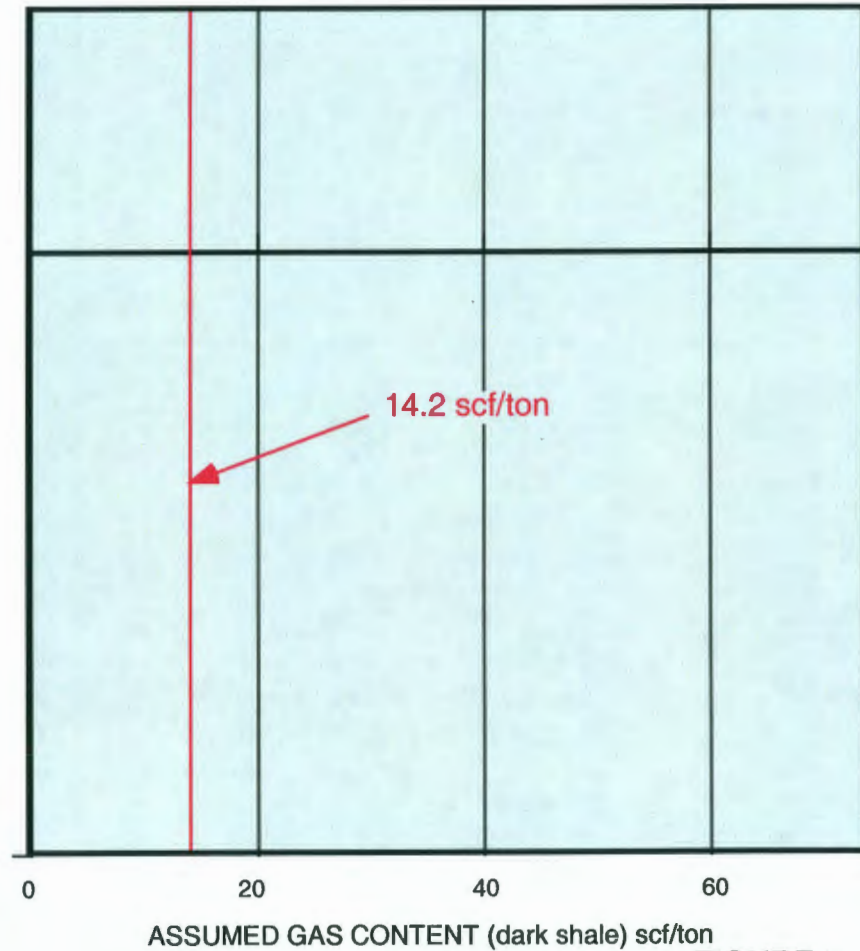


FIGURE 5.



# Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Hushpuckney Shale from 427-432'

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

total gas desorbed = 1303 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 2243.04 grams

weight<sub>light-colored lithologies</sub> = 60.26 grams (3.1%)

weight<sub>dark shale</sub> = 2173.78 grams (96.9%)

weight<sub>coal</sub> = 00.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	1540.56	0.00% / 97.38% / 2.62%
>0.0661"	330.01	0.00% / 94.88% / 5.12%
>0.0460"	235.31	0.00% / 96.57% / 3.43%
>0.0331"	89.03	0.00% / 97.52% / 2.47%
<0.0331"	48.13	0.00% / 95.59% / 3.41%
<b>2243.04 TOTAL</b>		

RESULTANT GAS CONTENT (coal) scf/ton

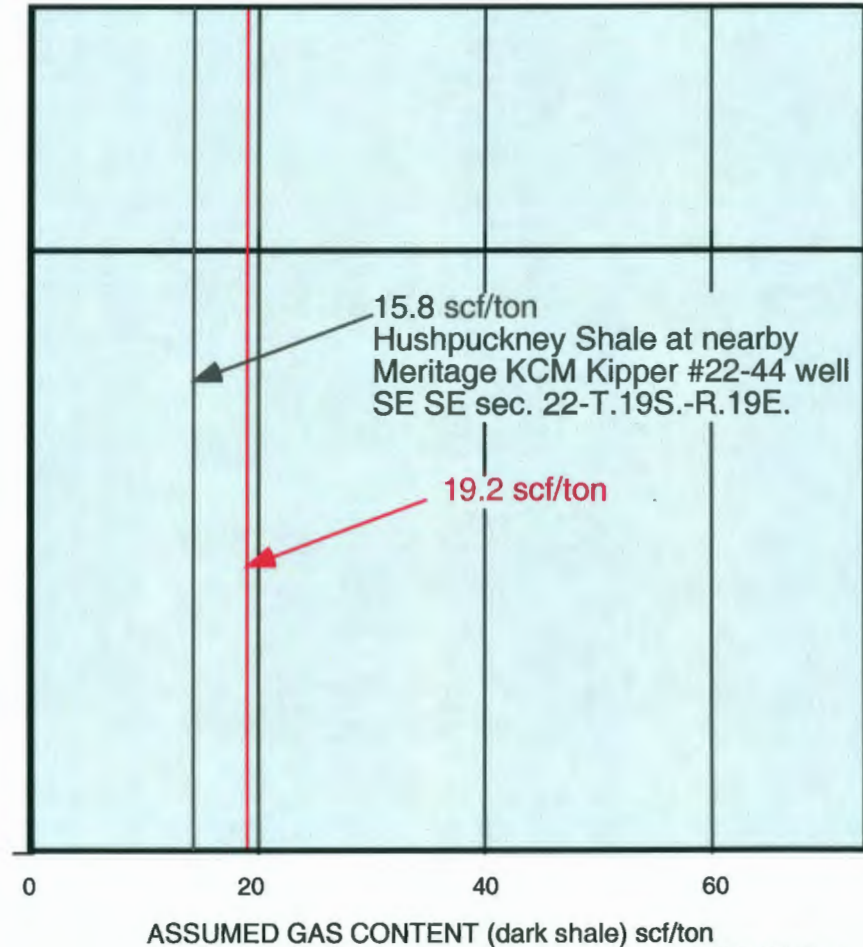


FIGURE 6.

## Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

based on total weight of gas-generating lithologies (i.e., coal and dark shale) in sample  
Meritage KCM #34-41 Lankard; NE NE sec. 34-T.19S.-R.19E., Anderson County, KS

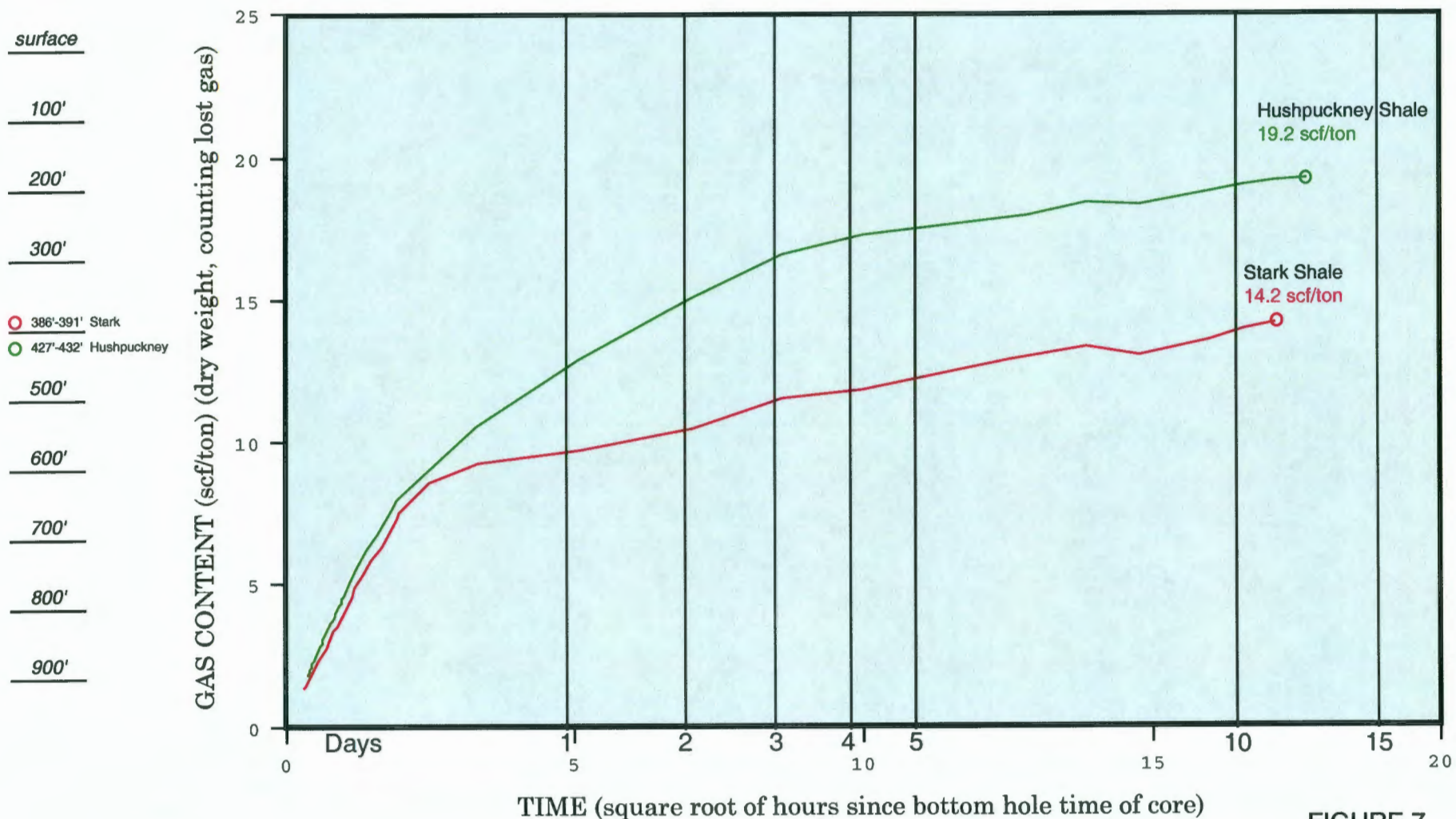


FIGURE 7.